

# Manufacturers Record

## Exponent of America



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FEBRUARY 12, 1920

### VISUALIZE THE STARVING PEOPLE OF CENTRAL EUROPE AS LAZARUS, OPULENT AMERICA AS THE TWO RICH MEN OF CHRIST'S PARABLES

There was a certain rich man, which was clothed in purple and fine linen, and fared sumptuously every day: And there was a certain beggar named Lazarus, which was laid at his gate, full of sores, And desiring to be fed with the crumbs which fell from the rich man's table: moreover the dogs came and licked his sores.

And it came to pass, that the beggar died, and was carried by the angels into Abraham's bosom: the rich man also died, and was buried;

And in hell he lift up his eyes, being in torments, and seeth Abraham afar off, and Lazarus in his bosom.

—St. Luke 16: 19-23.

ANOTHER PARABLE OF CHRIST WORTHY OF AMERICA'S STUDY JUST NOW, AS WE WRAP OURSELVES IN OUR GARMENTS OF WEALTH AND DELAY IN HEEDING THE CRY FOR HELP, IS AS FOLLOWS:

And he spake a parable unto them, saying, The ground of a certain rich man brought forth plentifully: And he thought within himself, saying, What shall I do, because I have no room where to bestow my fruits? And he said, This will I do: I will pull down my barns, and build greater; and there will I bestow all my fruits and my goods.

And I will say to my soul, Soul, thou hast much goods laid up for many years; take thine ease, eat, drink, and be merry.

But God said unto him, Thou fool, this night thy soul shall be required of thee: then whose shall those things be, which thou hast provided?

St. Luke 12: 16-20.

And the King shall answer and say unto them, Verily I say unto you, Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me.

Then shall he say also unto them on the left hand, Depart from me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels:

For I was an hungred, and ye gave me no meat: I was thirsty, and ye gave me no drink:

I was a stranger, and ye took me not in: naked, and ye clothed me not: sick, and in prison, and ye visited me not.

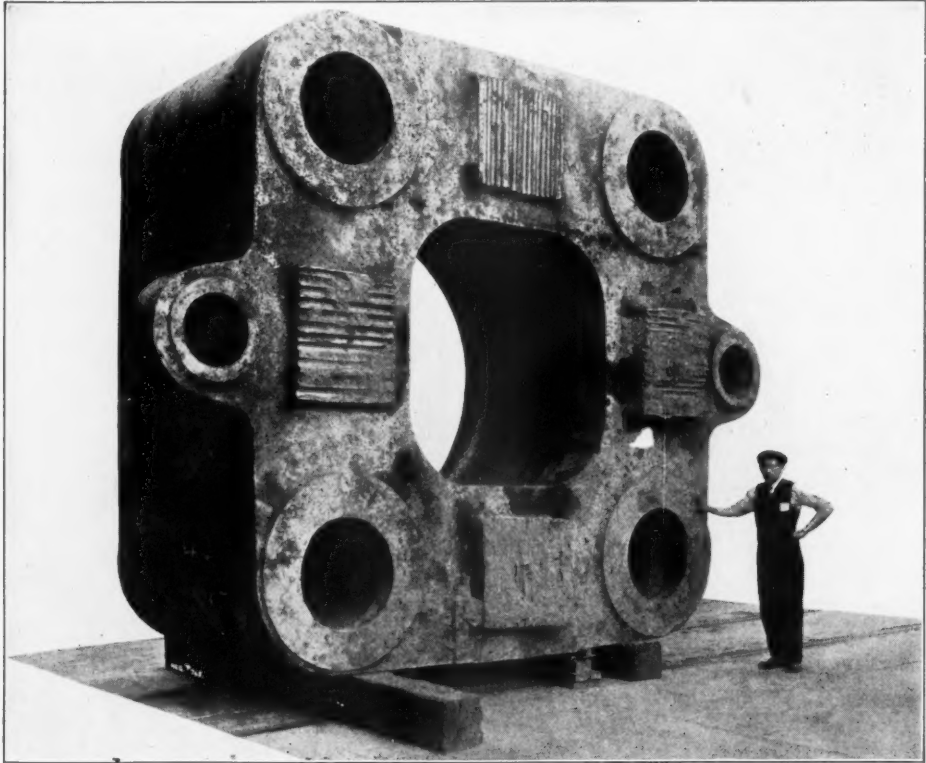
Then shall they also answer him, saying, Lord, when saw we thee an hungred, or athirst, or a stranger, or naked, or sick, or in prison, and did not minister unto thee?

Then shall he answer them, saying, Verily I say unto you, Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not to me.

And these shall go away into everlasting punishment: but the righteous into life eternal.

St. Matthew 25: 40-46.

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FEBRUARY 12, 1920

Volume LXXVII.

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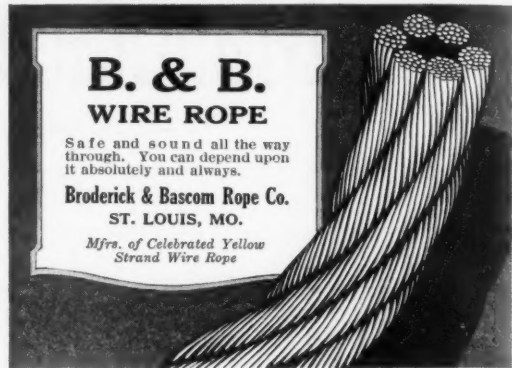
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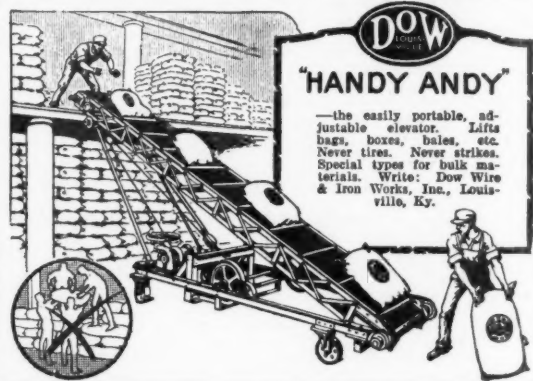
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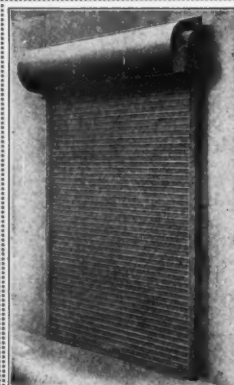
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# Manufacturers Record

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of the South and Southwest as the Nation's Greatest Material Asset

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## THE ANONYMOUS COWARD.

THE flea-bitten, mangy curs of Constantinople, as with tails between their legs they sink down the rotten-garbage-infested alleys for their food, are "gentlemen and scholars" as compared with the cowards and curs who anonymously denounce the MANUFACTURERS RECORD because they are too rotten-hearted to sign their names. In this comparison, which is a reflection upon the curs, these anonymous writers can see themselves as we see them.

## IT IS THE TRUTH, EVEN IF IT HURTS.

A prize-fighter who shows more ability than his fellows wants and can get a quarter of a million dollars for a single fight. A Charlie Chaplin in the moving-picture industry can command fabulous receipts in a single year.

A genius is as rare in business or railroading as in the prize-ring or on the screen. One genius amuses, the other serves. One is spectacular, the other is not.

"Away with the genius in railroading!" cry advocates of the Plumb Plan. "We'll run the roads ourselves—and all other business." An elephant cannot climb a tree, nor can 50 of them combined do it, but it is quite a simple thing for a cat.

If an individual does not have the ability to administer a great railroad, he cannot do it even if 50 of him combine together in the task. What good were their enemies' 50 generals when the French had a Napoleon?

## WHERE TO HIT.

WHEN Gompers denounces such journals as The Nation, the Dial and the New Republic, right-thinking people can say, Amen and amen! Even Gompers sometimes knows where to hit.

## "INASMUCH."

IN Europe 5,000,000 of people are starving, babies are crying in vain to dying mothers for food which cannot be had. Suffering beyond our power to comprehend rests like a mighty pall over millions of homes. In America we are piling up wealth greater than the world ever knew. We already have one-third of the world's accumulated wealth. We are living in riotous luxury.

Out of Europe's awful war we reaped billions of wealth. We are rich beyond all the dreams of the past, and yet our contributions to aid the sufferings of Europe have been almost infinitesimally small. We have been niggardly in our gifts, but we have sold our products of farm and factory at enormous profits. Surely, it is true that "unto whom much has been given of him shall much be required." Unless America opens wide its heart and its purse and pours its wealth into succoring the suffering, feeding the starving and ministering to the sick, on a scale commensurate with our wealth, we will deserve the condemnation of Almighty God, and the loss of all our wealth and power.

Congress should more than match President Wilson's call for Europe's help. Even \$150,000,000 is a beggarly sum for so vast a task. Give it we should do, and reverently thank God for the privilege of thus serving humanity. If we fail we shall prove ourselves unworthy of the world's respect and unworthy of the wealth God has given unto us.

America needs to have its heart touched. It needs to learn sacrifice that it may serve and save others.

Against our vast wealth contrast the awful poverty of much of Europe. Despite all the calls for money and all our taxes, despite all the claims of the poor at home, America could well afford to give half a billion or even more to feed and clothe the starving and naked in Europe, and then bow its head in shame that it has done so little.

Every man who opposes giving help quickly and in large measure is false to humanity and also to God Himself. Through time and eternity he would deserve to have photographed upon his undying memory the outstretched bony hands of millions of women pleading for food for their babies and to hear forever the wail of these dying children, dead because America shut its eyes that it might not see, stopped its ears that it might not hear and closed its heart to humanity's call for help in order to hug its wealth the more closely to its bosom.



## ADEQUATE PUNISHMENT OF THE WORLD'S BLACKEST CRIMINALS ESSENTIAL TO THE WORLD'S SAFETY.

Delta, Utah, January 28.

Editor *Manufacturers Record*:

Some months ago the *MANUFACTURERS RECORD* was quite emphatic as to the punishment that should be measured out to the Kaiser and 600 or 700 others who were prominent in the violations of international law during the late war.

When the peace treaty contained a clause looking to the proper punishment of these fiends, everybody settled down to the consideration of other vital matters, assuming that in the nature of events these persons would be tried and punished.

The politicians and also these guilty ones and their friends are assuming this matter has "blown over," and Holland feels she can put up a bluff that will save the Kaiser and Crown Prince, and the others figure that if the arch-fiend can escape, they will be secure.

Now, there are good sound reasons why the civilized world shall be awakened to this situation, and insist in a most determined and emphatic manner that these persons be tried and punished, not in a spirit of hatred and revenge, but as a matter of simple justice and as a solemn warning to future generations.

Everybody knows from the receptions given Hindenburg, Ludendorff and Von Mackensen that Germany is still unrepentant and has no real conception of the enormity of her crime, and will begin it again in due course.

If these men had been promptly shot or guillotined, two things would have happened. First, the world would have been given to understand that the nations of Christendom would punish others the same way should they attempt it, and the half-civilized nations would be careful how they started anything.

That is no longer the case. If a monster like the Kaiser can be successfully shielded under such a flimsy pretext at a time when hundreds of thousands are actually starving, in addition to the tolls taken by the war, why, anyone can feel safe in opposing the Christian nations. Everybody knows that young Italian would never have had the nerve to enter Fiume if the Allies had punished the Huns, and the Young Turks would not have raised that national army, and the Bolsheviki problem would not have attained the proportions it has for the whole world.

Second, if these men had been executed their brains would be dead. Now they are undoubtedly plotting day and night to block the program of the Allies, and here is the danger along that line: (a) They undoubtedly know that the United States had invented a gas over 70 times more powerful than their mustard gas. They know and have stated, that if they had had 150 submarines at the beginning of the war and had immediately started a destructive submarine campaign, they would have had the civilized nations at their mercy in 90 days. They will never rest satisfied until their scientists have discovered a gas as powerful as our own, and the day is very likely to come when the countries they will exploit to the eastward will be making knocked-down submarines by the hundreds, in secret, to be launched on the Black Sea and come out through the Dardanelles, and some day the Zeppelins that they plan to bring passengers and freight to this country in, will at a preconcerted signal come loaded with that deadly gas, a ton of which could destroy Berlin, and simultaneously shower it down upon New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore and the eastern munition plants, public and private, and with Congress, the President, and Cabinet in Washington and the big men in the cities named suddenly gassed and dead, believe me, if this were also done in France and England the same day, our present-day civilization would abruptly end.

This, Mr. Editor, is no idle dream. If this Government really had such a gas, then this menace is a real one.

It seems to me absolutely essential that the press should awake and demand that this punishment that every one has expected would be meted out to these criminals shall occur.

The press of this country should insist upon it. I feel quite sure from your past record that you will do your share. I am enclosing copy of a letter I sent the other day to the Dutch Consul at New York, which expresses my sentiments concerning these Dutch defenders of the Kaiser. If the press of America will speak out the will of the people, undoubtedly these persons will be brought to look.

The Bolshevik is the greatest menace today to civilization and the Kaiser and his advisers furnished Lenine and Trotsky with \$8000 of German gold to start them on their career, so that this great overshadowing crime of the ages can also be charged up to him and them.

FREDERICK A. WATERHOUSE.

The *MANUFACTURERS RECORD* has never abated one iota of its view that if the Allies do not punish the criminals of Germany they will put a premium upon crime and endanger the civiliza-

tion of the future. These rotten-hearted, rotten-souled murderers and looters committed the greatest crimes in human history. They deliberately planned to murder millions and to outrage women and children in order to terrify mankind so that they might loot the world. The womb of Hell never spewed forth viler criminals. Unless they be adequately punished, we shall encourage others to commit similar crimes; we shall be traitors to the dead who died in defense of the right, and traitors to all the world for unnumbered centuries to come. Any sickly sentimentalism in their behalf is worse than the neurotic sentimentalism of certain women who write scented notes to vile criminals and bedeck their cells with flowers.

Has civilization the moral backbone to do its duty and punish the greatest criminals who ever blackened the earth with their presence?

### "Wilhelm the Damned."\*

By CLARENCE B. DOUGLAS of Tulsa, Okla.

For your "place in the sun" the world has bled,  
While aloud to God humanity cried;  
And countless thousands are mangled and dead,  
And now you ask—are we satisfied.

You bathed a world in the crimson stain.  
The old and the young you crucified.  
You marked the Hun with the brand of Cain,  
And yet you ask—are we satisfied.

Poor Belgium, raped and ground to dust,  
Because for honor alone she tried,  
A martyred victim of Kultur's lust—  
Ask there if yet we are satisfied.

In Flanders' field sleep the murdered host,  
Where they strangled and choked and slowly died;  
And over their graves you made your boast—  
Ask there if now we are satisfied.

You dammed the Marne with the bodies of men  
Who fought to the death to appease your pride,  
And mute they lay in bog and glen—  
Go ask of these—are they satisfied.

Near shattered Rheims and scarred Verdun  
The crosses are thick on every side  
O'er soldier and Priest, o'er saintly nun,  
Go ask of them—are they satisfied.

Where mother and child in cold embrace  
Lie dead in the grip of the surging tide  
On the ocean bed where sea things race,  
Go ask of them—are they satisfied.

Now caged, you cringe at justice stern;  
You plead that your crimes were justified,  
As away from the bloody page you turn  
And beg of men—be satisfied.

You speak of your shattered royal dream.  
Your Empire lost, your will defied;  
And say to a broken world—this seems  
Enough to make all satisfied.

Your hour has struck \* \* \*  
By God and man you will soon be tried;  
And when from the gibbet you plunge \* \* \*  
Then, not until then, are we satisfied.

\*The Hohenzollern family say that with the present punishment of the Kaiser the world should be satisfied.

## The Action of the Federal Reserve Board in Deflation and in Getting Government Bonds out of Banks Endangers National Honor

THE President of one of the leading national banks of the South, a man of the highest integrity, in defending the action of the Federal Reserve Board, in a letter to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, after referring to the large amount of loans carried by the Federal Reserve banks on Liberty Bonds, adds:

"You can further see that if by any pressure these bonds can be turned out of the Federal Reserve banks and passed over to the strong boxes of great institutions, savings banks, life insurance companies, large estates, benevolent and philanthropic institutions, etc., just to that extent the twelve banks would be in a position to extend additional facilities to merchants and business men generally. Of course, it seems hard for anyone who, for patriotic purposes, should have invested in Government bonds should be practically called upon to part with, say, a loss from 8 to 9 per cent (such being my personal experience). But facts are stubborn things and conditions more important than theories."

When the Government was placing the bonds, the utmost effort was made by the Secretary of the Treasury and Government officials generally as well as by the banks, to impress upon the people that these bonds were the most gilt-edged security in the world, and that buyers would have the utmost co-operation of the banks in carrying them. Based on these statements and on the patriotic appeal of the nation, some 20,000,000 people subscribed to Government bonds. They accepted the statements of Secretary McAdoo and of the bankers as the pledged and plighted word of the Government and of the financiers of the nation that these securities were gilt-edged, that they would be abundantly protected in their loans by the banks and the Federal Reserve Board. With faith in the honor of the Government and the banks, millions of people—20,000,000 of them—subscribed for billions of bonds in the aggregate in excess of the amount that they could pay for in several years even by the utmost thrift. But here is a deliberate statement of a man of the very highest integrity commending the effort of the Federal Reserve Board to bring pressure upon the bankers in order to force them to call their loans on Liberty Bonds and in expressing his commendation of the idea that the bonds should thus be forced out of the hands of individual owners and turned from Federal Reserve Banks "into the strong-boxes of great institutions, such as savings banks, life insurance companies, large estates, benevolent and philanthropic institutions," etc.

The belief of many people in this country has been that the financial powers do handle the finances of the nation in such a way as to enable the big estates and big corporations to absorb Government bonds after they have been beaten down to a price which compels the small individual holder to sell out, but never before have we seen this very thing commended as for the benefit of the country.

The safety of this country depends upon the faith of 20,000,000 people who bought bonds on the honor and integrity of the Government and the banks, but they are being convinced by the logic of events that there is a definite scheme to force these bonds out of the banks which have been carrying them on loans in accordance with the promise made when the bonds were subscribed, and in doing this there has been brought about a depression in the price of these securities

which enables big estates and big capitalists to buy them up by the hundreds of millions, with the certainty that when they have gotten into strong hands the eight to ten points which have been lost in the decline will be regained to the benefit of the big bondholder. The very fact that a banker of such superb character from every standpoint as the one whose letter we have quoted could have been misled into commending such a plan as this is to our mind indicative of the fearfully tremendous power which now resides in the Federal Reserve Board, managed as it is at present.

The promises of Secretary McAdoo when he pleaded with the country to buy these bonds as a safe investment have been woefully unfulfilled. The promises of the banks on the same subject are not now being maintained.

Our banker friend in his letter takes the ground that it is unwise for such publications as the MANUFACTURERS RECORD to criticize public officials such as the Federal Reserve Board as likely to do the country harm, but we believe in the opposite policy. If the Federal Reserve Board is, as we believe, making a stupendous blunder, we think that it is the duty of the newspaper, uninfluenced by financial or political reasons, to say so.

In direct opposition to the view expressed by the banker from whom we have quoted is a letter from the vice-president of one of the larger national banks of the country, in which he says:

"I have been much interested in reading your editorial, 'Deflation Would Spell Disaster.' If you possibly could send me several copies of it, I should like to send it to some of my friends.

**"I feel very strongly that Liberty Bond buyers have had a raw deal. All sorts of inducements were held out to them to persuade them to loan their credit to the Government, and the impression was created that the banks would carry these bonds at low rates until they could be paid for out of savings.**

"Many people are being forced to sell them at practically 10 per cent discount, and something should be done at once to relieve that situation. Personally, I believe that the elimination of the excess profits tax and an increase of the normal tax would go a long way towards putting these bonds back to par."

It is so universally recognized that the entire bonded indebtedness of the country should be unified by a long-time bond at a fairly high rate of interest that every possible exertion should be made by the banks and the Federal Reserve Board to protect present bondholders from being forced to sell their bonds. A leading New York banking-house proposes a 100-year 5 per cent bond as the way to solve the problem. The MANUFACTURERS RECORD has since the beginning of the war insisted that the bonds should be made for a long-time period in order that this generation should not have to bear the full burden of paying them. Sooner or later some plan of this kind will have to be adopted and the bonds will then sharply advance and be absorbed as a safe, profitable investment, but every bondholder frozen out of his bonds by the present depression and the effort of the Federal Reserve Board to force them out of banks will feel that he has been robbed in the interest of the larger financial interests, who are absorbing them at present low prices. It is pre-eminently important for the good of the country as a whole as well as for the good of the 20,000,000 bond buyers to save the situation by immediate action of the Federal Reserve Board until Congress has had time to decide in favor of issuing new long-term bonds to cover the present indebtedness.



## EAST INDIA'S LOW WAGES AND THEIR POSSIBLE EFFECT ON AMERICA.

G. SHERWOOD EDDY, a university man of wealth who years ago dedicated his life and his wealth to Y. M. C. A. work in the Orient, spending some years in China and now leading the same work in India, is at present in this country delivering a series of addresses on the situation in India. In a recent address in Baltimore he said that many of the inhabitants of India make only about three cents a day, or about \$10 a year, and he need hardly have added that "their condition is almost to the point of exhaustion and collapse."

Several years ago a distinguished American engineer who was then managing a great steel plant in India, in an address before the American Iron and Steel Institute, told his fellow-Americans that there were thousands of men and women employed in his India plant whose wages ran from seven to eight cents a day.

With 300,000,000 people in India, with vast wealth among the Oriental Princes of that land, there is at the same time a desperate degree of poverty partly because of the lack of industrial employment. The population in India is far and away beyond the agricultural and industrial growth of the country, and, therefore, with millions of people unable to earn more than three to seven cents a day, no wonder there is a condition of appalling poverty and exhaustion.

It is to be hoped that the advance in silver, which must have a material effect upon the betterment of China and India, will lift the rate of wages in those countries and help to stimulate their activities so that these hundreds of millions of people may have better conditions of living than they have ever had in the past.

We must face the fact that under such a low rate of wages as now prevails the Orient, if industrially employed, could swamp America with goods produced at a rate of wages which would be destructive to every interest in this country if not protected by an adequate tariff.

Our safety and the blessing of hundreds of millions of people would come through an advance of wages in India and China and Japan in keeping with the wages of this country. Almost inconceivably great would be the progress in moral and educational as well as in material things if by some means the Chinese and East Indians could be lifted to a higher plane of wages and thus to a higher plane of living.

Some of the poverty of India is indicated in a letter to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD from an East Indian business house of Calcutta, which writes as follows:

S. G. Hoosein & Co., Merchants and Agents,  
"Hoosein Building," 45, Bowazar St.,  
Calcutta, India, December 3, 1919.

*Editor Manufacturers Record:*

We addressed you last on the 4th ultimo, and have since received your favor of 16th October last, and in reply we beg to express our heartfelt gratitude for the interest you have been taking in furtherance of our business.

Through the courtesy, sympathy and kindness of your goodness and the National Association of Manufacturers of New York, we have been getting cordial response from the American manufacturers of different lines, day after day, and we are fully convinced that our business relationship with your people will be firmly established within a near future. We want little sacrifice from your side, and that is nothing but a cheaper rate of every goods and article. India has sacrificed much to save America as well as England. Will not America come forward to sacrifice a little out of their enormous profit and wealth to sacrifice a little convenience and advantage, to help the distressed Indians and manufacture their Dhooties and saris and supply them yarns, Dhooties and saris and other articles and goods with their cheapest possible rate? You are quite true in saying: "We have many problems in America to solve. They include the better distribution of wealth and the profitable employment of labor whenever labor is willing to work, but all of these problems are as light as the air when put alongside of the awful sufferings of millions and tens of millions in India." This noble sentiment of yours has emboldened us to make an humble suggestion of opening a separate Indian department in every manufacture for selling goods to India at the cheapest possible price, sacrificing a little from their

profits, to remove the distress and necessary wants of the people of this poor India.

Our Mr. Ghosh will lay before you more of his humble suggestions in his private letter to you later on if you allow.

We advised you in our letter of 29th October last of our sending the annual subscription to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, amounting to \$10.50, through the National Association of Manufacturers, New York, and beg to acknowledge receipt of September issue of your paper with many thanks.

We must thank you for giving us the privilege of writing to you freely and without any hesitation whenever necessary.

For reference on our firm, as asked for, we refer you to the National Bank of India, Ltd., Calcutta, direct or through their London office; Messrs. the Simmons Company, Kenosha, Wis., U. S. A.

We are glad to inform you that the name of our firm has been registered in the National Association of Manufacturers, New York, as members.

Our telegraphic address is "Wardrobe," Calcutta, which please note.  
S. G. HOOSEIN COMPANY.

The appeal for cheap prices on the things sold to India is one which, while it touches the hearts of Americans, is not feasible so long as the demand for products of all kinds exceeds the supply and so long as the world inflation lasts.

India, however, is a great cotton-raising country, and we trust that the advance of the price of cotton in this country will so increase the price in India as to give to the millions of that country engaged in this industry a living wage, which they have never had in the past. East Indian cotton growers, like the cotton growers of the South, have been compelled to suffer in the deepest poverty because of an inadequate price for their great staple.

If the business leaders of India want to bless their country, they should do all in their power to advance the rate of wages, to see that cotton brings a higher price than it has ever brought in the past, and that the Indian cotton growers are not subjected to the hardships which the tenant farmers of the South have had to endure.

## HOW TO DEVELOP EFFICIENCY AND INCREASE PRODUCTION.

INCREASED production on the farm and in the factory by intensive work, without any decrease in wages, should be unceasingly urged by every employer; but let us dismiss any thought of lower wages, for low wages are unfair to the laborers, and they breed suffering and unrest and Bolshevism. We must accept high wages and rejoice that the laboring man can through this change enjoy more of the comforts of life than ever before.

Low wages are in the end the costliest wages; low wages always have been unprofitable. The South was for years tremendously handicapped by low wages.

The laboring man has a right to receive more pay than in the past, and the public is the better off for the higher wages now paid.

If the people of this country will universally accept these truisms, they can then effectively give their attention to urging increased efficiency.

The man who was underpaid and who knew it was never in the frame of mind to produce the best results. Unhappiness and even hatred were gnawing at his heart in protest against the injustice which doomed him to want amid the luxury of the increasing wealth of the country. Laboring men as a whole are not different from other men—all are very much alike. Many of them are misled at times, but how many millions of others more blindly follow politicians than labor men blindly follow their false leaders?

"Come, let us reason together" should be the spirit of employers and employees. Let them come together and study each others' problems, and while employers should stand unalterably upon the right of the open shop for every man who wants to work, they can go a long ways to create a spirit of efficiency and production by a spirit of co-operation and sympathy.

## Why We as a People Cannot Afford to Have Our Domestic Problems Subordinated to the Exigencies of Internationalism

IN discussions of the League of Nations Covenant it has been essential heretofore to discuss only those features which rise out from the text and hit the average American squarely in the eyes.

The subtleties of political reaction are in this country an almost unknown quantity; certainly so when international in origin and scope. Therefore, in order to arouse the nation to the immensity of the danger inherent in the unqualified acceptances of the commitments involved in the Covenant, it has been necessary to dwell on such features as the unprecedented demand of the Administration for vast expenditures for Army and Navy, as essential to the carrying out of the Covenant obligations; the likelihood, as finally admitted by President Lowell, that Article X instead of keeping us out of war would inevitably draw us into war; the assurance, as officially given by England, that acceptance of the Covenant would mean the subjection of the Monroe Doctrine to interpretation by the League Council; and the certainty, as admitted by Viscount Grey, that sooner or later a President, despite the contrary sentiment of the people and Congress, might "by his own proper authority," acting through the American member of the Council, obligate the nations to new responsibilities the mere suggestion of which would not now be countenanced.

Happily, so far as the Lodge reservations are concerned, the position of those who insisted on them has been wholly vindicated by the letter of Viscount Grey, sustaining in toto those reservations, and subjecting those Senators who opposed them to the suspicion that their anxiety to follow the President lured them from patriotic devotion and put them on record as being more concerned in maintaining the prestige of their party leader than in preserving the independence of the United States.

But the time has come when it is requisite that consideration be given to dangers more real than any others, because less apparent. Wisdom is not measured by micrometers, and the best statesmanship is that which follows charted seas. Yet even on traveled courses it is recognized that the decisive factors are the imponderabilia—the indefinable, intangible but certain influences which make for success or failure.

But though the imponderabilia cannot be reduced to the form of an equation and solved by the usual processes, they, like coming events, cast their shadows before them. Men with a "nose for statesmanship" can smell them in advance.

To the ordinary American—even to the extraordinary American—the most complex Chinese puzzle is simplicity itself in comparison with the intricacies of European and world politics. It is a science that we know not of. They tell us that invention has brushed aside the oceans. And yet an intelligent man might read every day for a year, or for ten years, every line of European political news published in the press of the United States and his ignorance of European politics at the end of that time would be so dense that he would not know that some of the major movements on the Continent were even under way. We do not speak the language that these people speak, we do not think their thoughts, we do not know their institutions, and we are not skilled in their intrigue. The news of what they do is skeletonized to us.

It is for this reason that the propaganda bureaus of the "oppressed" and other nationalities find in the American public a fertile field for effort. So far as we know, to illustrate, there has been but one American writer who has even attempted to show what the Egyptian issue is, and if there has been one authoritative discussion of the Anglo-Persian agreement and its effect on world politics we have not seen it. Who in America knows that the French and the

Arabs are waging a war of their own, or that the French recently stormed El-Kuneitreh and were driven out of El-Judeideh, or that official circles in Damascus deny the Paris report that an agreement has been reached between Emir Feisal and the French Government? And if anyone did know these things would he apprehend what the possibility of their involving the United States in a Mohammedan war would be?

Or, to illustrate further, to what one of our readers does the name J. A. Salter mean anything? Yet Mr. Salter has been described as "the most efficient civil servant of his time," and happens to have been selected as Secretary-General of the Reparations Commission. This Commission, it is expected, will, by its policy in the next year, determine the economic future of Europe. It will fix the definite sum which Germany must pay as compensation to the Allies, and in other respects will hold the economic future of Germany in the hollow of its hand.

We as a nation do not know now the intricacies of European maneuvers, and if we ever can know them it will be a knowledge acquired after heavy payment for blunders made. When the fathers warned us against entanglement in European affairs, unquestionably they thought of just this thing—that we had built up, were building up, a new civilization in a new world, and would never know the Old World except through hearsay.

Nor is this ignorance a characteristic of the populace only. It does not require a dozen Fiumes or Thraces to show that even our major statesmen have been unable to become impregnated with that delicate knowledge of European situations which is so essential to their proper treatment.

Indeed, the whole thought is emphasized by the fact that it is now being openly urged in support of the candidacy of a certain gentleman for the Presidency, that he alone of the many offering for the office is acquainted at all in detail with the European political situations which must, under the League of Nations, hereafter require the constant attention of the Chief Executive.

We are not more ignorant of Europe than Europe is of us. The English might be expected to know our institutions, and yet it is a fact that it required Viscount Grey's letter to show Englishmen that this nation was not repudiating its signature because a co-ordinate branch of the Government refused to be bound absolutely by a Presidential commitment. They thought that the President was authorized to speak finally for this nation.

We say that this inevitable American ignorance of European and world politics is one of the imponderabilia. Yet the tremendous importance of it must be apparent to any citizen who gives it even the most casual thought. In Europe, the educated classes "speak all languages." In any continental capital all business men and professional men know almost instinctively what the failure of Clemenceau to gain the French Presidency means. In this country, even so significant an event as that calls for primary instruction by the daily newspaper, if it happens to have a cable editor who knows.

It has required months of discussion to open the eyes of the public to the real meaning of the Covenant. Must there be months of discussion also whenever some new major issue comes before the Supreme Council, while, in the meantime, scores of minor decisions, each one pregnant with trouble, would be reached without the apprehension of the American people? And how, if in the wisdom of ignorance, they arrive at a conclusion different from that reached by the President personally, could they make their conclusion effective?

The fact that our system of Government, lacking a responsi-

ble ministry. does not lend itself to alliances of the sort the League is. Not only, therefore, does the League directly contemplate a change in the Government of the United States, but indirectly it compels, for good or bad, an entire change in the relations between the legislative and the executive departments. The nation would not tolerate and could not long endure an arbitrary direction of foreign affairs when by the contract aforesaid the decisions would bind the nation to what have been called "magnificent commitments."

Nor can we as a people afford to have our domestic problems subordinated to the exigencies of internationalism. Already one President has considered it wise to spend half of a year on foreign soil and has been crushed into illness by foreign complications. For a year the nation has staggered along almost without consideration of the tremendous problems moaning for solution. Reconstruction has been haphazard, indecisive, unguided, if, through sheer optimism, we admit that there has been any reconstruction program whatever. Yet the making of the Treaty was but the beginning of foreign entanglements. Tomorrow applause from Geneva may deaden an executive ear to the necessities of America.

Heaven forbid that we should be deciding Presidential elections with the Poland boundary lines as the issue, some candidate squirming into office with Plumb Plans and other ruinous experiments hidden in his vestpocket!

The East does not understand the problems of the West, and it has required not years, but decades for this and other newspapers to visualize in any sort of proper way the great South to the rest of the nation. By what mental prestidigitation is it to be brought about that this whole people, whose interest lies not in the political intrigue of Europe, is suddenly to become intimately acquainted with it? Yet on impossible assumptions of that sort is our participation in the League based.

Whether led by blind men or not, we would inevitably be a nation of blind followers.

The theses of political adventure reek with sophistry. The mad desire to stand in the council chambers of world empire is not new. It is an ambition that has wrecked not only the careers of men, but the destinies of nations. On almost every page of history is a red finger warning us against this experiment, showing by precedent how other schemes, in their day just as vast and just as eloquently favored, were caught in the clutch of circumstances and toppled from their foundations. The pygmies of menace that lurk in the Covenant are its seeds of death—not visible to the eye, indeed, but surer instruments of ruin than all the giant menaces that stand out and have been identified. The shoemaker should stick to his last. We are adepts in the use of our form of Government, but, fortunately, mere babes as an international jack-of-all-trades.

It would have been better had the whole Covenant been allowed to die. Great as is the victory for Americanism in the reservations, they represent nevertheless too great a compromise with recklessness, and it will be an event to be celebrated with national rejoicing for generations to come if, despite the Grey letter and all else, there are still enough Senators left to veto absolutely the entire Covenant and accept only that part of the Treaty which is a true treaty of peace.

## THE ENORMOUS PROFITS SAVED TO THE COUNTRY BY PROHIBITION.

SOME years ago when railroad officials undertook to stamp out whiskey drinking on their roads as a matter of safety for the public, followed by the heads of great manufacturing and mining corporations who saw that whiskey and beer drinking endangered the lives of their workmen, and at the same time lessened their efficiency and their ability to

care for their families, the doom of the liquor traffic in this country was sealed. The moral influences of the country had for years been thrown against the liquor traffic, but the liquor interests had protested that it was necessary to save a great business representing so many millions of dollars. Fortunately, the work of the moral influences was taken up by railroad and business men and pressed so earnestly that we now have national prohibition, which is beginning to show its good results, though the work is only in its infancy as yet. The Fall River News, published in a State which has been cursed by the power of the liquor business, sums up the good that has already been accomplished as follows:

"There is a great volume of fact showing the moral and material advantage accruing from the prohibition of the liquor traffic. The evidence presented here touches war-time prohibition only. Reports of decrease, not only of drunkenness, but of crimes of all sorts, reports of emptied jails and workhouses or greatly reduced number of inmates, of advancing real estate values, of increased business activity and of improvement in the employment situation are numerous. Much was done to thwart the benign operation of the Federal edict. Yet police chiefs and justices of police courts have borne emphatic testimony to the diminution of crime. In ten Massachusetts cities there were 4962 arrests in June, 1919. In the succeeding month, the first dry month, there were only 895, a decrease of more than 80 per cent. Springfield, Ill., enjoyed a diminution of 85 per cent in its crime docket in the first 18 days under prohibition. Similar statistics come from Cincinnati, Baltimore, Chicago and New York. The decrease in the number of accidental and self-inflicted deaths is noticeable. The prophesied increase in the number of drug addicts has not appeared. Before a month of this prohibition had passed public officials began to talk of reducing the number of jail attendants and policemen. After two months of this war-time prohibition it was found best to close the jail in Lowell, discharging 20 employees. It is said that the jail will be turned into a schoolhouse, as the Fall River jail was converted into the City Home. On August 9 the city prison of Columbus, O., for the first time in its history, had no inmates. Various houses of correction are being closed as no longer needed.

"In hospitals and infirmaries the results of the banishment of booze is apparent. The inebriate ward of the Philadelphia General Hospital, which had 3481 cases in 1917 and 2326 in 1918, closed its doors last July. The department caring for drunks at our State Farm has a very great scarcity of inmates and, therefore, of farm workers. The Connecticut State Farm for drunkards has been abandoned. The New York Tribune published a page showing how prohibition had boosted property values in that city. The same story comes from other cities.

"The hotel business was never so prosperous. New hotel facilities are being provided in many cities. Nearly all American hotels are banishing the bars, as is, of course, necessary now. Great increases in savings banks deposits in 1919 are noted in all parts of the country. It is estimated that the American people will save \$6,000,000,000 annually on booze.

"The bread lines in New York have practically disappeared. Applications for free lodgings on the Bowery have been very few indeed in comparison with other years. Wholesale drunkenness and resulting poverty have disappeared to a remarkable degree. This is largely attributable to the dry law, though the active labor demand is also a cause. The New York Times said that the Christmas season just passed was the happiest for the greatest number ever known.

"This was the result, and much more of the same, in a few months of the war-time prohibition. Much more is it to be expected that the same benign result will attend nation-wide and permanent prohibition."

## FOOD PRICE SITUATION IN A NUTSHELL.

THE level of prices paid producers of the United States for the principal crops increased about 4.5 per cent during December; in the last 10 years the price level increased in like period about 2.2 per cent. On January 1, 1920, the index figure of prices was about 18.9 per cent higher than a year ago, 12.3 per cent higher than two years ago, and 84.7 per cent higher than the average of the last 10 years on January 1.—Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture.

Which is directly in accordance with the predictions of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, which, since the beginning of the world war, has insisted that food prices would steadily rise and be higher after the war than during it.



## WAS THIS A PART OF THE PLAN OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD?

**I**N discussing the action of the Federal Reserve Board, W. W. Lanahan & Company, a leading banking-house of Baltimore, in their circular of January 31, said:

"The high cost of living is being attacked from a new angle. At least that is the interpretation placed by banking and business interests upon the action of the Federal Reserve Board in advancing rates of rediscounts. If it has the effect the members of the Reserve Board and many other far-seeing men believe it will, it will force upon the market many commodities now in warehouses, and kept there through the ability of owners to obtain bank loans upon cotton, grain, leather and other articles which enter into the commercial activities of the country, and which are now scarce because of the fact that they are being hoarded until such times as prices will tempt the owners to offer them for sale."

Was it a part of the plan of the Federal Reserve Board not only to force Government bonds out of banks, but to break down the price of cotton, grain, leather and other articles, as suggested by these bankers? We know, for instance, that one member of the Federal Reserve Board has thought that cotton was entirely too high, and that he has been unwilling to enter into any discussion as to the cost of cotton production, believing that he fully understood the question.

In attempting to force the Government bonds on the market, is it also the plan of the Federal Reserve Board to force cotton and other products of the farmers and of business people generally upon the market?

Has the Federal Reserve Board assumed the right to decide what is a fair price or what is an unfair price for any commodity, and that in carrying out its plans it proposes, whenever it so thinks, to break down prices of commodities by limiting the credit which the owners of these commodities can have?

That is a desperately dangerous policy if that is the plan.

When the Federal Reserve Board was organized the MANUFACTURERS RECORD said that it placed in the hands of seven men the greatest financial power that had ever been committed to any equal number of men in the history of the world, for it gave them the power to make or break the business interests of the country, should they ever decide to use the power which was given to them, but which it was never intended they should have.

Taking another view of the action of the Federal Reserve Board, another Baltimore banking-house, that of Hambleton & Company, in its circular of January 30, views the matter very much from the standpoint which the MANUFACTURERS RECORD has taken. It says:

"With all due respect to the Federal Reserve Board, its action in advancing the rediscount rate is not above criticism. Deflation, the curtailment of speculation and the hope of reducing cost, and at the same time so shaping monetary affairs as to aid the country in raising the money due to the impending Federal deficit, were responsible for this action. It may very well be that the operation will be a success, but the patient may die. The patient in question is our domestic business and our foreign trade." \* \* \*

Further on, in discussing the same subject, Hambleton & Company add:

"There is still another aspect of the case—restriction of commercial credits necessarily will work a curtailment of business and a further reduction of production. The fallacy of encouraging a program which will promote such undesirable consequences is so patent as to require no comment. Extensions, betterments and new facilities, payrolls, raw material and scores of other commitments must be financed through the assistance of the banks; and if the latter cannot supply but limited accommodations, and those at an almost prohibitive rate, then retrenchment in industry, contraction in commerce and general stagnation will be the result. The opinion that the majority of the substantial borrowing in this country is for purely speculative purposes has no basis in fact."

"The truth of the matter, it would seem, is that in this Presidential year every arm of the Government is colored with political

bias, and each action of every such arm dictated by what is assumed to be political acumen. Existing conditions do not form a happy background upon which any political party can appeal to the country this fall with any promise of success, and apparently a great many of the present innovations in and departures from sound and conservative practices are the offspring of an ambition that would be rewarded at the polls rather than by well-considered plans for the future stability, success and prosperity of these United States."

## LOW EUROPEAN EXCHANGE WILL HAVE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES ALIKE FOR AMERICA AND EUROPE.

**S**UDDENLY some of the leading bankers of the country are now proclaiming that the decline in foreign exchange will be a natural way of bringing about a decrease in the cost of living in this country. They are late in the day in seeing this truth. The MANUFACTURERS RECORD took that position when foreign exchange first commenced to decline, and we have repeatedly since then said that the decline in exchange would ultimately be to the benefit of Europe by stimulating Europe to produce everything which it needs and thus lessen its imports and enormously increase its exports, and in that and in other ways finally benefit America.

There is no other way in which Europe can pay its indebtedness than by economizing in consumption and increasing its exports. For a while the bankers of the country filled the land with reports of dire disaster if we did not in some way so protect foreign exchange as to permit Europe to buy from us as heavily as it had been doing. Now they are seeing a new light on the subject, though late in doing so, as they often are.

Europe's salvation will depend upon its exchange being on such a low basis that it will be forced to the utmost economy in consumption and to the utmost effort in production, and as it ships out its finished product to the world, which England is now doing on an enormous scale, it will right its financial and industrial situation and create wealth enough to meet all of its obligations.

Our largest prosperity in the long run will come through Europe's prosperity. We could not be so inhuman as to want Europe to stay in poverty of production merely that we might export more of our stuff to Europe. It is true that the development of this situation in Europe will temporarily retard our export trade, but that is not at all an unmixed evil. We have been exporting a larger proportion of our products than we could wisely afford to do, considering our own home needs. In shipping nearly \$8,000,000,000 of stuff last year we inevitably caused a large increase in the cost of living in America. If our exports were absolutely necessary to the welfare of Europe, it would be our duty in the interest of humanity to continue to divide as freely with Europe as possible in the matter of foodstuffs and in everything else which might be needed, but through lessening our exports by reason of exchange Europe is being encouraged to produce at home the things which it needs and through thrift and increased production is preparing to solve its greatest problems.

We can well afford to do less export business than we have done during the last few years, to our own great advantage, because as we lessen our exports we will leave at home a larger supply for home consumption, and thus by the economic law of supply and demand gradually bring about lower prices for many things which are now unduly high.

With the slight decline in some things, such as building materials, there will come greatly increased activity and we can consume at home very nearly the full output of every energy of the country even if our laborers are working to their utmost ability.

This is not true as to cotton and perchance a few other things,

but the effort to break down the cotton market by claiming that Europe will not buy cotton by reason of the low rate of exchange is absurd to the extreme. Europe needs American cotton, and English mills, which are the heaviest buyers, can afford to buy cotton at higher prices than are now prevailing, pay the loss on exchange and still make an enormous profit on the finished goods. English manufacturers are doing this at present, and they fully realize that the demand for cotton goods throughout the world is so great that they will not lessen their consumption of cotton by reason of the cost of exchange. They will play the game for all it is worth in trying to use the exchange market as a reason for demanding lower prices for cotton. The daily papers are being "used" at the present time to publish the rumor that England will stop buying cotton while exchange is low. This is merely a ruse of the bears. It should receive no consideration whatever. So long as English mills are being sold on a basis, as shown in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD last week, of six times their capitalization, and so long as they are piling up enormous profits and find a world demand for their products, the South need not fear that England will not continue to buy its cotton, and buy it at a big price, if we will only sit steady in the boat and recognize that Southern cotton growers who have the cotton in hand are in position to play the waiting game.

This country, and Europe as well, should not be in the slightest disturbed by the fall in exchange. This is not going to hurt Europe nor America seriously, although the bankers, or at least many of the narrow-visioned ones, will do all in their power to create the impression that this decline in exchange is a terrible thing for America as well as for Europe. It is merely in effect a high tariff in Europe against all imports, a tariff which in effect will stimulate every manufacturer in Europe to produce to the utmost extent under the depreciated currency and to fill the world's markets with its products. That will mean prosperity for Europe. Our care will be to see that this market is protected against too great a rush of goods produced in Europe at low wages under its depreciated currency, and while doing this to stimulate to the utmost extent our home trade that we may build as quickly as possible the 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 dwellings that are badly needed, the thousand or more hotels without which travelers must continue to suffer increasing inconvenience; the office buildings which are so badly needed that in the City of New York office room is renting at three to four times what it was a year of two ago and still the cry for room cannot be satisfied. To a large extent similar conditions prevail throughout the entire country. We have an enormous vacuum of construction work to be filled up. Our whole railroad system must be doubled in carrying capacity. Highways costing hundreds of millions, and eventually into the billions, must be built. City improvements of all kinds in the way of streets and enlarged water-works, sewerage systems and kindred activities are awaiting labor and material.

We need not, therefore, fear for any shortage of work and prosperity in this country unless the scheme of certain banking interests, apparently with the co-operation of the Federal Reserve Board, breaks down the nation's faith in itself and its power to carry on the great activities in the building of the things so sadly needed.

## GREAT BRITAIN MUST CONTINUE TO IMPORT AMERICAN COTTON.

**N**O cotton grower should for a moment be frightened by the bluff that importations of cotton will be curtailed by Great Britain on account of low exchange. That is the baldest piece of bluff which the cotton bears have ever tried to palm off upon the South. England's very industrial life would collapse if it could not get cotton from America. It would buy cotton if it had to pay 50 to 75 per cent more than

the price which it is now paying, and its mills would still make a large profit because of the tremendous sales which they have made ahead on a basis of profit justifying a very much higher price for the raw cotton. If cotton were 60 cents a pound English mills would not for a moment curtail their output. They would balk and halt and bluff, and very naturally so, because the game of the buyer always has been the cry "naught, naught, says the buyer." Solomon was wise enough to know the bluff game played by the buyer, and what he said on that subject admirably fits the cotton-buying interests today.

If English mills were running at a loss or even at a small margin of profit there might be some foundation for the thought that high-priced cotton was a hardship on them. But English mills, as well as American mills, are abundantly able to pay far more than they are now paying for the raw material and still make a profit as large as their conscience ought to permit them to make. They are not to blame for these large profits. The world is demanding their output, so that their products are being sold much faster than they can turn it out. All the world is short on cotton goods. Moreover the doubling of the price of silver has enormously increased the buying power of the 800,000,000 people in the Orient, who are heavy consumers of cotton goods. England's exports of cotton goods are mounting by the millions every month.

Under these circumstances the cotton grower who is in a position to hold his cotton should not for a moment be disturbed by the temporary depression in exchange and the effort to break down cotton prices.

## TURN TO AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT, MR. HOOVER!

**M**R. HERBERT HOOVER has had a remarkable engineering career in foreign fields, but we believe he has never taken any part in the development of the almost limitless mineral resources of this country. His ability is unquestioned, but we wish that henceforth he would devote his great engineering skill to the utilization of our own resources rather than to the development of foreign lands. A recent statement about him has the following:

"Mr. Hoover became of age in 1895. Two years later he entered the employ of Bewick, Moreing & Co. of England and proceeded to Western Australia to manage their mines. In 1899 his services were engaged by the Chinese Imperial Bureau of Mines, and he explored the interior of that country. In 1900 he built a harbor at Ching Wang Tow. The next year he became general manager of the Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., an English concern formed for the purpose of taking over other companies engaged in coal mining in China. In 1902 he was made a partner of Bewick, Moreing & Co., mine operators, with headquarters in London. Thereafter he was active in the formation and management of various mining projects in the Far East, some of which, mentioned in 'Who's Who in America,' are as follows:

"Zinc Corporation, Ltd., a British corporation owning lead, silver and zinc mines in New South Wales, Australia.

"Kyshtim Corporation, Ltd., a British organization owning 1,406,000 acres of land in the Southern Ural Mountains, Eastern Russia, containing valuable deposits of iron and copper.

"Tanalyk Corporation, Ltd., a British organization controlling extensive precious metal deposits in Southern Urals.

"Oroya Exploration Co., Ltd., a British concern that operates gold mines in Western Australia.

"Russo-Asiatic Corporation, Ltd., a British organization of 'prospectors, explorers, financiers,' etc.

"Burma Corporation, Ltd., a British organization operating copper, silver and lead mines in Upper Burma, India.

"Santa Gertrudis Mining Co., a British corporation owning gold and silver mines in Mexico and Colorado.

"Camp Bird, Ltd., a British concern, parent company to Santa Gertrudis.

"Irtys Corporation, Ltd., a British organization formed to take over two other companies owning gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc mines in Western Siberia."



## "Deportation or Decapitation for Every Traitor"

MAJOR F. K. HUGER, writing from Melbourne, Fla., to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, says:

"Personally, I stand for the deportation or decapitation of every traitor to our country. I do stand for the rejection of the so-called League of Nations as a whole."

Major Huger is an old Confederate officer who was for many years one of the leading railroad officials of the South. Neither strength of body nor of mind has been affected by the passing years, for Major Huger is the embodiment of physical vitality, and certainly his occasional letters to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD show that he is likewise the embodiment of mental vitality.

From the same Florida town and from another subscriber to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD there, we have a letter enclosing a clipping from the New York Sun, giving an account of the action taken by a number of clergymen in protesting against the deportation of the aliens who were recently sent out of this country because of their efforts to overturn the Government. And pinned to that clipping are a few lines from this Melbourne subscriber, worded as follows:

"A roll of dishonor.

"A disgrace to the churches.

"How some splendid men have been led astray by the powers of Darkness."

Evidently the subscriber who wrote these words and Major Huger fully agree as to how the aliens who are trying to overturn the American Government should be treated. Major Huger says, "deport or decapitate every traitor to our country."

This statement, given out through the Inter-Church World Movement and signed by 22 so-called eminent clergymen, is as follows:

"We, the undersigned, ministers of the Church of Christ, believing that the political institutions of our country commend themselves to the reason and conscience of mankind sufficiently to stand the test of such freedom of speech as has hitherto, in time of peace, been accorded by our Government to the aliens who have come to us for asylum, as well as to our citizens, are moved to make an appeal to the people of the churches of America on account of certain measures, inconsiderately undertaken, which threaten the basic principles of our Government.

"We have in mind, in particular, the deportation of men without judicial trial, the proposed repressive legislation now before Congress threatening the primary rights of free speech, free press and peaceable assembly, the suspension of Socialists by the New York State Assembly, and other evidences of an excited mood on the part of many of our people. We have long been saying that Constitutional changes can be effected without violence in America because of our right to free expression of opinion by voice and ballot. We cannot now deny this American substitute for violence without directly encouraging resort to revolution.

"In the conviction, therefore, that our American institutions will survive because they have the willing allegiance of the majority of our citizens, we urge the people of the churches of America to use their influence for the return to that old faith in the fundamental principles of our civil liberty."

The men and women who were deported recently, and those who have been arrested for deportation, blatantly brag that for years they have been trying to destroy the American Government. They do not for a moment hesitate to say that their definite plan in life is to bring on a revolution in order to overturn this Government and give to America the same kind of Government with which Russia has been so greatly "blessed" through the work of the same kind of fiends as these men and women.

A small minority, almost wholly alien in birth and alien in thought to everything for which America stands, representing world-wide Bolshevistic movement, one of the dominant mottoes of which is "no God, no religion, no church, and no State," officially say:

"The Press, Church, Government and Constitution can go

straight to Hell! Down with all constitutions, governments, capitalization, churches and synagogues! Long live Anarchism!

"We hate religion because it lulls the spirit with lying tales.

"We hate authority, that eternal preserver of slavery and foe of freedom. We are Anarchists.

"We must mercilessly destroy all remains of governmental authority and class domination, liberating the prisoners, demolish prisons and police offices, destroy all legal papers pertaining to private ownership of property, all field fences and boundaries, and burn all certificates of indebtedness. In a word, we must take care that everything must be wiped from the earth as a reminder of the private ownership of property. To blow up barracks, gendarme and police administration, shoot the most prominent military officers, must be the important concern of the revolting working people."

And yet it is of such fiends of Hell turned loose on earth that 22 so-called "eminent clergymen" have signed a protest against their deportation! No wonder our Melbourne friend refers to this list of signers as "a roll of dishonor and a disgrace to the Church." They must, indeed, as he suggests, "have come under the complete domination of the powers of Darkness."

The amazing thing is that this statement was made public by the Inter-Church World Movement. Is the Inter-Church World Movement in any way whatever responsible for such a document? If not, why did it issue it? If it is responsible for such a campaign as this, is the country to understand that work of this kind is to be a part of the business of that organization which has been launched with such a great hurrah as to how it is going to help save the world by wiping out the denominationalism and all other things to which it has objected?

Let us give the "roll of dishonor," which must forever stand as a "disgrace to the churches" of the living God. Here is a list of those who have signed this protest against the deportation of the fiends who would not only destroy this Government, but who, as they have definitely announced, would consign "all churches and governments to Hell." Here is the list of names as given in the New York Sun:

Bishop Charles H. Brent of the Western New York Diocese of the Episcopal Church.

Bishop Benjamin Brewster, Episcopal, of Maine.

Bishop Chauncey B. Brewster, Episcopal, of Connecticut.

Bishop William Lawrence, Episcopal, of Massachusetts.

Bishop Ethelbert Talbot, Episcopal, of Bethlehem.

Bishop Francis J. McConnell, Methodist Episcopal, of Denver.

George Alexander, senior pastor First Presbyterian Church, New York.

Arthur J. Brown, corresponding secretary Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church.

William Adams Brown, professor Union Theological Seminary.

Henry Sloane Coffin, pastor Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Harry Emerson Fosdick, pastor First Presbyterian Church.

Charles E. Jefferson, pastor Broadway Tabernacle.

Frederick Lynch, editor Christian Work.

Charles S. Macfarland, general secretary Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

John A. Marquis, general secretary Board of Home Missions, Presbyterian Church.

John McDowell, department head Social Service Department, New Era Movement, Presbyterian Church.

Arthur C. McGiffert, president Union Theological Seminary.

William Pierson Merrill, pastor Brick Presbyterian Church.

Frank Mason North, president Federal Council of Churches.

Charles Lewis Slattery, rector Grace Church, New York.

William Austin Smith, editor the Churchman.

Worth M. Tippy, executive secretary Commission on the Church and Social Service.

It is, indeed, a "roll of dishonor," in which men standing for religion, are protesting against the deportation of the aliens who are seeking to destroy our Government and religion alike!

Some people may prefer to encourage the breeding of rattlesnakes around their house and say that their children are

abundantly able to protect themselves from the rattlesnakes, but the average man and woman having some regard for their children would prefer to destroy the rattlesnake before others of the breed destroy their children.

The MANUFACTURERS RECORD believes that the majority of decent, self-respecting, true-hearted men and women of this country would not care to breed the rattlesnakes of Bolshevism merely to test whether Bolshevism can destroy America or not. They prefer to stamp out the rattlesnake of Bolshevism before the breed is encouraged to breed too freely.

## LEAGUE OF NATIONS A PLUNGE INTO THE UNKNOWN.

**L**ORD GREY, in his much-discussed letter about the League of Nations, in referring to the United States, said, "for the League of Nations is not merely a plunge into the unknown, but a plunge into something of which historical advice and traditions have hitherto positively disapproved."

At the beginning of its campaign against the League of Nations the MANUFACTURERS RECORD said that the Covenant as proposed would be a step into an abyss of unknown depth. A few of our readers who are willing to swallow the Covenant, lock, stock and barrel, regardless of any safety of America, denounced that statement as unsound. But here comes Lord Grey, who, certainly as few other men do, knows the intricacies of European politics, and he frankly admits that our acceptance of the League of Nations would be "a plunge into the unknown."

If we should accept the Covenant as first written without the qualifying reservations which would protect our future this would, indeed, be a plunge into the unknown, a plunge of a suicide. It would be a plunge into the unknown which every suicide makes when, contrary to all sound judgment and to all morality and to his own future, a man deliberately kills himself and in so doing ignores the welfare and happiness of his own family.

There is no necessity for our taking a plunge into the unknown, no necessity for stepping off into an abyss, and no necessity for risking our future as a nation by committing suicide. The uttermost stretch of the love of humanity and of responsibility to help guide the world back to safety and sanity makes no such requirement of us. The man who commits suicide because misfortune may have attended him is no more unwise than would be this country if we deliberately tied ourselves without reservations to the League of Nations, for in doing so we would have killed the sovereignty of America and the safety of our people for all the generations to come.

## RAILROAD SHORTAGE HAMPERING THE COUNTRY.

**M**R. L. D. MARRS of Amarillo, Tex., writing to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD about the Pan Handle section of Texas, says:

"Up to date we have been unable to obtain transportation for the 1919 crop of wheat, oats, kaffir corn, cane and other grain."

From Kansas we also have a letter stating that the farmers of that State have 50,000,000 bushels of wheat they have not yet been able to market on account of lack of transportation.

These cases are typical of what is seen in every direction where the whole business of the country is upset by inadequate railroad facilities. It was bad enough before the Government took hold of the railroads. It has grown steadily worse since then, and, as we recently stated, based on in-

formation furnished by the Director-General of Railroads, there has practically been no increase during the last three years in the net number of cars in use in the country. The total gain in that time was less than one-tenth of the normal needs of the country.

This is the situation which the nation faces. Unless we find a way to improve our transportation facilities very rapidly we shall have a terrific breakdown next winter in the handling of coal and grain and all other products of the farm, factory and mine.

It behooves the people of the country to realize this situation and prepare to meet it by every possible expedient that can help to overcome these difficulties.

## LOOK OUT FOR NEXT WEEK'S ISSUE.

**C**IVILIZATION rests upon the farmers' work. The MANUFACTURERS RECORD has always been a believer in the fact that the farmer had not received a fair share of profit and that the farm laborer had never been adequately paid until the change which has come about during the last few years. We are glad to be able to present next week the farmers' side of the case from the farmers' standpoint, because every industry, every financial interest, and every factor in civilization depends upon the farmers' work.

Do not fail to read the symposium which will be published next week in regard to farm conditions throughout the country, and the outlook for the nation's food supply. The editors of a large number of the foremost agricultural papers of the country and the agricultural commissioners of a large number of States have given their views very freely on the great food question in connection with the outlook for farming.

The symposium, we believe, will be one of the most important which we have ever published. It deals with every question vital to every interest of the nation. The viewpoints of the farmer and the financial conditions of the farmers is clearly stated, and unanswerable arguments are presented as to why the farmers of the country will henceforth demand, and justly so, a larger share of profit out of the nation's business than they have ever had in the past, certainly until within the last year or two.

## Americanism and Increased Production.

National Showcase Co.,  
Columbus, Ga., January 23.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

We are subscribers to both your weekly journal and Daily Bulletin.

We have followed with keen interest your campaign to increase production and your preaching of Americanism. We have not at all times agreed with everything you have said, but as a whole we feel that you have done a good work. Nearly every week we put your front cover page on our bulletin-board.

The crying need of the hour is to increase production and to stop unnecessary waste, and to this end we are commencing a little campaign or propaganda of our own, the first of which will be a poster in the way of a blueprint, a copy of which we are handing you herewith.

With cordial best wishes, we are

NATIONAL SHOWCASE Co.,  
W. W. Rainey, Manager.

## Interesting Reading.

R. G. MARRIOTT, Secretary Oklahoma Chapter, The Associated General Contractors of America, Oklahoma City, Okla.—Your valued paper comes to my desk regularly, and is read with much interest.

# Great Britain's Alleged Threat to Put Embargo on Cotton a Palpable Bear Trick

[Special Correspondence Manufacturers Record.]

St. Matthews, S. C., February 7.

President Wannamaker is in receipt of the following telegram from Col. William B. Thompson of New Orleans, president of the Louisiana division of the American Cotton Association. Colonel Thompson is one of the prominent business men of the South, a man of national reputation in the commercial world, recognized by every line of the cotton industry throughout the nation and abroad. He is a leading expert on the cotton question, and has devoted years of effort to remove the uneconomic conditions existing in the handling of cotton and in the upbuilding and protection of the interests of the producer. He is unselfishly devoting his time and service to the work of the American Cotton Association, realizing that by putting into effect and force its aims, objects and purposes it will bring great benefit not only to the producer, but to every legitimate line of the cotton industry. The telegram is as follows:

New Orleans, La., February 7.

J. S. Wannamaker, President,  
American Cotton Association,  
St. Matthews, S. C.:

The absurdity of the threat of English importers to ship cotton back to this country is obvious.

Everyone knows that the salvation of the European countries depends upon the production by these countries of commodities which may be exchanged for gold. The spinning industry is one of the most important factors in the rehabilitation of the future of Great Britain. In the London story appearing in this morning's papers alongside of the threat of re-exportation a former president of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange is quoted as saying that Liverpool is the cheapest raw cotton market in the world, and that although the exchange is against the importer of raw cotton, it is in favor of the exporter of the manufactured article, which facts he says enable the British spinner to undersell the American manufacturers in the latter's own market.

If the rehabilitation of England depends upon production, which is unquestionably true, and if the British importer can manufacture the raw material into finished product and undersell the American manufacturer in his own market, which the authority mentioned declares to be the case, then the threat that raw material will be shipped back to this country or even that importation will be materially curtailed while these conditions continue is either the product of mental confusion or else an effort to bluff the American spot holder into sacrificing his product.

It is quite true that the foreign exchange situation presents very serious difficulties, but these difficulties will not be overcome by efforts to stampede the American producer and spot holder and to make cotton production unprofitable, nor will such efforts succeed. The cotton producers of the South are in an impregnable position, provided that they do not sacrifice their holdings and provided that for the coming year they put into cotton only that acreage which they can properly cultivate and harvest. If the producers will pursue this course, which they certainly will do, they can buy any cotton that any misguided Englishman wants shipped back and later sell it to the same people at a substantial profit.

The thing for the European countries to do is to stop whining for governmental support and to cease trying to stampede the cotton South into sacrificing its great commodity at prices fixed by scared speculators and interested spinners. The people of those countries must work and not waste if they expect to live, and they are definitely advised that the time when they could scare the South into economic suicide is forever past. The thing for the Southern cotton producer, merchants and bankers to do is to pay no attention to the raw head and bloody bones tales of English spinners, but to warehouse their holdings, to produce and finance food and feed stuffs, with cotton as a surplus crop only. These things they can do and will do, and will thereby not only insure their own prosperity, but will insure the cotton-producing industry for the benefit of the whole world.

Be not afraid, but stand together. Now is the time for the American Cotton Association to function along these lines.

W. B. THOMPSON.

[Early dispatches from London stated that the Government intended to place an embargo on cotton imports. It was typical of the extraordinary lengths to which certain interests go in their efforts to beat down prices.

The British Government has no authority to place an embargo on cotton importations. It did employ the embargo extensively during the war, and on account of the national exigency its legal right so to do was not questioned seriously. But last summer action was begun in the courts to test the legality of the Government's position, and the decision, known as the Sankey decision, was a complete rejection of the Government's claims. It appeared that the right to embargo imports was not claimed under any war legislation, but under a section of the Customs Consolidation Act of 1876, which permitted the Government to prohibit importations of munitions of war "and other goods." It was decided by the court that "other goods" plainly meant "other goods" of the same kind, i. e., munitions of war, and that there was no justification for the assumption that it empowered the Government to put an embargo on anything it wished.

The immediate effect of the Sankey decision was to wipe out the embargo system. The Government appealed the case, and also announced that it would ask Parliament for a grant of power of embargo, but no decision has been reached on the appeal, and it is not considered likely that Parliament will grant the legislation desired.

As pointed out by the London Times, in an editorial reprinted last week in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, one-third of the total domestic export trade of the United Kingdom, in value, is in exports of cotton goods, and one-fifth of the total population of the United Kingdom is dependent on the cotton trade. Moreover, Lancashire has been openly stating that prices did not concern it at all; that the trade was demanding deliveries at any price, and that the only difficulty was in securing enough raw material. Talk of refusing to purchase more American cotton, in these circumstances, is mere rot, and would seem to have an ulterior purpose in view, namely, price depression.

The financial columns of the New York Times reported on February 10 that "fear of a notable curtailment in foreign takings of our cotton had about disappeared yesterday. The trade, even the speculators, had come to realize that Europe will have to buy considerable quantities of the staple; that it is very much to their interest to do so, and as the reports of export clearances show no signs of falling off, this fear has been allowed to pass out of most market considerations and calculations."

But just below this true statement the Times carried a press dispatch from Washington, which appeared also in most other newspapers of the country, in which the alarming prognosis was made that the exchange situation would probably mean a cutting in half of the export trade in cotton. This was apparently based on statistics put out by the Department of Commerce, with an interpretation by officials of that department, referred to as "experts." Their expert knowledge must be in some other lines, for if they knew anything whatever about the world cotton situation they would know that the calamity they predict is wholly unlikely to happen. Nothing could be more absurd than the supposition that shrewd British business men are going to quite the most lucrative and important business they have—a business which alone can put the United Kingdom back on its financial feet—just because exchange rates bother them a little.—Editor MANUFACTURERS RECORD.]

## For 1000 Tons of Coal Daily.

An additional mine with daily output 1000 tons of coal will be developed and equipped by the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. of Birmingham. It will supply quantities of fuel demanded for the corporation's industrial activities. This mine will be opened on the Mary Lee seam near Pratt City, Ala., and will be named the Hamilton slope.



## Would Increase Cotton Growing In Colonies of British Empire

GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE MAKES RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SUBSIDIES AND GUARANTEES TO PROMOTE INCREASED PRODUCTION IN EGYPT, MESOPOTAMIA, UGANDA, NIGERIA AND OTHER POSSESSIONS ALONG LINES ADVOCATED IN ENGLAND FOR 100 YEARS—UNTIL THE BRITISH EMPIRE IS WILLING TO SPEND HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS INSTEAD OF A FEW THOUSAND TO ENCOURAGE COTTON PRODUCTION ALL ITS EFFORTS WILL BE IN VAIN.

[Special Correspondence Manufacturers Record.]

Manchester, England, January 22.

In July, 1917, the Board of Trade of the British Government appointed a committee to investigate the best means of developing the growing of cotton within the Empire, and to advise the Government as to the necessary measures to be taken for this purpose. Just before the committee was appointed a memorandum was submitted to the Prime Minister (Mr. Lloyd George), when it was pointed out that the present situation as to the supply of cotton was most serious, and required the immediate attention of His Majesty's Government, and that it was essential for the future prosperity of this country and for the welfare of the colonies that cotton growing should be developed as rapidly as possible in all suitable parts of the Empire. It was further held that the shortage of cotton affected the whole world; that the British Empire was especially affected; that the cotton industry was in many respects the most important British industry; that the shortage of cotton was most marked in those finer kinds which for reasons explained constituted the chief requirement of the British mills; that the British cotton industry drew four-fifths of its supplies of cotton from the United States, and that it was dangerous to be so largely dependent on the climatic vagaries of one portion of the world. It was also noted that the United States was year by year requiring for its own consumption an increasing proportion of its own crop. Experience showed that in many parts of the Empire the growing of cotton was or could be made exceedingly profitable to the country growing. Egypt, the Sudan, Uganda and some of the West Indian Islands were named. It was believed to be possible to grow within the Empire the quantities and qualities of cotton that the British industry requires.

The committee has held numerous meetings and received evidence from many experts and authorities. The official report has been published today. The work of the committee was divided into the following three main questions: (1) The acquisition of necessary knowledge and the supply of men to apply that knowledge. (2) The establishment of efficient arrangements for (a) controlling the growing of cotton crops, and (b) marketing the crops when grown so as to secure the best possible results for the growers. (3) The provision of the necessary funds.

In Lancashire chief interest has been taken in the report of the committee dealing with the last point. It is pointed out that the promotion of cotton growing will involve the expenditure of a good deal of money apart from the large sums which will be required every year to finance and market the crop.

The opinion is recorded that expenditure on general development of cotton growing should be primarily the business of the local government, with or without the assistance of the Imperial Government. However, while expenditure which directly benefits the general interests of a colony should be borne by the colony itself, the cost of promoting the cultivation of cotton in preference to other crops should be recognized as a charge on the cotton industry.

The committee hope that this broad principle may find general acceptance in Lancashire and other cotton-using districts. The committee propose the establishment of a central institute for research into the general principles underlying the growth of cotton; also the creation of several readerships in natural science concerned with the living plant at the British universities and other places. It is further suggested that a Bureau of Information should be established.

A very important question in regard to finance is how to raise the money required. The committee is of opinion that it is impossible to raise it by appealing for gifts and voluntary subscriptions.

It is proposed that a fund be raised upon the basis of some kind of contribution or levy from the cotton industry. The levy of so small a sum as 6d. per bale of 500 pounds of raw cotton imported into the United Kingdom would raise annually the sum of £100,000. Such a contribution would not be a burden on the industry.

The problem of increasing the world's supply of cotton from the natural resources available in the British Empire is not in any way insoluble. Good beginnings have already been made. Further developments may be confidently expected if adequate funds are provided by the Imperial Government, the colonial governments and the British cotton industry. Except in a few places, no phenomenal increase in the cotton supply can be looked for. Progress will be gradual, and will depend on patient and persevering work in every suitable locality. After reviewing the outlook in the West Indies, Egypt, the Sudan, Mesopotamia, Uganda, British East Africa, Rhodesia, Nigeria and India, the committee put forward briefly their conclusions and recommendations, which are as follows:

(1) That the Empire Cotton Growing Committee be authorized to continue its work on the general lines of the present report, and that a grant be made to it by the treasury of a sum of not less than £10,000 per annum for five years to pay for its secretarial and other current expenses and for any outlay that proves to be necessary for initiatory work in directions connected with the objects of the committee.

(2) That the immediate importance of greatly enlarging and strengthening the agricultural departments of British colonies and protectorates be recognized as a preliminary step essential to any rapid progress, and that the colonial office be respectfully recommended to appoint a committee to advise on the scale of numbers, salaries and general expenditure which should be aimed at for adoption as and where circumstances permit.

(3) That, in order to supplement the present knowledge of scientific principles underlying cotton growing, a Central Research Institute be established as soon as possible for their investigation.

(4) That, in order to increase the supply and improve the training of scientific men, financial provision be made for at least four readerships at British universities in plant physiology, plant genetics, mycology and entomology; that funds be provided for the awarding of research studentships to be held for one or for two years by graduates, who are selected for training in methods of research in these and other sciences concerned with the study of the living plant, the number of these to be five to begin with, but to be gradually and considerably increased before long.

(5) That we should establish a bureau for the interchange of knowledge of cotton growing, and should arrange for the publication of a quarterly review devoted to this subject.

(6) That the governments of all cotton-growing areas in the Empire be advised to take full powers for exercising strict control over all essential matters connected with cotton growing.

(7) That, where it is possible and seems desirable, such governments be recommended to establish local associations of cotton growers to advise their government upon matters of general interest to the industry.

(8) That an agreement should be negotiated with the British Cotton Growing Association in accordance with which that body will act as an agent for the Empire Cotton Growing Committee for marketing crops where this is desired by the local government; that it should be a condition of this agreement that the British Cotton Growing Association shall forego the appropriation of any

profits made in the business carried on under the agreement, provided that the association is guaranteed against permanent loss arising therefrom.

(9) Finance.—That funds for the promotion of cotton growing in the Empire should be provided from the following sources: (a) The British Treasury. (b) The local revenues of cotton-growing areas. (c) The cotton industry.

That the following general principles be accepted as a guide in discussion and in negotiations as to the allocation of financial responsibility to each of the above sources.

(a) That the British Treasury may fairly be looked to:

(1) To provide for the secretarial and establishment charges of the Empire Cotton Growing Committee, and for outlay for initiatory work in directions connected with the objects of the committee.

(2) To contribute—in some proportion to be agreed—toward expenditure upon schemes approved by this committee which have for their object the provision of the raw material upon which the great national industry of cotton manufacture depends.

(3) To assist the governments of colonies and protectorates, either by grants or more probably by guarantees, to provide funds for public works, such as railways, waterways, irrigation and harbor works, necessary for the development of their resources.

(b) That where developments, although in their inception they may be connected with cotton growing, are calculated to extend the general prosperity of a colony or protectorate, they should, as a rule, be financed by the colonial or protectorate government.

(c) That where the growing of cotton is promoted in preference to other profitable crops, and where pioneer work is undertaken in order to ascertain whether cotton can be grown profitably, the consequential expenditure should be at the charge of the cotton industry.

(10) That the committee be authorized to ascertain the opinion of the cotton trade of this country in regard to these recommendations, and in particular upon what lines effective co-operation in raising the necessary money may be expected from the organizations in which the trade is grouped.

(Signed) FREDERICK W. TATTERSALL.

## Great Britain Planning for World Trade—Many Indications of England's Virile Activity in Industry

[Special Correspondence Manufacturers Record.]

London, England, January 16.

The American Chamber of Commerce in London analyzes England's trade returns and presents the case as follows:

Britain's exports during December increased by only 3,750,000 sterling over November, while her imports rose by over 26,000,000 sterling. The adverse trade balance for the month was 52,750,000 sterling, which is 16,000,000 worse than in November and was only kept down to that figure by an increase of 6,000,000 in re-exports of imported goods.

Although a somewhat disappointing showing for the month, an analysis of the trade returns for the year shows a more encouraging position. Exports of British goods in December were practically twice as great as in January, 1919, and re-exports of imported goods rose from 4,500,000 in January to 26,000,000 in December, an indication that Britain is coming back into her own as the world's greatest re-export center.

The adverse trade balance for the year amounted to 669,000,000 sterling, against which will apply Britain's "invisible exports," which have been estimated by the Board of Trade at 400,000,000 sterling for freight charges, 80,000,000 in interest on foreign investments and 40,000,000 in insurance charges, bank charges, commissions, etc. These calculations would total 520,000,000, leaving an adverse balance of 149,000,000 as compared with the pre-war favorable balance of 226,000,000.

A considerable reduction of the excess of imports over exports is expected in 1920 for two reasons in particular. First, the imports in the early months of 1919 are stated to have consisted largely of balances of deliveries of war materials which will, of course, not recur in 1920. Second, 1919 was largely a year of restocking for British manufacturers and the retained imports of raw materials alone at the end of 1919 were 61 per cent in value of all other imports retained for the 12 months. In 1913 this figure was only 50 per cent. In 1920, therefore, Britain should be able to save accordingly on imports of raw materials while the exports of finished goods should be increased.

Despite the fact that Britain's 1919 imports were more than twice her 1913 imports in value, they were less than four-fifths the 1913 imports in quantity. The average cost of 1913 imports figures out at about £14 a ton; in 1919 it was about £41 per ton. Great Britain is still importing less than her pre-war quantities, so the possibilities of that market, once exchange difficulties are removed, should be apparent to all.

A review of the monthly totals shows an almost unbroken rise in the export of British goods, culminating in a yearly total of practically 793,000,000 sterling. Of this, 632,000,000, or almost 80 per cent, were manufactured articles—a tribute to the degree to which British production has got under way despite the crippling difficulties of industrial dispute since the armistice. Of the

remaining 160,000,000, coal alone amounted to 92,000,000. Coal exports for the year were 38,500,000 tons, plus another 12,000,000 tons for bunkers, a total of 50,500,000 tons. Coal production, like all production in the country, has continued to improve steadily.

The prospects for British trade for the coming year, both for export and re-export, are unusually promising.

### British Industrial Amalgamations Continue—Combinations for World's Trade.

The way British industries, banks and trade interests are continuing to amalgamate is a sure indication that British business is going out after the world's trade.

Among recent sensational industrial fusions which have attracted interest is one in the iron and steel trade, whereby Messrs. Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds acquire the controlling interest in the firm of John Lysaght, Ltd. The purchasers are themselves a combination of several firms, the most notable being Nettlefolds, long connected with the name of Joseph Chamberlain. Lysaght's had only changed hands as recently as last September, when it passed for approximately £5,000,000 (\$25,000,000) to a group composed of Mr. Seymour Berry, Mr. D. R. Llewlyn and Lady Rhondda. Since then it has been linked up with Messrs. Sankey & Sons of Wolverhampton, and has opened large works in Australia. As a result of the amalgamation, the issued capital of the two firms—the one representing the manufacture of nuts, bolts and fastenings, the other the British galvanized-iron industry—will amount to close on 7,000,000 sterling, and a further issue of shares is expected.

Britain's £6,000,000 motor combine, recently reported, has taken another step in this same direction. The new company, known as Messrs. Harper & Boan, Ltd., are reported to have purchased the national projectile factory at Dudley, erected by the Government during the war at a cost of nearly 1,000,000 sterling. While the purchase price has not yet been announced, its acquisition by the motor combine will undoubtedly prove of much value as further plant for the mass production of cars.

One of the features of the past week has been the activity of British Glass Industries, Ltd., in absorbing other companies. On the 9th of January it announced that it had entered into a contract to purchase the controlling interest in no less than seven existing undertakings manufacturing electric lamp bulbs, tumblers, lamp-blown glass for scientific, medical and industrial purposes, crystal and tableware, and other types of glass. A few days later a further announcement appeared to the effect that British Glass Industries, Ltd., was absorbing about 76 per cent. of the ordinary shares of the United Glass Bottle Manufacturers, and had offered to purchase the balance. The United Glass Bottle Co. itself comprises about half-dozen of the most prominent concerns in the British glass trade, so the amalgamation will concentrate practi-



cally the entire glass industry of the United Kingdom under one control.

#### Britain Now Constructing More Tonnage Than America.

An analysis of Lloyds' Register Returns for the quarter ending December 31, made by the American Chamber of Commerce in London, indicates that, for the first time since the United States became a shipbuilder on a large scale, British shipyards show signs of regaining their former supremacy.

The tonnage now building in the United Kingdom exceeds by 27,732 tons that under present construction in the United States, where the decrease in the building of new tonnage amounts to as much as 504,000 tons as compared with the figures for September last.

The largest increase in British shipbuilding is credited to the Tyne yards, where over half a million tons are at present under construction. The entire tonnage building in the United Kingdom at the end of December showed an increase of over 177,000 tons as compared with September, though it still fell short by over 60,000 tons of the figures for the June quarter.

A review of world tonnage in course of construction shows a decline of about 187,000 tons from the figures for the September quarter. Italian ships being constructed amount to over 120,000 tons, while both France and Holland show higher records. The complete figures for Japan are not yet available.

With regard to the British-American position, however, the American Chamber in London remarks that the tonnage under construction may not be so good a basis for judgment as the amount of tonnage actually launched, and in this last respect it is still maintained that the United States is putting ships on the water quicker than Great Britain.

On the other hand, it is interesting to note that although the United States constructed in 1919 4,735,109 tons as against Britain's 1,951,759 tons, the horse-power represented by the American ships was only 2,591,210 as against 3,209,040 of the British. In other words, though America turned out double the British tonnage, it was not necessarily twice as effective—perhaps an indication that Britain is going in for high-power passenger and for cargo vessels, while the United States is building more of the "tramp" class.

#### Vast Quantities of Lumber Required for Derrick Building.

Austin, Tex., January 30—[Special.]—If the unprecedented campaign of drilling oil wells in Texas keeps up much longer the timber suitable for derrick material will be exhausted, according to announcement just made by the Texas Forestry Association. The startling statement is made that there is not enough standing pine timber in Texas to furnish the lumber required to build derricks for drilling the remaining unexplored oil land in the State.

The association says that recent reliable data from the North Texas oil fields indicates that there are 1,000,000 acres of proven land, and that 1,000,000 derricks will eventually be built to develop those fields. At a conservative estimate, 28,000 feet of lumber will be required for each derrick, or a total of 28,000,000,000 feet. The remaining virgin pine timber in Texas is less than 2,500,000 acres, and it will yield less than 10,000 feet per acre. At this yield it would produce 25,000,000,000 feet, or 3,000,000,000 feet short of the amount required.

In other words, Texas does not have sufficient pine timber left to supply the North Texas oil fields with lumber, let alone the rest of its citizens, who will probably want to keep right on building houses, barns, stores and other buildings and improvements.

#### Great Impetus to Lumber Export to Cuba Expected from New Steamship Line.

Pensacola, Fla., February 4—[Special.]—Not in many months has there been such a fleet of schooners in port as there are at present. More than an even dozen are here loading, and for the most part they are taking lumber and timber. One or two steamers are expected during the month, and the inauguration of the regular steamer line to Havana, announced to start February 15, will prove a great impetus to the Cuban business. Pensacola has always enjoyed a good lumber export business to Cuba, and barges capable of carrying not less than 300,000 superficial feet have been operated for years.

#### Definite Forestry Policy Advocated Backed by Power of Federal Government.

New Orleans, La., January 31—[Special.]—The first definite forestry policy advanced in this country with the authority of the Federal Government was laid down by Col. H. Solon Graves, chief of the United States Forestry Service, at the Southern Forestry Congress in New Orleans January 29-30. It was coupled with a grave warning that timber resources of the South will be exhausted unless measures of reforestation are adopted. Colonel Graves' plan calls for a close co-operation between Federal and State authorities and private owners, the Government directing the work and so guaranteeing equality of effort everywhere.

"The proposed policy," said Colonel Graves, "looks to the establishment of an effective State forestry organization and recognition in the law of personal responsibility of owners to prevent forest devastation, provision for a State-wide system of fire protection, authority to the State organization to take such action as is necessary to prevent destructive processes that would devastate the lands, and adequate appropriations to make State laws effective."

Colonel Graves said that States should establish a system of taxation that would encourage forestry, create a patrol service to guard against fires, and an educational campaign in cutting timber and developing reproduction.

"Our policy," he continues, "places on the State direct responsibility for the public's immediate participation in the private forest problem. The problem of forestry, however, is in many aspects a national one, and the Federal Government should have a definite part in marking it out. The function of the Federal Government should be to stimulate State action, to assist in securing concurrent legislation among the different States, to maintain standards of forest practice, and to assist the States directly in various important ways."

This assistance by the Federal Government Colonel Graves summarized as follows:

1. Financial. Government should aid in developing a system of fire protection and good forestry practice. Said assistance to be contingent on States carrying out a policy satisfactory to the Government.
2. Lending money to purchase or improve forest lands and promote timber growths. Said loans to be made by the farm loan banks or under a similar arrangement.
3. "The Federal Government should assist in the problem of land classification, in forest survey, and in research in forestry and in forest products."
4. Taxation. Forest taxation is, of course, a State function, but the Government could co-operate with the States in investigations of existing legislation, and making suggestions for improving the methods of taxation.

What is immediately needed for the South, said Colonel Graves, "is for all the States to establish a forest organization, and then make the first drive on fire and other destructive agencies that are so greatly depleting the resources and reducing the power of regeneration."

Colonel Graves' plan was approved by the congress, which adopted a resolution urging the States to pass laws modifying the present destructive practices of lumbering.

Other speeches were made by John M. Parker, Governor-elect of Louisiana, who pledged his efforts to forest protection and development; by M. L. Alexander, commissioner of the department of conservation of Louisiana; Prof. J. G. Lee of Louisiana University; John H. Wallace, conservation commissioner of Alabama; E. J. Glenn, city commissioner of New Orleans; J. S. Holmes, State forester of North Carolina; R. D. Forbes, State superintendent of forestry of Louisiana; R. S. Maddox, forester of Tennessee; McGarvey Cline of Jacksonville, Fla.; H. E. Howe of the National Research Council; Austin Cary of the United States Forestry Service; C. H. Speh of New Orleans, secretary of the Turpentine and Rosin Producers' Association, and by W. Goodrich Jones, president of the Texas Forestry Association.

Henry E. Hardtner of Urania, La., president of the Louisiana Forestry Association, was elected president of the congress. J. S. Holmes, State forester of North Carolina, was re-elected secretary.

## The Pernicious Influence of the Present System of Taxation Upon Building Construction and All Other Business

By A. MERRITT TAYLOR, Philadelphia.

[A. Merritt Taylor is one of the foremost citizens of Philadelphia. As director of the Department of Transit of that city he formulated the comprehensive rapid transit system now under construction. He served during the war as head of the housing and transportation division of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and in both housing and transportation made one of the best records of any of the business men who offered their services to the Government. Mr. Taylor is a builder and operator of electric street railroads, and has also put through some very large and important house-building operations. This article by him, therefore, is an authoritative expression by a business man of the effect the present mischievous taxation system has on business generally and on construction work in particular. It should arouse business men everywhere to the necessity of insisting on a prompt revision of the existing revenue law.—Editor Manufacturers Record.]

Under the Revenue Act, corporations are required to pay an excess profits tax and individuals are required to pay excessive surtaxes. These taxes are unjustifiable under present conditions. They have brought about and are maintaining the excessive high prices of everything which we have to buy and pay for.

Elimination of these taxes will promptly deflate prices to a level which will increase demand for and production of all commodities, stimulate constructive enterprises, and make capital available to our railroads, public utilities and other business enterprises.

Continuation of these taxes will artificially maintain high prices, curtail demand for and production of all commodities, strangle constructive enterprises and continue the present diversion of capital from our railroads, public utilities and business enterprises to tax free or highly speculative securities, with the resultant inevitable business depression, unemployment and financial crisis.

These statements are verified by a brief analysis of facts which follow.

Profits of a corporation in excess of a specific exemption of \$3000 and 8 per cent on its invested capital (not including borrowed money), which amount to less than 20 per cent on its invested capital, are subject to an excess profits tax of 20 per cent. The remaining profit is subject to an excess profits tax of 40 per cent. The entire net income of the corporation remaining after the aforesaid excess profits tax has been deducted therefrom, excepting a specific exemption of \$2000, is subject to a 10 per cent corporate income tax.

A large percentage of successful American corporations have small invested capital but excellent credit. They do a large volume of business, mainly on borrowed money with frequent turnover. Such corporations, in producing only a moderate percentage of profit on their turnover and output, produce a large percentage of profit on their small invested capital and pay the maximum rate of excess profits tax, namely, 40 per cent. They naturally increase the prices of their products sufficiently to enable them to retain a reasonable percentage of profit on their turnover or output net or tax free.

Let us assume that such a corporation finds that to offset an excess profits tax in the amount of \$20,000 payable to the Government and to retain its normal and reasonable profit on its output it must advance the price of its product sufficiently to yield \$20,000 additional net or tax free profit. An advance of \$20,000 in price and profit would yield only \$10,000 net or tax free profit as follows:

Profit .....	\$20,000.00
Less 40 per cent excess profits tax.....	8,000.00
	\$12,000.00
Less 10 per cent corporate income tax.....	1,200.00
Amount remaining available to corporation.....	\$10,800.00
To offset \$20,000 excess profits tax, price would have to be increased.....	\$37,037.04
Less 40 per cent excess profits tax.....	14,814.82
	\$22,222.22
Less 10 per cent corporate income tax.....	2,222.22
Amount remaining net tax free available to corporation...	\$20,000.00

In this instance an inflation of \$37,037.04 in the price charged by the corporation for its output is directly and solely caused by the excess profits tax.

When the stock of a corporation is closely held the price of such corporation's output is further increased or inflated to offset the excessive surtax which the stockholders as individuals are required

to pay upon the profits of the corporation which they receive in the form of dividends.

In the case of a successful business enterprise owned by an individual or individuals rather than by a corporation, the owner or owners are required to pay a normal income tax of 4 per cent on the taxable income up to \$4000 and 8 per cent on all taxable income in excess of \$4000, also a surtax progressive in rate on all taxable income in excess of \$6000. The surtax on a taxable income in excess of \$44,000 is from 20 per cent upward; on taxable income in excess of \$80,000, from 38 per cent upward; on taxable income in excess of \$1,000,000, from 64 per cent upward; on taxable income in excess of \$5,000,000, from 65 per cent upward.

The price of the output of the individual business enterprise is increased, as in the case of a corporation, sufficiently to protect a reasonable profit against depletion resultant from the payment of the surtax which the individual owners of the enterprise are required to pay on their personal incomes, and such increase in price includes the additional tax payable by reason of the increase being made.

It should be clearly understood that the price added to the output of a corporation or of an individual business enterprise to offset excess profits tax or surtax, vastly exceeds the amount of such excess profits tax or surtax to be offset, for it includes the additional excess profits tax or surtax which the corporation or individual has to pay by reason of increasing the price and the amount of the taxable profit. In this respect increases in prices, made by corporations to offset excess profits tax by individuals to offset surtaxes, are cumulative and produce a cumulative inflation of prices.

All manufactured articles and necessities of life, including food, fuel and clothing, in their development from raw material pass through many processes and the hands of many separate corporations or individuals before reaching the ultimate consumer, and each corporation or individual in turn adds to its price the cumulative amount necessary to offset the excess profits tax or surtax.

Thus the inflated price which the consumer has to pay is directly due to the cumulative amounts added to offset excessive taxes as the product passes through the hands of each corporation or individual to completion and delivery, and the already inflated price is still further inflated by increased costs and expenses (due to the high prices resultant from excessive taxes) which each of these corporations or individuals are, in turn, required to pay in conducting their business.

Capital has been diverted from our railroads, public utilities and business enterprises as wealthy individuals and estates have been forced by excessive surtaxes to invest in tax free securities, including farm loan bonds and bonds issued by States and municipalities. They thus secure tax free income approximating 4½ per cent, which is vastly more than the amount of net income produced by obligations of individuals and corporations or mortgages which they would be able to retain after payment of taxes.

To illustrate this fact, in the case of an investor or an estate having a taxable income of \$100,000, with \$100,000 in cash to invest, by investing the \$100,000 in tax free securities at 4½ per cent such investor or estate would obtain a tax free income of \$4500. By investing it at the exorbitant rate of 10 per cent in taxable securities, such as obligations of railroads, public utilities or manufacturing industries or in mortgages, such investor or estate would receive an income of \$10,000 subject to 56 per cent total tax, amounting to \$5600, and have left after the payment of tax only \$4400, or \$100 less than the tax free income derived from readily marketable tax free bonds of unquestioned security.

Thus railroads, public utilities and business enterprises which

require vast amounts of capital to meet their maturing obligations and for constructive enterprises, are required to pay usurious rates for such money as they must have and to increase the price of their service or product accordingly. This is a direct result of excessive surtaxes which have driven wealthy investors and estates to invest in tax free bonds instead of obligations of business enterprises.

So long as excessive surtaxes be continued, the cost of capital required for constructive enterprises will be prohibitive and stagnation of business will result.

Deflation of prices of commodities and money can be accomplished to a large extent in an orderly and constructive way by elimination of the excess profits tax and excessive surtaxes, and substituting therefor a moderate tax on purchases which will produce the necessary amount of revenue without unduly and cumulatively inflating the prices of either commodities or money.

Foreign economic conditions are placing an embargo on our export business. If production is to be sustained in this country, our manufacturers and merchants must look mainly to home trade as the outlet for their products. Domestic demand will be increased by making capital available to constructive enterprises, and by deflating prices to the extent that they have been artificially inflated by excessive taxation.

A striking example of this fact is found in the building trade. We are confronted with a nation-wide shortage of homes and buildings, as a result of which prices of homes and buildings and rentals charged therefor have increased to an extent which is imposing untold hardships upon tenants and those who are forced to purchase at inflated prices to avoid eviction.

Our operative builders, whose business it is to build homes in great numbers in our large cities, are confronted with construction costs which are more than 100 per cent in excess of pre-war construction costs. They rely mainly upon trust companies for temporary loans to carry their operations to completion, and under normal conditions pay off such loans by selling their mortgages to wealthy investors and estates. As investors and estates are placing their capital in tax free securities, mortgages are no longer salable to them in quantity. With this fact in view, trust companies are refusing to make temporary loans required for the financing of building operations because the builder has no visible means of repaying such loans by sale of mortgages when the buildings are completed. Thus the building of homes has been brought practically to a standstill. In cases where such building is going on in a small way the builder is financing all or a greater part of the cost of his operation with his own resources, for no investor will loan an amount approaching the usual percentage of cost owing to the temporary inflation of cost which must be provided against by additional margin of security sufficient to offset the amount of the inflation in excess of that which is normally required. This is a concrete example of strangulation of business resultant from inflation of prices due in large part to excessive taxation.

All manufacturers and merchants should in their own interest appeal to Congress for prompt elimination of the excess profits tax and excessive surtaxes for further delay will be disastrous to business and bring about a period of business depression, unemployment and untold suffering on the American people.

### Schooner Built of Yellow Pine Throughout.

Pensacola, Fla., February 4.—[Special.]—The Spanish schooner Rayo, here for cargo from Spain, is built entirely of yellow pine, even to the finishings in her cabins, and the oiled floors, walls and ceilings in the quarters below decks show to what uses the native wood can be put. Another interesting feature of this vessel's construction is the fact that the wood which was used by her builders was for the most part supplied by Florida mills, and Pensacola shippers furnished the major part of it. Thus the pine, in its manufactured state, comes back in the shape of a very serviceable 440-ton schooner.

### United Fruit Co. to Erect Office Building.

The United Fruit Co. of New Orleans will erect a 11-story office building in that city at a cost of \$750,000. The architects are Diboll & Owen of New Orleans, and the contractor the George A. Fuller Company.

### Farm Implements and Miscellaneous Cargoes from Central West Manufacturing Cities Now Shipped to Great Britain via Galveston.

Galveston, Tex., February 6.—[Special.]—Shipments of farm implements and miscellaneous cargoes from points in the Chicago district to Great Britain are now being made through the port of Galveston. Recently one consignment of 20 cars of farm implements arrived here from interior points of the Central West and was loaded on a Leland Line ship, destined for Liverpool. From point of origin to ultimate delivery the shipment will be on the road less than 40 days, it is stated. This is a big saving of time as compared with the Eastern seaboard route, it is asserted. R. C. Stone, president of the Stone Forwarding Corporation, in speaking of this large shipment of farm implements, said:

"Shipments were loaded between January 12 and 15, and it is expected that they will be delivered in Great Britain not later than February 25. Shippers of general cargoes from Central and Central West territory, including principally the manufacturing cities, are now beginning to recognize the Galveston gateway for the exportation of their commodities, not only to European destinations, but to Southern and Central America as well.

"The excellent rail transportation service that Galveston now enjoys, in conjunction with the unequaled record which the port holds for giving quick dispatch to freight handled over the wharves, guarantees against unnecessary delays to which traffic has been subject at the various Atlantic ports, particularly New York. By routing a large portion of this traffic from the territory in the Central West via Galveston, the congestion now prevailing at the Atlantic ports will be greatly relieved. Besides, when traffic moves through Galveston it is not subject to additional charges for handling, and it is not liable to the excessive lighter demurrage charges which are assessed at many of the Atlantic ports. There is no question that the excellent service offered by the railroad lines serving Galveston is equal to that of the roads serving Atlantic ports, including New York. This particular shipment of agricultural implements will go forward complete on one vessel, and not be divided on a number of ships.

"The new tariff, which went into effect December 31, made it possible for Galveston to handle this large miscellaneous shipment from the Chicago district. The rate on this particular commodity under the new tariff to Galveston is 39 cents, as compared with the 45-cent rate to New York and other Atlantic ports. Heretofore the ports on the Atlantic and some of the Gulf ports, including New Orleans, have had an advantage of a lower rail rate, but have had the same ocean rate. Under the new tariff Galveston can better compete with all ports shipping commodities to foreign ports.

"Building up a movement of miscellaneous cargo is necessary if Galveston hopes to obtain her share of exports to foreign ports in Great Britain, Europe, South America, West Indies and other places. Vessels should be enabled to carry cargoes both ways, and as countries in South America do not import raw materials, such as form the greater part of Galveston's export trade, it is necessary to provide other cargoes. The rates announced on miscellaneous commodities from manufacturing towns of the Central West to Galveston make it possible to create a steady stream of exports and imports to and from the countries in the South. The export of agricultural implements from the Chicago district to England marks only the start of an immense trade to all countries of the world. These are the first commodities of their kind to be shipped through Galveston since the outbreak of the war."

### January Sets New Shipping Record in Tampa.

Tampa, Fla., February 4.—[Special.]—January broke the local records in lumber exports, 5,200,000 feet being shipped, most of it going to Cuba, which market seems to absorb readily all building materials it can get. The shipment of the Bahamas-Cuba Company of 1,250,000 feet was the largest single shipment. Eighteen ships were used to transport the total amount.

Phosphate is also running big, 78,000 tons being sent out in January, also a record since the war; 37,000 tons of this went direct to Europe.

Cocoanuts came in plentifully, over 1,600,000 for the month. Tampa is becoming a big market for this commodity.



# New Perils to America Continue to Crop Out in League of Nations Covenant

[Special Correspondence Manufacturers Record.]

Washington, D. C., February 9.

It is impossible any longer to dissociate the Peace Treaty from the financial situation. They have become tied together by the flow of events. For the first time, indeed, since discussion of the treaty began, statesmen have begun seriously to ask themselves if an immediate function of the League, after entrance by the United States, would not be the establishment of some international substitute for present money systems and the promotion of a trade-payment system based on the recommendations, if not on the authority, of the League.

The arguments in favor of America joining the League have been directed, as its advocates are fond of saying, to the soul, not the brain, of America. For the sake of a great charity, the argument has run, let the Constitution be sacrificed. Once America is in the League, will not, it is asked, there be a long series of appeals to the "soul of America," each contemplating a further subordination of sovereignty and a grant of further powers to the super-government?

Whether, therefore, there is any authority in the covenant directly for dedicating the United States to financial obligations, it is argued that the indirect authority will sooner or later be read into the instrument.

Is the thought a wild surmise? Under date of February 6 the Associated Press carried a dispatch from Paris. It began as follows: "The Reparations Commission is finding that the Peace Conference has endowed it with tremendous responsibilities and the most formidable powers, which it has the right to interpret for itself." The dispatch goes on to say that "it is one of the rare cases in history in which such immense power is vested in a body with the right to determine for itself just what that power is. The commission appears to realize the immensity of responsibility this situation gives it, and is proceeding very carefully with consideration of the questions coming up, all of which present complications."

The power of the Reparations Commission is not more vast than the power of the Supreme Council. The Supreme Council will decide for itself what policy to pursue on any question under the sun, and there is no Supreme Court to which to apply as to the constitutionality of its decisions. Indeed, the secretary of the League is reported to be sitting at a desk in London, whither his clerks bring him clippings on international affairs in all parts of the world, and he marking this one "this will bear watching" and that one "this will have to be handled."

Assuming that the collapse of the exchange market, with its demoralizing effect on world trade, should come before the Supreme Council for consideration, and assuming that all the members, with the exception of the United States, should vote in favor of issuing bonds against the payment of the German indemnities, what authority would there be in the world to claim that this was a usurpation of power, and what would be the status if the President instructed the American representatives to vote in favor of the proposition? Would the country have another League fight on its hands, domestic problems being ignored while the Chief Executive maneuvered to compel Congress to make good his commitment?

Statesmen have noted with no little interest that the Grey letter was published just on the eve of the collapse in exchange, and they note also that while the foreign governments have been talking about international conferences to consider the financial situation, they have in fact been waiting, and the information in Washington is that what they have been waiting for is American membership in the League, when the Supreme Council will at once constitute the finest kind of conference it would be possible to have, a conference "with a punch."

Careful statesmen, indeed, have determined that the time has come when it would be worth while to consider the whole treaty de novo. They fear that there are more "niggers in the woodpile" than was suspected, and they are the more assured of this the more they view dispassionately the situation in Europe.

It occurs to them, for instance, that if the Supreme Council should undertake to decide any one of a dozen questions which it ought to be taking up now, it would probably have to call at once

on the armed forces of the nations for support, and the only nation just now capable of financing an army is the United States.

Another thing that has aroused the suspicion of the Senate is the disclosure that the Administration has been well aware for some time of the willingness of the Allies to accept the Lodge reservations. But in spite of this knowledge, the President as late as January 8 was declaring that to accept the reservations meant that this nation would have to go hat in hand to Germany and beg for a peace. That was not an argument addressed to the intelligence of Senators, but was a form of coercion. What Senators are asking, therefore, is if the Administration has also other important information which it is withholding. Is the Senate, in other words, being asked to make a decision while only half-informed?

The President still has the voting support of the majority of the Democrats, but it may be seriously doubted if he has the intellectual support of even a score of Senators. Indeed, the embarrassment of some of the elder statesmen is very obvious. How are they going to explain their votes if they stand against an Americanization program which the British Government has admitted is entirely justified? And what are they going to do if the League swings into action and before the next election the country finds itself so tied up with League liabilities that the voters will vent their wrath on all who had anything to do with the ratification?

The Democratic caucus on Saturday could get no further than an agreement to vote to bring the treaty up again in the Senate. There was such a diversity of view, it was hinted, that it seemed inadvisable to discuss a course of action on the treaty itself.

The effect of again referring the treaty to the Foreign Relations Committee is to rescind the cloture rule which was applicable previous to the vote in December. In other words, there is no limit to the new debate. This is of distinct advantage to those who want the whole situation referred to the people to be voted on in November. Among that number may be included the President, who apparently has joined "the irreconcilables." But what the sincere opponents of the entire pact fear is that the President may improve enough physically to go into general conferences with members of his party, in which case, it is believed, he will modify his program and sanction a course of action that would lead to ratification.

It is difficult to find any Democrats who sincerely believe that the League would be a winning political issue. Some fancy that the women generally would support it, and the female vote at this election will be a heavy one, but they doubt if the gain in the small States would equal the losses in the big Commonwealths. They are anxious to tell the President that sentiment has changed and that it will be a wise move to secure a ratification with such mild reservations as Senator Lodge has sanctioned. Their ability to convince the President on that point is the sole remaining hope of any ratification at all, and it is the one thing the irreconcilables fear.

The first reaction of Washington to the Grey letter was that it assured ratification, but during the week sentiment turned the other way. In fact, as soon as the news reached the Senate cloak-rooms that the letter had aroused the ire of the President, the chances for the treaty began to dwindle. Before that it was the general impression that Lord Grey had spoken only with the consent of the President, and that the publication in the London Times was a diplomatic way of letting the Senate know that the President was ready to negotiate on the basis of the Lodge reservations. When it became apparent that this view was incorrect, and that, on the contrary, London had decided to break with the President and appeal over his head for ratification, opponents of the pact felt that their case had been materially strengthened.

It is popular to say that both side are playing politics with the treaty. Yet it must be obvious to everybody that the President is entirely sincere in his position, and the convictions of Senator Lodge are not less honorable. Where the petty politics comes in is in the maneuvering, each side naturally wishing to secure what popular approval it can. But the fact remains that if there had been no parties in the United States, and no politics, it would have been necessary to invent both in order to preserve the independence

of the United States. The League would have compelled the organization of an opposition, even if there had been none before.

Another result of the Grey letter has been the creation of a feeling that if foreign statesmen are going to appeal over the President's head for the League, they will be making a habit of doing likewise in other matters to come before the Supreme Council, which would mean internationalism at work from the beginning.

While it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that two-thirds of the Senate may get together on substantially the Lodge reservations, there is no indication that they can get together on such a ratification as will be acceptable to the President. There is virtually, therefore, a double deadlock, and it may be the salvation of America that this is so.

### League of Nations Is Unchristian, Says One of South's Leading Ministers.

Dr. L. G. Broughton, who is one of the most prominent preachers in the South, and who is also one of the best-informed men on matters of general interest, perhaps, in this country, was in Atlanta early in January to take part in the meeting of the Baptist Tabernacle in which the canceled mortgage on that institution was burned, and when interviewed in regard to the League of Nations, made the following statement:

"I think that the peace treaty in its present form is absolutely un-Christian and that it should be changed so that we will not become embroiled in every petty squabble that comes up all over the world."—La Grange (Ga.) Graphic.

### Tractor Week in Alabama's Capital.

By LESLIE GILBERT.

During the last week of January a demonstration of tractors and general power farming machinery was held at Montgomery, Ala., which attracted widespread attention among the farmers over the entire State. Alabama is essentially an agricultural State, and Montgomery is the center of a large and prosperous farming section. The city is at all times a most desirable point for a tractor demonstration, particularly as all of the wholesale hardware jobbers, implement dealers and automobile agents have some special line they are pushing.

This week's demonstration was particularly auspicious because of the Southern Cattlemen's Convention, which met in annual session just at this time. The week was selected also for a State-wide exhibition by the Alabama Poultry Association, so that large numbers of visitors to these assemblages were present in addition to those attracted by the tractor demonstration.

The machinery exhibit was housed on a lot in the center of the business district under immense tents loaned by a show organization wintering in Montgomery. Every day during the exhibit a parade over a mile long was held at noon. This was led by an old mule with a negro driver labeled "Giving Way to Progress." The first vehicle in the procession was a huge motor truck carrying a Fordson tractor, showing the method of prompt delivery to farmers. Then came a long column of self-propelled machines, attached to which was every sort of agricultural device known to man—plows, harrows, manure spreaders, grain drills, planters and cultivators. Every operation of the farm had its well-considered mechanical device for its performance. It was a most inspiring sight to farmers threatened with serious loss from labor shortage.

A conspicuous feature of the parade was the operation of several tractors by negroes, showing conclusively that they are entirely competent when "tractor taught."

In times past there were often shipped into the South for sale on similar occasions old-style machines or abandoned types of vehicles. Such was not the case at Montgomery, the display being particularly modern and up to date in every respect. In fact, most of the tractors were 1920 models, and the Cleveland people showed one heavy machine never exhibited in the United States before. A good many sales resulted, and a valuable amount of educative literature widely distributed. Picture shows, illustrative of power farming, were given at night.

Among the four-wheel machines shown were those of the following makes: Fordson, Sampson, All Work, International, Twin City, Hart-Pharr, Avery, Wallis and the crawler types, Bates steel mule and Cleveland, called the Cletrac; also the two-wheel types, the Moline and the Utilitor. The Case make was not in the parade.

In the parade Tuesday there were a large number of Oliver make

plows, and at the tents a Western Electric Co. farm electric-lighting plant was in operation. The entire show was in charge of Prof. M. L. Nichols, agricultural engineer of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn.

When seen today Professor Nichols said: "What we are trying to do with these tractor events in Alabama is to bring the farmers practical means of help in solving their labor problems. If met halfway, a tractor promises to be of the greatest practical benefit to the farmer. The tractor itself is mechanically in a state of perfection, but to make money out of it the farmer must adapt his farming operations to power farming in the laying out of fields, the drainage of wet spots, the construction of broad terraces, the sale of some of his mules, the purchase of machinery that is adapted to the use of the tractor, and he must become familiar with the care that a motor requires. If he will do these things, he can purchase any one of a large number of tractors on the market and operate them with profit."

### Notable Building Activity at Monroe, La.

Monroe, La., February 7.—[Special.]—The unusual development of trade, business and building in Monroe, as well as in other smaller towns in Northeastern Louisiana, which during the last week or ten days or more has been unfolded in a more tangible form than heretofore, gives evidence that the oil, gas and other industrial development here is on a stable basis and will go forward along common-sense lines.

More than \$3,000,000 will be expended in Monroe alone solely for the construction of buildings, hotels, houses for industrial plants, offices and residences during the summer months. This sum does not include \$1,450,000 for rebuilding the electric light and power plant of Monroe, its water-works system, street railway, streets and sewer systems and other public utility work, but embraces approximately \$250,000 for constructing school buildings.

One of the latest enterprises is the organization of the Slagle-Johnson Lumber Co., which has applied for charter with a capital stock of \$200,000. This company is establishing vast lumber yards in the southern part of Monroe, near the old Ouachita Cotton Mills, on the Missouri Pacific Railroad. The enterprise is backed by leading bankers and business men of Monroe, associated with officials of the Central Louisiana Lumber Co. and other Louisiana lumber interests. A planing mill will be built by the company during the summer.

Five or six other lumber companies have been organized, or are in process of organization, representing a total capitalization of something like \$500,000 to \$750,000. In addition, plans are known to be under way for the formation of large building concerns here during the next few months.

A portion of the building work planned for the year here has already begun. In addition to the half-million-dollar bank building of the Ouachita National Bank, work is now going forward on the new dormitory of the Louisiana Training Institute, near the confines of South Monroe. The Ouachita Coca-Cola Bottling Works is pushing its building work for the \$50,000 expenditure to be made on the building, including machinery, on Walnut street, while the lumber plant of the Parlor City Lumber Co., on which close to \$250,000 will be expended, is now going forward, and the Slagle-Johnson Lumber Co. is breaking ground for its plant. The Monroe City Commission has awarded the contract for the machinery for the new electric light and power company at a cost of \$66,000. Work on the new power plant, which will be built at a cost of \$450,000, is expected to begin within the next 30 to 45 days. Work on the new hotel of the Ouachita Hotel Co. on St. John and Grammont streets will begin about March 15, it is now believed. This structure will cost approximately \$450,000. Work is expected to begin within the next 60 days on the new Marx three-story business block on Walnut street, which will be built by Albert and Joe E. Marx and Joe Marx, Jr., at a cost of possibly \$300,000. This structure will house the Southern Hardware Co., owned by the Marx interests. More than \$300,000 is now being expended in Monroe in remodeling eight or ten different buildings and in the construction of other store business houses.

J. M. Huber, wealthy New York printing ink manufacturer, is building a carbon plant works at Swartz, nine miles from Monroe, on the Missouri Pacific, at an expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars. His plants will be ready to operate in March. Mr. Huber formerly operated plants in West Virginia, but closed them down there and is now located in the Ouachita field.



## Lincoln's Birthday

[If there is any one section of the country which should be prouder of Abraham Lincoln than other sections, it is the South. Lincoln was born in the South of Southern parents. Born in Kentucky of Virginia parents, he was literally by his birth and his inherited traits a product of the South. When the world acclaims his greatness it necessarily acclaims the inherent strength of the same Southern forces which gave to the world Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Lee, Jackson and a host of other mighty leaders in the nation's life. Whether born to wealth as some were, or to poverty as was Lincoln, they were born to leadership. They have forever stamped their impress upon the world, and as the centuries recede their heroic figures will ever stand out with increasing clearness against the background of the ages. This, our date of publication, is Lincoln's birthday, and it therefore seems appropriate to republish "A Lincoln Day Message," issued by the National Industrial Conference of Boston. It is as follows.—Editor Manufacturers Record.]

Nowhere is the greatness of America more finely revealed than in the life-story of Abraham Lincoln; in that simple but heroic record of struggle and achievement the heart of America speaks. His career is an illustration of the possibilities which America offers to those who strive.

Born in Kentucky, then a pioneer State, February 12, 1809, Lincoln's early life was one of extreme poverty, hard labor and limited opportunities. His education was such as he himself was able to acquire by study at night after long hours of toil and with little aid from schools. Yet so persistent was he in the pursuit of knowledge that when he reached manhood he was able to take a leading part in the affairs, first of his community, then of the State, and finally of the nation.

Winning and holding the confidence of the public and constantly growing in public esteem, Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the United States in 1861, and re-elected in 1865. His administration thus covered the period of the Civil War, and he is justly regarded as the Preserver of the Union of the States, because largely through his wisdom, courage and integrity that struggle ended in the larger life of a firmly united people.

As Americans we are justly proud that in our land and under our institutions it was possible for one so humbly born thus to advance by his own efforts until he attained the highest office within the gift of the people.

It is particularly fitting that we should bring to mind at this time the teachings of Abraham Lincoln and the example of his life, because today, as in his day, our country is passing through many and great changes, and we look to those simple principles of human conduct by virtue of which he became the teacher and the savior of his country. More now than ever before his immortal Gettysburg Address comes to us as a living message:

"Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met in a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract. The world will little note nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us: that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

The Government and the history of the United States are the sources from which Lincoln drew his political ideas. When he was first elected President of the United States, and was on his way to Washington to take office, he stopped at Philadelphia to deliver an address in Independence Hall, where, in 1776, the Declaration of Independence had been signed. In this address he said:

"All the political sentiments I entertain have been drawn, so far as I am able to draw them, from the sentiments which

originated and were given to the world from this hall. I have never had a feeling politically that did not spring from the sentiments embodied in the Declaration of Independence."

In his first inaugural address as President, Lincoln in the following words declared his firm faith in the great American principle that the will of the majority must rule:

"A majority held in restraint by constitutional checks and limitations, and always changing easily with deliberate changes of popular opinions and sentiments, is the only true sovereign of a free people. Whoever rejects it does of necessity fly to anarchy or to despotism. Unanimity is impossible. The rule of a minority, as a permanent arrangement, is wholly inadmissible; so that, rejecting the majority principle, anarchy or despotism in some form is all that is left."

Lincoln had no patience with the petty opposition of small factions after a decision had been reached by the free vote of a majority.

Still less did he believe in violent opposition to the will of the majority. Speaking to a society of young men in a Western city, he said:

"There is no grievance that is a fit object of redress by mob law."

He had learned from the rude pioneering experiences of his youth the evils and dangers of lawlessness. When but twenty-eight years old he said, with the conviction of one who knew well whereof he spoke:

"Let reverence for the law be breathed by every American mother to the lisping babe that prattles on her lap; let it be taught in the schools, in seminaries, in colleges; let it be written in primers, spelling books and almanacs; let it be preached from the pulpit, proclaimed in legislative halls and enforced in courts of justice. And in short let it become the political religion of the nation. \* \* \*

One of the great principles of conduct which Lincoln required of himself and of others was that of strict honesty. While yet an unknown lawyer he earned for himself the title of "Honest Abe," which clung to him through life.

Another principle of conduct taught and practiced by Lincoln was that work is a good and not an evil, and that by the exercise of their faculties in daily work men attain to the best of which they are capable.

With the opportunities afforded by our free institutions, and by the practice of integrity, toil and self-culture, Lincoln believed that men could and should make continual progress. With this in mind, he said:

"Now there is no such relation between capital and labor as is assumed, nor is there any such thing as a free man being fixed for life in the condition of a hired laborer \* \* \* the prudent, penniless beginner in the world labors for wages awhile, saves a surplus with which to buy tools or land for himself, then labors on his own account another while, and at length hires another new beginner to help him. This is the just and generous and prosperous system which opens the way to all, gives hope to all, and consequent energy and progress and improvement of condition to all."

Lincoln firmly believed in the righteousness of private property rightfully acquired, and in the security of such possession as an encouragement to thrift and enterprise. Thus, in reply to a letter from the Workmen's Association of New York, he said:

"Property is the fruit of labor; property is desirable; is a positive good in the world. That some should be rich shows that others may become rich and hence is just encouragement to industry and enterprise. Let not him who is houseless pull down the house of another, but let him work diligently

and build one for himself, thus by example assuring that his own shall be safe from violence when built."

For us today the life and teachings of Abraham Lincoln are full of the highest inspiration. In carrying out the great work that we have before us, that the world may recover from the devastating conflict through which it has just passed, we cannot do better than constantly to remember these noble words from his second inaugural address that have become a classic wherever the English tongue is known:

"With malice toward none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds—to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

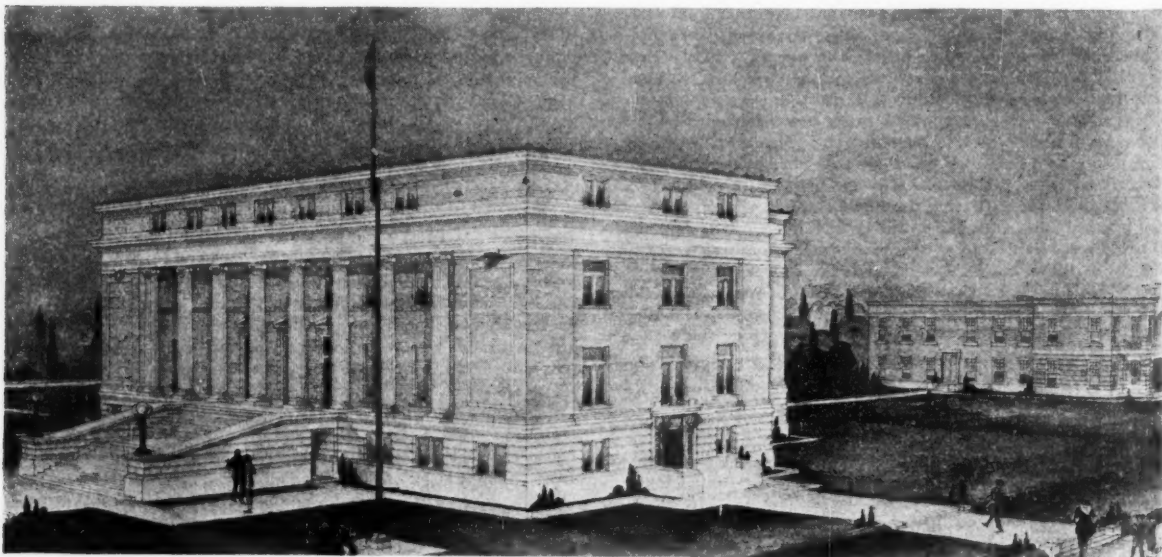
How strangely silent as to many of our deepest and most abiding sentiments would the political history of America appear to us today if it were deprived of the sayings of Lincoln! In him we feel that our country has spoken the inmost truth of its political ideas. And so he will always appear to us as the embodiment of those ideas. When we see his face depicted, we think reverently of the long struggle by which our freedom was maintained; when we read his words, we are recalled to those principles on which our freedom is based; when we gather to do him honor, we re-dedicate ourselves to the preservation and perfection of that freedom based on law whose worth and stability it was the privilege and the glory of Abraham Lincoln to have made manifest to all the world.

### Courthouse and Community Center Combined.

Jackson, Miss., February 6—[Special.]—Construction will shortly begin on a \$300,000 model courthouse at Belzoni, Miss., the county-seat of the new county of Humphreys. The old ideas of courthouse design have been largely disregarded in this case by the architects in order that the building may serve the twofold purpose of a home for the county's executive family and depository of records and a community center as well.

Construction will be of Indiana limestone and buff brick. In addition to offices, the ground floor of the courthouse will contain agricultural-rooms, restrooms, offices for county agricultural and canning club agents, and space for record vaults. The main courtroom will be on the second floor, and will serve also as an assembly hall. The first floor will contain offices and the third floor offices, jury dormitories, etc. At the rear of the courthouse a \$50,000 jail building will be erected.

Plans and specifications for the buildings have been prepared by Kramer & Lindsley of Jackson, Miss.



HUMPHREYS COUNTY COURTHOUSE TO BE ERECTED AT BELZONI, MISS.

### Cane Plant Blossoms in Louisiana Only Once in Thirty-Year Period.

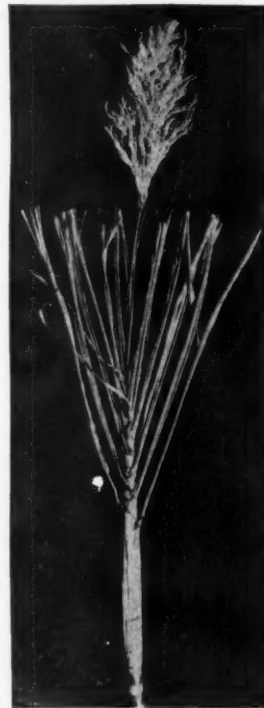
Houma, La., January 31—[Special.]—According to the history of the sugar industry in Louisiana, from the time that Etienne Bore introduced the plant into Louisiana, in the early part of the nineteenth century, to the present day, the cane plant blossoms here but once in 30 years.

The phenomenon occurred here in Terrebonne, the most southerly parish of Louisiana, this season. Nor did it occur in all parts

of even this favored parish. Not at all. Only in one secluded section did the beautiful downy plumes unfold from the tops of the leafy plants. Down on Bayou Du Large, in the west central part of the parish, dozens of blossoms were found. In all of the other parts of the parish none at all were seen. Nor were any reported from any other part of the sugar belt of Louisiana.

Just why this was no one seems able to tell. The same varieties of cane are grown on Bayou Du Large as elsewhere, the same methods of cultivation are practiced, and certainly a matter of five or six miles are not enough to produce any difference in climate. Yet the cane blossomed freely.

Sugar-cane blooms freely in the warm island sections southward. Cuba, Porto Rico, Demarara, Jamaica and Central America are the natural habitat of sugar-cane. It grows to immense size there and matures. Here in the United States it usually is cut long before maturity, as frost or freeze destroys it. The past season, too, was one unusually short and unfavorable. Yet the cane bloomed here in Terrebonne.



FLOWER OF CANE PLANT.

The accompanying photograph shows the blossom growing from the tip of the cane plant, the top leaves of the plant being cut away to show the soft plume.

# What Shipping Policy Must Be Adopted to Assure Successful Operation of American Merchant Marine?

[There are few questions of more importance to the American people today than the formulation of a comprehensive shipping policy which will assure to the people the benefits from the enormous investment in ships. The American flag was once familiar in every port of the world. For the half a century following the Civil War it was a curiosity on the oceans. Congress after Congress wasted time and did nothing to rehabilitate the merchant marine, and when the hour of great necessity came the nation was without ships. The miracle of their construction, a miracle which put new life into the Allies and restored morale, will never be forgotten, but the ships were built not only to save civilization from the Hun, but also to be the vehicles of American commerce in the years after the war. A marine is something more than a mere collection of ships. Great insurance organizations must be built up, bunker stations all over the world established, agencies organized and innumerable other details attended to. In addition, a personnel up to the standard of American traditions must be built up. Likewise, since competition will be intensive, efficient methods of operation must be provided, which will permit the American marine to live. A number of the most eminent men in the country have written briefly for the Manufacturers Record their views of the proper policy to be adopted. Some of these articles are published below and others will appear in later issues.—Editor Manufacturers Record.]

## "Nationalism, and Not Internationalism, Must Still Be the Dominant Note."

By FRANK O. LOWDEN, Governor of Illinois.

We of the Mississippi Valley are interested in foreign trade, and the Middle West will be doing something in the way of foreign trade in a very short time. We are at work now or will be soon in connecting the inland seas, the great lakes, with the Mississippi River and thereby with the Gulf of Mexico. When that is done there is hardly a spot in the Middle West that will not have water communication with every other part of the Middle West.

We are interested in foreign trade for another reason. We think we have the best-balanced portion of this Continent, in which our agriculture and manufactures are close rivals. We have dreams of what this Middle West will be some day when her manufactures and agriculture have developed to their fullest limit.

The great war is over and the great problems of reconstruction have come. We see the waste and havoc the war has wrought, and when we inventory our resources we see that in natural resources we of America have the advantage of all the world, and in the men who man these resources we have the best, we believe, in all the world. Now, if we can only get the men of our country, we will set out upon a path of prosperity such as the world has never seen in all its past. That is the problem today—the immediate and pressing problem.

During the war we learned many things. We learned, first of all, that there was not so much difference between one man and another, after all. We had been divided into classes, but in the white heat of battle class distinction disappeared, and the workman might have been the captain of a company in which his employer was only an enlisted man.

The old isolation has to be broken down; the old separation with the employees arrayed in their own camp and the employer in the other, with no communication or relations between, must disappear.

We are interested in the Middle West because we are trying to build up as best we know a finer citizenship than any we have had in all our past. We have changed some of our views. We know now that the highest measure of success of a great business is not in the dividends it pays, but is in the general well-being of the men it employs. We have come to have a new idea of the census and now realize that the most significant fact it contains is the number of happy homes occupied by the people of America. That must be the test of our progress in the future.

I am strongly in favor of a merchant marine of sufficient size to meet the needs of this country's rapidly expanding foreign trade.

I am not so much concerned about whether or not under existing conditions a merchant marine will pay, because I believe if it doesn't pay we can afford to go back to the example of our fathers in the early years of the last century and make a differential between the duties levied on goods imported in American bottoms and foreign bottoms and a difference, too, if necessary, in the tonnage duties in our ports.

In that way we will equalize any of these conditions which

might operate against us, because whether it is going to be profitable or not, in free competition with the shipping of the rest of the world we have got to have a merchant marine.

Of course, I realize that, in a sense, in these days we have got the international idea in our minds so large that to refer to merely a national policy in America may seem like heresy; but we of America still have our own country. We want our flag going into every port on terms of amity with all the nations of the globe, but nationalism and not internationalism must still be the dominant note if we are to realize our full ambitions for the future.

## Would Place Government Ships and Shipping in Charge of an Independent Government Agency.

By WESLEY L. JONES, Washington, Chairman United States Senate Committee on Commerce.

We will have under the American flag by the close of 1920 about 18,000,000 gross tons of shipping. Six or seven million tons of this will be coastwise, and its future is assured. No man who knows the part played by our coastwise shipping in the great war will seriously attempt to overthrow the system under which it has grown up. About 8,000,000 tons will be Government-constructed, Government-owned and suitable for the foreign trade. This should be used in such a way as to insure the development and maintenance of a permanent American merchant marine sufficient to carry the greater part of our commerce, ultimately to be privately owned and privately operated.

How can this best be done? This is the concrete problem for which a concrete solution must be found. Private interests want to get our ships as cheaply as they can—that is natural. Much as we may desire private ownership we cannot afford to sell unduly cheaply nor make private ownership the superior aim. It should be only one means to attaining the great purpose.

My present opinion is that Government ships and Government property relating to shipping should be placed in charge of an independent Government agency, with practically unlimited authority to use them in the way that it deems wisest and best to bring about the declared purpose as soon as practicable. If this agency is controlled by patriotic men of wide and broad business experience, seeking only the accomplishment of the national purpose, this great work will be done wisely and well.

Congress cannot lay down the details to be followed in working out this problem, and the more unhampered this agency is by legislative restrictions or directions, the more likely it is to succeed. New routes should be established with fixed, definite, regular and certain sailings of ships of a particular character and speed. Congress cannot wisely determine such routes.

Private enterprise should own or at least operate the ships on these routes if it can be induced to do so upon anything like fair and reasonable terms, and the Government agency should have authority to exercise its judgment as to what is the best thing to do to have this done. Congress cannot legislate to cover the various restrictions to be met. If private enterprise cannot take these ships and operate these routes the Government agency should do it until the business will warrant private enterprise in taking it over. Congress cannot determine this by legislation.

We probably need additional ships of special type, size and



speed. If private capital will not provide these ships, this Government agency should have the authority and be enabled to do it. Congress cannot safely prescribe the sort of ships, but it can in a general way declare what it wants accomplished and provide the money for doing it. In other words, we should provide an agency representative of the brains, experience, geography and interests of the country; tell this agency what we want done, give it the power and authority to do it and hold it responsible for the accomplishment of the end desired.

Surely there are big men in the country who have done big things who will be proud to have a part in this big, national, patriotic enterprise. It is a big enough thing to be done in a big way, and it cannot be done in any weak, hesitating way in the face of the opposition of foreign influences that we will have to meet.

### Views of a Leading St. Louis Financier.

By FESTUS J. WADE, President Mercantile Trust Co., St. Louis.

Replying to your letter, asking for my opinion relative to Government action in the matter of assuring a merchant marine, I am frank in saying that my opinion in this regard has changed considerably.

I am now inclined to believe that the basic prosperity of our country depends on our ability to sell our surplus products. If the transportation to other countries means an additional handicap on their ability to buy, I am not inclined to advocate its encouragement, especially by artificial means.

As a nation, our laboring class is not inclined to sea-faring any more than it is inclined to railroad construction, street laying and ditch digging. To make the employment of our labor possible, subsidies and other artificial means are necessary. To levy them on the people only means an additional tax without any benefit to the world in general.

I think the past war developments have shown us that an unequal distribution of wealth is bad for all, creditors and debtors. I am of the opinion that the best chance for Europe to establish an equilibrium is to give more work hours per day per man than we, in our present creditor position, are willing to give.

In so far as the working of a mercantile marine is not today a feasible thing without subsidies and assistance, I am opposed to the creation of a line of endeavor to which we are not inclined, and which could only be maintained artificially.

To a great degree we are the granary and storehouse of the world. I am content to let other nations send their ships to seek our wealth until conditions enable us to share the business on an economic, competitive basis.

I quite realize that the employment of the interest only on what Europe owes us as subsidies would enable us to create an enormous merchant marine. To not do so is equivalent to a cheap loan to Europe, and our friends over there certainly need it for their good and ours.

### Surplus Space in Army Terminals for Commercial Uses.

New Orleans, La., February 3—[Special.]—The recent announcement by the War Department that it would rent out portions of the army supply bases and terminals for commercial purposes was received with joy by foreign trade interests of New Orleans. The wharf terminals here are taxed to the utmost, and still more ships and more commerce are coming to this port. The coffee trade is having an especially hard time to handle its business.

The coffee trade applied to the War Department for a permanent allocation of warehouse space at the army terminals here. The request was, however, turned down, the Government declaring that it needed every inch of space for its own use. The warehouses are jammed, and thousands of dollars of material are still in the open, it was stated. This is an illustration of the growing importance of New Orleans as a port—the Government not being able to surrender any part of its warehouse facilities.

The War Department has, however, allocated to the Mississippi-Warrior Waterways Line 900 feet of wharf space and 150,000 square feet of storage space at the army terminal. This will be used to handle the barge line's import and export business only. Local business will be handled at the Poydras wharf, with which

it started. The allocation of wharf space at the army terminal represents expansion in the business of the barge line.

Barge line officials are still going ahead with their plans for a \$750,000 wharf and warehouse at New Orleans. No warehouse space is available at the army base, and when floating equipment now building is completed the barge line will be able to handle 30,000 tons of freight a week. Judging from present indications, it will have the business.

### Remarkable Industrial Record at Birmingham.

Birmingham, Ala., February 2—[Special.]—O. L. Dunn, manager of the Birmingham Traffic Bureau, in his annual report makes a remarkable showing of activities in the Birmingham district during the past year. There were 58 new industries established in the district, with a capitalization of \$17,680,000. Twenty-six industries expanded or made improvements to the value of \$2,981,000. Twenty of the corporations increased their capitalization \$1,476,000. Ten foreign corporations established branch houses in Birmingham. The total amount of investments through new industries, expansion and increases of capital stock last year amounted to \$22,132,000. Bank clearings for the past year made a most wonderful showing also.

Charles F. Wood, general manager of the Port of Birmingham, on the Warrior River, having returned from Washington, where he spent some time in the interest of the river development and also in getting water and rail rates, expresses no fear that the river transportation will suffer when the railroads are returned to private ownership. The Government is giving serious consideration to the construction of \$500,000 coal terminals at Mobile, the Alabama coal producers to guarantee the fixed charges on the project. Shippers and receivers of freight in Birmingham will receive complete and efficient service by the Ensley Southern, the Belt railroad and the street-car lines of the Birmingham Railway, Light & Power Co. to and from the river. Joint rates have been granted from the Birmingham district and North Alabama to Mobile and New Orleans. In case the Government builds the coal storage at Mobile, mine operators of this district will be able to keep upwards of 25,000 tons of coal at all times for shipping purposes at the gulf port. As it is now, time and expense is lost in loading ships, there being much time consumed in unloading the coal cars, demurrage being added.

H. Leon Brittain, president of the Mobile Shipbuilding Co. and the Birmingham Steel Corporation, the fabricating plant in this city, was in Birmingham recently looking over the plant. He was accompanied by El. W. Bassick, a foundryman and automobile part casting magnate of Bridgeport. Mr. Brittain said that great things were in store for the plant here, and that announcements would be made shortly of some very healthy commercial contracts being secured.

### A Steel Company of Houston to Try Out Profit-Sharing Plan.

Dallas, Tex., January 24—[Special.]—E. A. Peden of Houston, president of the Peden Iron & Steel Co., presented to the Texas Hardware and Implement Association, at its annual convention here this week, a profit-sharing plan which he said will be introduced in his plant shortly.

Under the Peden plan labor will receive a fair and liberal wage and capital a percentage on the investment of from 8 to 10 per cent. All profits above those covering these payments will be divided equally between capital and labor.

"Some such plan as this," Mr. Peden said, "will do more to do away with Redism and Bolshevism than any one thing. Capital and labor will work out the problems of today hand in hand. This country must never become one of extremely rich and extremely poor. Labor must be paid well and capital receive a fair return."

All employees of the Peden plant, men, women, and even negro porters, will be treated on the same basis under the proposed profit-sharing plan, he said. Mr. Peden stated a profit-sharing plan of a limited nature has been used in his concern for several years.

"The system has produced loyalty and enthusiasm," he said. "I was absent two years during the war and returned to find a better and bigger business. The old order of things held down salaries to a minimum, the proprietor and stockholders getting all the profits. I leave it with you whether the new plan—the new order of things—goes too far."

### Authoritative Statement from President Brittain of the Mobile Shipbuilding Co.—Capacity of Plant to Be Greatly Increased to Care for Present and Prospective Contracts.

Mobile, Ala., February 6—[Special.]—The Mobile Shipbuilding Co. is working on plans to increase its output between 25 and 40 per cent, according to announcement of President H. L. Brittain of that company. Mr. Brittain is also president of the Birmingham Steel Corporation. From time to time reports have been circulated in Mobile that the Mobile Shipbuilding Co. would not be a permanent industry. And each time such reports have circulated some later statement by officials quickly showed that the rumor was merely a rumor.

The Mobile Shipbuilding Co. has contracts or has under negotiation contracts that will require the capacity of the plant to complete within the next five years. President Brittain is authority for the statement.

"Demand for ships is as great now as during the time German submarines were operating," he continued. "The Government is not demanding them; it is the private concerns. We are not called upon to make so many ships in so short time, but everything we can turn out will be taken."

The Mobile Shipbuilding Co. has been offered a contract by British capital for the construction of between 20 and 25 oil tankers, a contract that would take two years to complete. The contract has not yet been accepted, according to President Brittain, as the output of steel at the mills has not been up to the standard since the strike last fall, and there is difficulty of getting enough steel for present needs, he added. President Brittain came South for the especial purpose, he said, of arranging for a larger output of steel. Should his efforts succeed, the offer of the British capitalists for the oil tankers would be accepted by the Mobile Shipbuilding Co.

President Brittain is one of five shipbuilders on the national general committee which meets with five international union presidents to fix all wages, hours and conditions in various shipbuilding plants of the country. He said that all the larger concerns have work in sight, assuring market for their output the next five years. "The Mobile Shipbuilding Co. is here to stay," he declared, "and it must be reckoned with as one of the great industrial concerns of the city."

President Brittain said the Birmingham Steel Corporation is doing an enormous business, "but the work lined up at the Mobile Shipbuilding Co.'s plant will be just as great in proportion."

"If the material situation does not get so bad that we cannot get out steel requirements," added President Brittain, "ships will be built here in ever-increasing numbers. The Birmingham plans have been held up on account of steel and our present contracts are in the same fix. The situation will take a better turn soon, I hope, and then we may figure on future work."

The Mobile Shipbuilding Co. will operate until the end of the year on contracts already placed, and not on contracts still unplaced, according to President Brittain. He said the 1920 program is well laid out; that the company intends to finish work for the Emergency Fleet Corporation before January 1, 1921, and to close the year with construction of ships for private shippers and foreign companies. Continuing, he said:

"All our ships will be oil burners. The five now on the ways will burn oil as well as the two steel ships already launched. There will be a considerable increase in the operating force of the Mobile Shipbuilding Co."

Ten all-steel ships are on local ways. The ships have a total tonnage of 70,300, an increase of 10,000 tons over the tonnage launched in Mobile last year. Several early launchings are scheduled at the Chickasaw Shipbuilding Co. plant, the Mobile Shipbuilding Co. and the Alabama Dry Dock & Shipbuilding Co.

### For Paper Manufacturing at Birmingham.

An investment of \$250,000 is planned by B. G. Ridgeway, president of the Ridgeway Paper Stock Co., Birmingham, for building a mill to manufacture wrapping paper, box board and corrugated board. This plant will have a daily capacity of 50 tons, and its raw material will be purchased within a radius of 150 miles of Birmingham. Specifications are being prepared. Raw pulp for paper manufacture, monthly output several hundred tons, is now manufactured by the Ridgeway corporation.

### January Export Figures Show Growing Importance of Port of Jacksonville.

Jacksonville, Fla., February 4—[Special.]—The growing importance of the port of Jacksonville is strikingly illustrated by the figures showing its business for January.

The total tonnage of exports and imports for the month was 201,869, as compared with 8921 for January of last year and \$14,406 tons for the whole of the year 1919.

In values the export figures alone are available. For January, 1920, they were \$1,810,210, as against \$121,490 for January, 1919, and \$8,053,871 for the 12 months of last year.

River and harbor improvements continue, with three dredges working on the St. Johns River channel, from sea to Jacksonville, completing the 30-foot channel. The Standard Oil Co. has extended its wharf, enabling larger steamers to be handled, and dredging operations at other terminals are still in operation. The steamer Coskata, managed by the Strachan Shipping Co., cleared with naval stores and general cargo for South America. Other steamers cleared for foreign shores with phosphate by the same concern.

The fine 9000-ton steamer Deer Lodge and also the new steel steamer Jacksonville cleared during January with large export cargoes, while the steamer Tripp cleared for Japan with naval stores from the Commodore Point terminals. The steamer West Hembrie is now due from Liverpool with salt cargo, and will load general cargo for foreign delivery. All the above steamers are managed by the American Shipping Corporation.

All steamers leaving this port for Cuba and the West Indies are operated by the Jacksonville Shipping Corporation. During January this concern cleared four for Cuban ports, carrying over 15,000 tons of freight, and one of 1000 tons burden to Nassau. Two million feet of lumber and large quantities, both of agricultural machinery and general merchandise, are now on its docks awaiting cargo carriers to Cuba, Porto Rico and other of the West Indian islands. Shipments from various points in the Middle West are reaching the above firm regularly and in increasing volume.

During January, 96 steamers, schooners and barges arrived and departed, with a total net tonnage of 201,869 tons, while 43 vessels entered and cleared foreign, with a total net tonnage of 65,539, making a total of 139 arrivals and clearances, with a total net tonnage of 267,408 tons. The new concrete steamer Saponia, steamed, making the second concrete steamer to be placed in commission at Jacksonville. There also arrived the steamer Lake Glasco, with nitrate from Chile, and the month ended with 10 schooners and 14 steamers in port for repairs and cargo.

The value of merchandise imported through this port during the month aggregated \$210,048, the principal commodities being:

Crude petroleum, barrels.....	66,100
Fertilizer, tons.....	5,762
Nitrate of soda, tons.....	1,000
Vegetables and fruits, crates.....	6,935

The value of merchandise exported during the month aggregated \$1,810,210, and consisted principally of:

Lumber, feet.....	5,188,308
Railroad ties.....	23,919
Phosphate rock, tons.....	13,046
Railroad rails, tons.....	1,292
Rosin, barrels.....	31,303
Rice, pounds.....	45,000
Cotton, bales.....	1,499
Steel billets, tons.....	901
Turpentine, gallons.....	20,377
Distilled spirits, gallons.....	5,414
Log road locomotives.....	1
Logging cars.....	1
Motor trucks.....	4

Crate material.....	\$10,035.00
Knocked down houses.....	108,918.00
Railroad track material.....	22,016.00
Machinery.....	16,996.00
Canned goods.....	1,500.00
Miscellaneous.....	13,116.00

Nine tank steamships arrived with cargoes of refined oil, gasoline and fuel oil during January, bringing 345,000 barrels refined oil and gasoline and 90,000 barrels fuel oil. Lumber and ties forwarded, foreign, totaled 6,336,420 feet; coastwise steamers 8,975,000 feet, making a total of 15,311,420 feet. Miscellaneous freight received was 24,500 tons; freight forwarded amounted to 23,500 tons.

## Seawall Planned for Corpus Christi Will Afford Protection Against Heaviest Storms.

Corpus Christi, Tex., January 21—[Special.]—Plans have been adopted and specifications are rapidly being drawn up for the building of a three-mile protective seawall around the bay section of the city of Corpus Christi, Tex. The wall will be of mass concrete on the Galveston type backed by a sand fill. When completed, it will be 16,000 feet in length. One section of approximately 3000 feet is to be built first, however, the city estimating that actual construction work on this will be begun about April 15.

Before the tropical hurricane of last September, the city had planned to build a low seawall in front of the business district as a means of beautification and to provide a safe harbor for small craft. The storm, which struck the city September 14, taking a toll of several hundred lives and many millions dollars of property, has caused a complete alteration of plan, and the seawall will now be built to furnish protection against future storms for the entire lower part of the city.

By far the greater part of Corpus Christi, geographically, is located on a 42-foot bluff. The business district and a part of the residence section is on a beach in front of the bluff and about four feet above sea level. The plan now adopted is to start the seawall from the bluff at one end of the beach district, extend it out into the bay and around the business section, crossing a narrow strip of land that separates Corpus Christi Bay from Nueces Bay and join it to the bluff again where it fronts Nueces Bay.

The wall will be built 600 feet out from the present shore line. A concrete wall with a curved face, similar to the one at Galveston, will be built to a height of 12 feet above the city datum, or two feet above the highest water on record in the city. This will rest on piling faced with sheet piling driven to impervious clay in order to prevent seepage underneath. Rip-rap will be placed at the toe of the wall, and the bay filled in so as to form a bathing beach in front of the wall.

For the first 200 feet back from the wall the sand fill will rise on a 1 per cent slope to a crest, which will be 14 feet above city datum. The first 50 feet will be paved, with a small bulkhead sunk into the ground on the inner edge to prevent any undermining. From the crest the fill will drop for a linear distance of 400 feet at a 2½ per cent slope to Water street, the present shore line.

Robert J. Cummins of Houston, consulting engineer for the city on the seawall, recommended that the grade of the city be raised to high-water mark, but it has been felt necessary to abandon this scheme because of the excessive cost. The wall as planned by Mr. Cummins, without a raising of the grade, will cost approximately \$3,000,000.

An intercepting storm sewer will be built along the inner edge of the fill, which will catch all surface water and force it by pump

through a one-way sewer emptying into the bay several hundred feet beyond the wall.

A bill is now pending in Congress for a loan of \$5,000,000 by the Federal Reserve Board to the city of Corpus Christi for the building of the wall. The city has refused to await Congressional action, however, and is proceeding with plans for building such part of the wall as is financially possible regardless of the action of Congress.

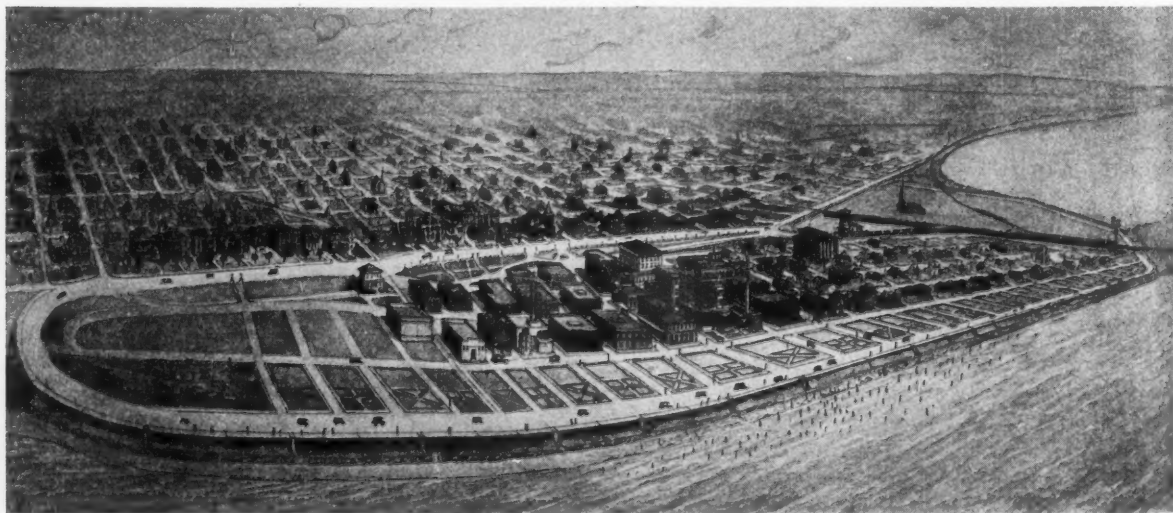
The first section, for which contract is to be let in the next three months, will start at a point near the lower end of the wholesale district and end at a point near the upper end of the retail district, thus affording immediate protection to the most valuable property in the city. The ends will be closed by means of temporary bulkheads on piling and two-man stone run into the shore line. Earth barriers will be built across the three blocks of the beach section of the city to the bluff. Street intersections will be left open, and a supply of sand bags kept on hand to fill them in event of a hurricane warning. These bulkheads and barriers will, of course, be only temporary, being taken out as the city is able to continue with the building of the wall.

Another bill now before Congress would provide for a survey of the South Texas coast by Government engineers with the view of recommending a deep-water harbor in this region. Corpus Christi feels confident the harbor will be placed there, and the plans for seawall have taken this into consideration. In the event the port is built in Corpus Christi Bay, the extreme southern end of the seawall will not be built, and if it is placed in Nueces Bay, no change in plans will be necessary.

## Moving Pictures to Show Southern Development.

Washington, February 2—[Special.]—Moving pictures will be used extensively this year to show the opportunities offered by the Southern States to the settler, the home-maker and the farmer in many lines. The United States Government and the development organizations of the South are co-operating in plans for this work. The pictures will be of educational character and show that enormous development work is going on throughout the South, especially on the coastal plain, work which will result in increasing materially the food supplies of the nation and of the world. They will show that Georgia, for example, is the third State in the Union in the production of hogs.

Land-development operations will be illustrated on the screen, including drainage of wet lands, clearing of cutover lands, blowing up of stumps, ditching, road building, grading, plowing and cultivating with great machinery, etc. The Government pictures will certify to great livestock farms and model dairy farms in the South. They will disclose enormous yields of cotton, corn, velvet beans, grasses, sweet potatoes, sugar-cane and other crops on the cutover lands in that section.



PROPOSED CONCRETE SEAWALL, 3 MILES IN LENGTH, FOR PROTECTION OF CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS.



## United States Producers' Refining Co.'s Plans for \$58,000,000 Expenditure for Gas and Oil Pipe Lines, Refinery, Gasoline Plants and Other Facilities.

President E. W. Hartman of the United States Producers' Refining Co., Shreveport, La., sends the MANUFACTURERS RECORD a statement supplementing his last week's telegram on that corporation's plan for a \$58,000,000 investment in the Southern oil industry. The statement is as follows:

"Plans are practically completed for parallel oil and gas-pipe lines to deep water on the Atlantic seaboard. They call for the construction of a gas line from the Louisiana gas fields to Dallas and Fort Worth, Tex., on the west, and another either to Savannah, Ga., or Charleston, S. C., on the east. This is to furnish natural gas to all towns and cities along the line. It will be especially welcomed in Dallas and Fort Worth, where an acute gas shortage exists. The company has control of enough gas territory in North Louisiana to insure the successful operation of the line. In addition, large casinghead gasoline plants are to be erected each 200 miles along the line, which will be approximately 1000 miles long.

"It is also planned to construct double oil pipe lines from Wichita Falls, Tex., to Shreveport, tapping all North Louisiana oil fields and following the same route as the gas line to deep water on the Atlantic seaboard. At the terminus a large refinery is to be erected and wharves and loading facilities constructed for boats plying to New York and to Europe.

"The most serious problem involved is that of crossing the Mississippi River at Vicksburg. Engineers for the company have solved this problem, and the crossing will be made without serious difficulty.

"In addition to its pipe line plans, the company owns approximately 100,000 acres of proven and potential oil lands. Its program calls for the drilling of 20 wells during this year in proven and semi-proven territory. These are to be divided between Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma and New Mexico. Offices are maintained at Shreveport, Dallas, Tulsa, New York and London. The company is financed largely by New York and London capital, and is offering no stock to the public. It is estimated that the line and other improvements will cost approximately \$58,000,000."

## Vigorous Efforts to Conserve Gas Supply.

Austin, Texas, January 23—[Special.]—Figures procured by the oil and gas division of the railroad commission go to show that 228,000,000 feet of natural gas is being wasted daily in the Eastland county and adjoining oil fields. The gas is selling in Dallas and Fort Worth at 44 cents per 1000, making this waste total some \$100,000 plus per day.

The companies which are in the natural gas business decline to extend their pipe line for the reason that to do so would be to incur a great financial risk, they say, there being no way of determining whether the flow will be continued for a sufficient length of time to make it profitable to build.

However, the gas is found in each of the fields in large quantity, and one well in Eastland county is credited with having blown out more than 3,000,000,000 feet before the commission compelled the owners to close it in.

Propositions have been tentatively made to the cities of Fort Worth and Dallas that if they will in a measure finance the cost of the pipe line, the Lone Star Company will proceed, this financing to take the shape of increasing the price to be paid for gas delivered. No exact figure has been named, but it is believed that \$1 will be the price when the negotiations reach that point—an increase of about 120 per cent.

Major George C. Butte, chief supervisor of the oil and gas division, has declared positively that the waste is going to be stopped if it is necessary to close in every well in the district where the gas is present. He has that authority under the conservation act, he asserts, and, in any event, is willing to go into court to ascertain just what authority he really has.

The Supreme Court of Texas has laid down the principle that the owner of the soil is also the owner of everything beneath that soil; and that he may do what he pleases with it is the theory of every driller for oil. The oil men contend that they are not in the gas business, and that they are entitled to secure their oil, no matter if it does involve the waste of gas, for which there is no convenient and accessible market.

## Petroleum Production in the United States for 1919.

The production of petroleum in the United States in December, 1919, according to estimates of the United States Geological Survey, amounted to approximately 32,508,000 barrels. The average daily rate of production was 1,048,645 barrels, which was less by 21,821 barrels than in the preceding month. A decline in production was registered in all the fields excepting North Louisiana, the Appalachian and the Lima-Indiana.

It is estimated that 35,087,000 barrels of domestic crude petroleum were delivered to consumers in December, 1919. The average daily rate of consumption of domestic petroleum in that month was 1,131,839 barrels, a decrease of about 5.6 per cent as compared with the rate of consumption in November, 1919.

On December 31, 1919, stocks of domestic petroleum amounted approximately to 129,022,000 barrels. This marks a decrease of 2,579,000 barrels as compared with the stocks for November 30, 1919, and a decrease of 11,071,000 barrels from the maximum for the year on July 31. Stocks on December 31, 1919, were only 7,295,000 barrels more than on December 31, 1918.

The production by fields in 1919 and 1918 is given as follows:

(Barrels of 42 gallons.)		
Field.	Preliminary estimates, 1919.	Final figures, 1918.
Appalachian .....	29,232,000	25,401,466
Lima-Indiana .....	3,444,000	3,220,722
Illinois .....	12,436,000	13,365,974
Mid-continent:		
Oklahoma-Kansas .....	115,897,000	148,798,087
Central and North Texas.....	67,419,000	17,280,612
North Louisiana.....	13,575,000	13,304,399
Gulf Coast.....	20,568,000	24,207,620
Rocky Mountain.....	13,584,000	12,808,686
California .....	101,564,000	97,531,997
	377,719,000	*356,927,716

\*Including 7943 barrels produced in Alaska and Michigan.

## CONSUMPTION OF DOMESTIC CRUDE PETROLEUM IN UNITED STATES.

(Barrels of 42 gallons.)		
Field.	Preliminary estimates, 1919.	Final figures, 1918.
Appalachian .....	28,922,000	25,605,519
Lima-Indiana .....	3,442,000	4,098,155
Illinois .....	10,165,000	14,559,444
Mid-continent.....	198,901,000	199,715,878
Gulf Coast.....	17,417,000	24,424,032
Rocky Mountain.....	13,696,000	12,409,503
California .....	103,016,000	99,420,679
	375,559,000	*380,242,153

\*Including 7943 barrels consumed in Alaska and Michigan.

Imports and exports of crude petroleum in 1919 as compiled from the records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce are as follows. The figures for 1919 are subject to revision.

Imports:	
Mexico .....	52,631,627
Other countries.....	85,033
Exports .....	6,862,066

## EXCESS OF IMPORTS OVER EXPORTS.

January 1, 1919, to December 31, 1919 (preliminary figures) ... 46,854,959  
January 1, 1918, to December 31, 1918 (final figures) ... 32,827,491

## Expected Increase in Price of Oil a Factor in Development Operations.

Austin, Tex., January 23—[Special.]—Confident in the belief that the price of light crude petroleum will go to \$4 a barrel and heavy crude to \$2.50 a barrel before the end of the present month, every effort is being made by the larger operators to get in hand all the oil possible at present prices. According to advices received by the oil and gas conservation bureau of the State Railroad Commission, storage in the different fields and at pipe line terminals is filling up rapidly. Independent producers are experiencing keen competition on the part of buyers of their product. The demand for material with which to construct storage facilities shows a big increase, and there is a clamor that orders of this kind be filled at the earliest possible moment. In the heavy crude fields of the Gulf coast region one or more large contracts have been made for oil at the price of \$2.25 a barrel during the last few days. This is 45 cents a barrel above the price that was fixed during the war. When the fact is considered that during the height of Spindle Top production, about 20 years ago, heavy crude

in that field sold as low as three cents a barrel, some idea of the progress of the industry, in the matter of increase of price at least, may be had. It is freely predicted by experienced oil operators that the opening of settled weather in the spring, together with an improvement in transportation facilities, there will be manifest a wilder oil boom in Texas than that which swept over the State last summer and fall. Things are shaping themselves for a revelry of oil well drilling and speculation in leases and royalties such as was never before witnessed in this country, they say. The unprecedented prices of crude petroleum will be the chief contributing factor to this prospective excitement. With the product selling for approximately twice what it did a year ago, the profits are correspondingly increased and the incentive to engage in the industry augmented just that much, it is pointed out. Gradually the shortage of oil field materials and supplies is being overcome. Many branch houses are being established in and close to the scene of operations by manufacturers.

Although the daily average production per well of the Burkburnett field and its extension pools is now only 11.6 barrels, the Burkburnett townsit alone has given a total yield of more than 10,000,000 barrels and is still producing considerable oil. The 220 acres that comprise the northwest extension pool of the Burkburnett field has a record of 8,920,000 barrels up to January 18. This field is being gradually extended, with 264 wells now drilling. The Kemp-Munger-Allen field, situated in Wichita county, is as yet an unknown factor in the matter of possible future production. The discovery well there continues to deliver a fairly large pipe line run daily, and there are 35 wells in process of drilling close by it. Bad weather and impassable roads have interfered materially with field operations, and are the chief causes for the reduction of production, it is asserted.

The Humble Oil & Refining Co. has brought in two good wells during the last few days, one of light crude oil in the Ranger field and the other of heavy crude in the West Columbia field. The initial production of the latter well was 3500 barrels. One of the notable features of the recent operations in the Ranger field is the comparatively small initial production of the different wells. The yield ranges from 100 to 350 barrels a day. While this output is somewhat disappointing to the operators, it is not deterring them from developing their holdings to the fullest possible extent. There are some exceptions to the low yield, one of the recent ones being that of the Texas Company, which has a daily yield of 1200 barrels. The Leon Oil Co.'s latest well, just southeast of Pleasant Grove, is also flowing at the rate of 1200 barrels a day. Several deep test wells in the territory two to ten miles from the Desdemona and Ranger fields are nearing the point when the result one way or the other will be determined.

As a direct result of the increased price of light crude oil, there is shown a big revival of activities in the shallow field of Brown county. During the last few days many leases there have changed hands, and an extensive campaign of well drilling has been started. Production of eight to ten barrels a day is obtained at a depth of 160 to 200 feet. The cost of drilling is small. In the shallow oil field of the Rio Grande border region, particularly in Starr and Zapata county, lease holders have adopted plans for drilling more than 100 new wells. The pay-sand of this field is encountered at 175 to 250 feet, and the yield averages about 10 barrels a day. The grade of the product is high.

It is expected that the mystery well of the Empire Gas & Fuel Co., situated near Benevides, in the lower Rio Grande border country, will be drilled in before the end of this month. The company has built a pipe line from the well to the railroad and has provided storage for a small quantity of oil. The well has a depth of about 3500 feet. It is known that some oil was struck, but how much is a matter of mere conjecture. At any rate, the well has caused intense excitement in that part of the State, and leases for several miles around the hole are selling readily for \$200 to \$250 an acre.

Many old wells of small production in the Sour Lake, Saratoga, Ratson and Humble fields, all in the Gulf coast region, are being cleaned out and put on the pump again as a result of the big advance in the price of heavy crude.

The largest traffic in the history of the port is now being handled at Texas City, Tex. Cotton, lumber, oil and sulphur are the chief exports, while crude oil and sisal in large quantities are imported and distributed to the interior.

## How Publicity Stimulates Excitement in the Drilling of Wildcat Wells.

Benavides, Tex., February 9—[Special.]—What well-circulated reports will do in the matter of creating excitement over a prospective oil discovery has just been demonstrated here. When it became known that the Empire Gas & Fuel Co. was about to finish the drilling of its wildcat well near Benavides a rush of all kinds and conditions of men to the scene of operations began. The in-pouring of oil operators, lease speculators, get-rich-quick promoters and many persons who belong to the tag-end of the industry continued for several days until the town was filled to overflowing and many of the visitors were forced to seek accommodations elsewhere pending the outcome of the "drilling-in" operations. From Iaredo, San Antonio, Houston, Corpus Christi and the oil towns of the more northern part of the State interested spectators came by the hundreds. Scores of them made the journey in automobiles. The rush far exceeded anything ever before witnessed in the history of wildcat oil prospecting in Texas.

Then came the climax. Announcement had been made days in advance of the resumption of drilling operations that the work of putting the finishing touches on the well would begin at a certain time. With the stage all set and the great crowd of spectators grouped around the derrick the drill was started again in the bottom of the 3490-foot hole.

"It's going to be a gusher, boys," yelled a man who had paid \$25,000 for an oil lease on 100 acres of land close to the hole.

"I'll give you \$50,000 for your lease," challenged a new oil millionaire from Wichita Falls.

"Nothing doing," was the reply.

Contrary to original expectations, the drill did not get down to the sand where oil was believed to exist in big quantities until two days after the work was resumed. Instead of the delay diminishing the excitement, it grew hour by hour. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were paid for the oil rights to land within a radius of 10 to 15 miles of the wildcat well. Leases close around the hole sold readily for \$350 an acre, while as far distant as 12 miles practically all of the land was leased for varying prices, but none lower than \$5 an acre.

This excitement and high prices prevailed, notwithstanding the fact that there is no big producing oil well within 300 miles of Benavides. To be sure, there are a number of shallow wells of small production at Noleda, only a few miles from the wildcat and further to the south, in Starr and Zapata counties, there are about 40 shallow wells of an average production of about eight barrels a day.

More than 48 hours after drilling was resumed in this wildcat hole the sand was reached and a small showing of oil was obtained. From a commercial standpoint, the well was a failure. It was announced, however, by W. F. McMurray, superintendent of development of the Empire Gas & Fuel Co., with headquarters at Bartlesville, Okla., that the hole would probably be drilled deeper in the hope of striking another sand.

The thing that caused and stimulated the excitement over this well was the confidence that was shown by the company in the successful outcome of the project. The well reached a depth of 3490 feet several weeks ago, and the report was immediately noised about that oil had been struck. At first oil men and speculators paid little attention to this report, but when the company began cementing the hole, laid a pipe line from the well to Noleda, on the railroad, erected loading racks and a steel storage tank, it was taken for granted that all this would not be going on unless oil had either been struck or was about to be found in big quantities. It was then that the real excitement began, and it soon reached a point the like of which was never before witnessed in any wildcat locality in Texas.

It is estimated that the owners of land who leased their properties for \$5 to \$250 an acre made several million dollars out of the bottomless boom.

## Mexican Oil Shipments for December.

Tampico, Mexico, February 3—[Special.]—While the oil shipments from Mexico for the month of December were several hundred thousand barrels below the unequalled record of last October, they showed an increase of 979,079.10 barrels over the November shipments. The total shipments during December were 7,999,738.39 barrels, as compared with the highest record of 8,561,002.42 barrels for October.

### Important Development Operations Scheduled for Oil Fields of Northeastern Louisiana.

Monroe, La., February 6.—[Special.]—With plans under way to drill 25 or 30 deep test oil wells in Ouachita, Caldwell and Morehouse parishes and as many more operations scheduled for development in adjoining parishes, this year will bring the crucial test for oil in the Northeastern Louisiana oil and gas fields, say practical oil men who are coming here now in large numbers to get in on the ground floor. During the next 90 days as many as 25, or possibly 30, oil wells will be drilled in Ouachita, Morehouse and Caldwell parishes, keeping step with similar developments in adjoining parishes in this territory. Geologists assert that there are splendid indications for an oil strike; that the northeastern territory will rival the Northwestern Louisiana and other fields.

Although oil well operations are to be carried on at a rapid pace, much larger in scope and investment than ever known before, there is to be no surcease in gas developments. The latest developments in gas come from the United Oil and Natural Gas Products Corporation of Monroe, a million-dollar Delaware corporation backed largely by Texas interests. This organization, which started its developments in the Ouachita field last summer, has brought in a "gasser" at Guthrie No. 1 well with a capacity of 16,000,000 cubic feet. Two other gas wells are being drilled by the company, one on the Stevens place and the second at Perry, both in the Ouachita field. The Perry well will be brought in by the time this is read, the other well within a few weeks. The corporation is also constructing 100 carbon-black burning-houses and a 1500-gallon capacity gasoline plant at Cargas, near Guthrie, all of which will be completed prior to April 1. This corporation is now employing 125 men at its operations in the field.

The carbon plants of J. M. Huber, wealthy New York printing ink manufacturer, at Swartz, nine miles from Monroe, are being built rapidly, and will be ready for operation by April. Mr. Huber formerly operated carbon-black plants in West Virginia, but dismantled his plants and removed them to the Monroe field.

The Ouachita Natural Gas & Oil Co. of Monroe is pushing work on its gasoline plant near Sterlington. Officials announce it will be in operation by spring. This company has five or six large gas wells.

In at least 10 different locations in Ouachita parish oil wells are being drilled. During the last 30 days the scene of activity has been somewhat removed to the southern part of the parish, where virgin field is being opened up. The Johnson Drilling Co. of Monroe, which has a contract for deep test oil wells from Texas interests, began drilling this week at three different locations in the southern part of Ouachita. The first drilling work was done on the Harrison Rhymes place, nine miles south of Monroe. The well will be drilled to 3500 feet, possibly to 4000 feet. The company later began operations in the southern part of Ouachita, on the Thomas tract, and the latter part of this week has things under way for drilling on the C. D. Brooks property.

The Transcontinental Oil Co. has acquired 50,000 to 60,000 acres of land in Caldwell parish, extending into the southern part of Ouachita. This acreage is largely in the north and eastern part of Caldwell, south and southeast of Monroe. Plans are under way to drill five deep test wells, and one of these is ready to start four miles from Columbia. A Rayville and Delhi local company will drill an oil well not far from Rayville. Extensive operations are to be undertaken on a 20,000-acre tract in Ouachita parish on the holdings of the West Virginia Timber Co. A deep test well on the holding of the company in this parish will be drilled about February 15. Land values in the vicinity of the company's holdings have greatly advanced; formerly selling for 50 cents an acre, the price of leases advanced to \$2 and \$3 an acre, and cannot be obtained, in some instances now, even at \$5 an acre. Wells to go down on this tract will be drilled to a depth of 3500 to 4000 feet. The Atlas Oil Co., backed by the Palmer interests, is preparing to drill its first well near Sterlington. The company will also begin work within a short time on its carbon-black and gasoline plants there.

E. N. Florsheim, manager of the Ouachita Natural Gas & Oil Co., and John J. Potts, Monroe attorney, have leased 6000 acres of land in southern Ouachita, near the Lafourche swamp. Its first well will be drilled by May 1.

S. M. Collins of Monroe has acquired for Oklahoma oil interests

in excess of 4000 acres of land in township 15 of the parish. Oil wells will be drilled in shortly.

Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas and Northwestern Louisiana oil men are here to get into the oil game in this territory. In all, from 100,000 to 150,000 acres of land have been leased in Ouachita, Caldwell and Morehouse parishes during the past 30 days.

### General Belief in Permanent Character of Central West Texas Oil Fields.

Austin, Tex., January 31.—[Special.]—Although it is not expected that the several new oil fields in Texas will keep up their record initial production for any great length of time, it is the opinion of practical operators that these fields will be giving forth more or less petroleum for many years to come. They base this belief on the records made by the older fields of Texas. It is pointed out that the Corsicana field, which began producing oil about 1886, is still yielding large quantities of the product. The famous Spindle Top field, which was discovered 20 years ago, had an output last year of about 500,000 barrels, and prospects are favorable that with the deeper drilling which is now going on there this production will be greatly increased during the present year. Contemporaneous with the Spindle Top field are those of Sour Lake, which now has an annual production of about 2,000,000 barrels, and Saratoga, also with an annual output of 2,000,000 barrels. Batson, another of the older fields, continues to put forth the black fluid at the rate of 300,000 barrels a year, while Humble had a production last year of about 5,000,000 barrels.

It is due to confidence in the permanency of the Central West Texas fields that enormous amounts of money are being spent in the construction of new railroads, the building of towns, the laying of pipe lines, the erection of refineries and the making of various other improvements. If the history of oil production in other regions is repeated, these new fields will last for an indefinite period. Several towns that before oil discoveries were made in Eastland, Wichita, Stevens and Young counties were mere straggling villages have grown to be cities of 25,000 to 50,000 each in population. Improvements in these municipalities are of a permanent nature. But for the belief that oil production in their tributary fields will keep up for a long time to come these improvements would be perhaps of only a temporary kind. It is expected that the new census will show a marvelous increase in population not only in the oil-producing region, but all over West Texas. It is estimated that there are more than 1,000,000 people living in that part of the State now than there were 10 years ago.

What is said to be a pay sand was encountered a few days ago at a depth of 1200 feet in the well that was being drilled by the Humble Oil & Refining Co. about a mile southwest of the Kemp-Munger-Allen discovery well southwest of Iowa Park, in Wichita county. With the many wells that are being drilled in the locality of the Kemp-Munger-Allen well and the strong evidence that an extensive oil pool will be developed, interest of the larger oil operators is turning in that direction. Pipe-line outlets for the new field are to be provided as quickly as possible.

In Young county, particularly in the vicinity of Breckenridge, several good producing wells have been brought in recently, and that new field is coming to the front rapidly.

The Caddo field is also showing an increased production due to the completion of wells by the Empire Gas & Fuel Co., the Prairie Oil & Gas Co., the Gulf Production Co. and The Texas Company.

The Texas Company is conducting a big drilling campaign upon its Littleton lease in the Eastland-Ranger district. It has made 22 locations on this lease, and has so far five producing wells there with a total daily production of 4000 barrels.

Wells have also been brought in on the far outskirts of the Desdemona and Ranger fields, thus extending the producing territory enormously. In fact, with the late wells that have been finished it is practically proved that all of Eastland county is oil-bearing. The same is also true of Stevens county, and is rapidly being proved as to Young county.

Wildcat operations to the south of the Ranger and Desdemona fields are gradually showing more and more encouraging results. In McCulloch county a well-defined shallow producing field is being developed, with favorable prospects that large production may be obtained by deeper drilling. The shallow fields of Brown county are being extended, and operations there have been greatly stimulated by the increased price of crude petroleum.

The Burkburnett oil field, including the Northwest pool, now



has a daily pipe-line run of approximately 96,000 barrels, which is said to place it in the lead of all other producing fields in the United States. This field promises to show a large increase of output very soon. With the coming of additional pipe lines and more improved railroad transportation facilities, many wells that are now down to the top of the pay sand will be brought in. It is claimed that if facilities for handling the oil were ample, the Burkburnett field could easily show a daily output of 300,000 barrels.

Reports of the discovery of small quantities of oil in new localities are made almost daily. Near Alto, Cherokee county, in East Texas, the Alto Oil & Gas Co. is reported to have struck pay sand, and following this announcement the price of leases on adjoining lands rose to \$100 to \$150 an acre. Extensive wildcat drilling is in progress all along the eastern border of Texas in the hope that the oil pool that is in Louisiana, near Shreveport, may extend into this State.

It is reported also that oil has been found in Brewster and Pecos counties, in the far western part of Texas.

The big increase in the price of heavy crude oil is causing a veritable boom in the coastal fields of Texas. Wildcat operations are becoming more and more extensive, and in all of the proved areas many new locations have been made by the larger companies.

### Well-Drilling Operations Helped by Better Weather.

Austin, Tex., February 7—[Special.]—With the advent of more settled weather drilling operations not only in the proved oil fields, but in wildcat territory throughout the State, have been resumed on an extensive scale. Definite results from wildcat drilling in a number of localities are expected any day. Already favorable reports have been received of several wells that were being drilled in heretofore unexplored parts of the State. What is regarded as the most significant of these late reports is that which comes from Nolan county, where a 200-barrel well has just been brought in at a point nine miles south of Sweetwater. The scene of this new discovery is about 100 miles west of Ranger. It is believed by oil operators that the new well marks the beginning of the development of a large oil pool. Immediately upon news being received of the bringing in of this well there was a rush of investors and speculators to the locality and lease prices for many miles around the well have gone soaring.

In Panola county, a few miles southeast of Carthage, and within a few miles of the Texas-Louisiana line, several of the larger oil-operating companies have been active recently in securing leases and in drilling wells. There is much mystery attached to the operations of these companies. It is stated that the Texas Company has drilled eight wells in that locality, all of which are capped. It is now drilling the ninth well. It is the common belief of the people of that community that oil in paying quantity was encountered in these wells.

Near Big Springs, on the Texas & Pacific Railroad, about 175 miles west of Ranger, a strong flow of gas and some oil has been struck in a well now being drilled, and prospects are said to be favorable for bringing in a big flow of the fluid. These evidences of the existence of oil in the more western part of the State have greatly stimulated drilling activity all through that region.

Favorable geological reports have recently been made of the structure of the big scope of territory of Texas bordering on New Mexico and including the counties of Andrews, Yoakum, Gaines, Dawson, Terry and Lynn. On the strength of this geographical report oil leases are in demand throughout that extreme western part of Texas, the prices ranging from \$1 to \$5 an acre.

The University of Texas owns several hundred thousand acres of land in Andrews county, all of which is now under lease for oil exploration and exploitation. Two wells are being drilled on these lands in that county, while in Hudspeth county another well is being drilled on lands that are owned by the university.

Interest of oil men, including operators and speculators, is now centered in the Kemp-Munger-Allen field, southwest of Iowa Park, in Wichita county, where there are several holes down close to pay-sand, and all of which should be brought in within the next 10 days or so. The Kemp-Munger-Allen discovery well continues to give an average pipe line run of about 800 barrels a day. It will be determined largely within the next three or four weeks how extensive in area this new oil pool may be, as wells are being drilled around the discovery well for a radius of 10 miles. Several pipe line companies are holding themselves in readiness to extend

their lines and gathering systems to the new field as soon as additional wells are brought in.

The gradual extension of the proved area of the Eastland county fields will, it is expected, make up for the rapid decline of production of many of the older wells in that territory. Some of the companies that were looking forward to making millions of dollars of profit from the sale of their own production have been woefully disappointed by the falling off of the flows of their wells. In some instances companies that had a daily production of 15,000 to 20,000 barrels a few months ago now have an output of only a few hundred barrels a day. Naturally, the stock of these companies has fallen to a low level, and the only chance for rehabilitation is by making additional fortunate investments in leases. This is constantly being done by all of the smaller companies which hope by this means to prevent themselves from meeting financial ruin.

The record-breaking and spectacular performance of the Pleasant Grove field shows no indication of the decline that has characterized other fields of Eastland county. Only a few days ago the bringing in of a 1000-barrel well by Root & Telling extended the Pleasant Grove producing area one mile to the west. The nearest well to this new producer is that of the States Oil Corporation, which was recently finished. It is interesting to note that practically all of the lessees in the Pleasant Grove field are Pennsylvania and Ohio men, who came into the locality in the early part of development operations and were able to obtain leases on large tracts of land at nominal cost. Of course, many of these original leases were afterward divided into smaller tracts and sold for big sums to other interests.

The town of Necessity, in Stephens county, has come prominently to public notice by the bringing in within the limits of the municipality of a 4000-barrel well by the Law-Tex Oil Co. This big flow was struck at a depth of 3100 feet. The Empire Gas & Fuel Co. is also drilling wells at Necessity.

It is asserted by oil operators that the recent decline of production in the Central West Texas fields from the highest mark of about 260,000 barrels a day to about 200,000 barrels is of no great significance. This falling off was due almost entirely, it is stated, to bad weather and deplorable transportation conditions. It is expected that with the coming of settled weather and an improvement in pipe line and railroad transportation facilities the daily production will quickly mount to much more than the former high record.

There is a general feeling among oil men that the price of light crude petroleum will be marked up another 25 or 50-cent notch before the end of February. It is pointed out that \$3.25 a barrel is now being paid for light crude petroleum of the Somerset district near San Antonio. Heavy crude prices are also scheduled for another advance in the opinion of the coastal field operators.

### Extensive Military Construction Work Under Way on the Mexican Border.

Fort Sam Houston, Tex., February 6—[Special.]—When the permanent buildings of the United States army posts now being erected along the Rio Grande are finished, the border will be better guarded on the American side than ever before in the history of the two countries. Besides the old military stations, such as Fort Brown, Fort Ringgold, Fort McIntosh, Fort Clark and Fort Bliss, many new posts are being permanently established. Along that stretch of the river between its mouth and Eagle Pass the building activities of the War Department are under way at 26 military stations. From Eagle Pass to El Paso, particularly in the notorious Big Bend region, many other army posts are being built.

### Full British Consulate Now at Jacksonville.

Jacksonville, Fla., February 7—[Special.]—Establishment of a full consulate in Jacksonville by the British Government gives this city recognition by Great Britain as one of the leading ports of the United States. Walter Mucklow, who has just received appointment as consul, has served as vice-consul at Jacksonville for the past 10 years.

Heretofore Savannah has been the only port on the Atlantic coast south of Baltimore having a full consulate maintained by the British Government, and this substantial recognition of the importance of Jacksonville's growing commerce is gratifying to the shipping interests of this city and Florida.

### Manganese and Zinc Ores in Better Demand.

Mountain Home, Ark., January 26—[Special.]—New life has been injected into the Batesville manganese field and the North Arkansas zinc field by a better demand and a better price for both ores. These fields have been practically dormant for the past year, but wheels are beginning to turn again, and a prosperous year and a good production is promised now for this year.

The signing of the armistice left the Batesville manganese field in a very deplorable condition. The demand ceased immediately, and since that time until the first of January no ore was mined except on old contracts. Until 1918 no ore was produced in the field except boulder ore, which comes from the ground in chunks from the size of an egg to those weighing several hundred pounds, this in the face of the fact that immense bodies of ore in fine particles embedded in the ore-bearing clay had been discovered in numerous places in the field. This ore took on the name of "wash ore," because it had to be washed and concentrated before it was ready for market. These "wash ore" bodies promised a tremendous production.

Early in 1918 experiments were made with various kinds of machinery to find what would do the washing and concentrating work most thoroughly and economically. A standard type was adopted which combined the features of the log washers used in the Southern iron fields and the zinc concentrating plants used in the North Arkansas and Joplin zinc fields.

During 1919 it is estimated that \$1,000,000 was put into the construction of these plants and in the purchase of properties in the field. Practically all were just being completed when the signing of the armistice shut down the entire industry. A revival now seems assured, and the field is well equipped to make a good production. Strong inquiries are coming from the Southern furnaces for manganese ore, and a number of contracts have already been negotiated, at prices, however, much lower than war prices, but higher than pre-war prices. A number of properties were put into operation this month, and others are making arrangements to start.

In an interview with Walter Dennison, one of the oldest operators in the field, he says:

"The possible production of the field has been greatly underestimated. With what mines that can produce at this time and with the present mechanical equipment the field could produce 20,000 tons of marketable ore every month. This tonnage would be increased every month as new properties were brought to a producing stage. The production, however, would hinge absolutely on the price offered for the ore."

An unlimited tonnage of manganese ore running from 20 to 30 per cent could be produced. This is not included in the possible production quoted above, for it is not in demand. There are vast bodies of this low-grade ore that can be mined cheaply, the production only being limited by the amount of machinery and labor used.

During the last month there has been a steadily increasing demand for zinc carbonate ores produced in the North Arkansas field. This demand is coming not only from the smelters, but from the chemical plants as well, the latter being a new factor in the market for these ores.

Forty dollars a ton is now being offered for 40 per cent carbonate, and in some instances more has been paid for choice lots. A number of buyers have been in the field during the last 30 days negotiating contracts for ore, and a renewed interest in the industry is apparent.

J. C. Shepherd, the largest producer in the field, who in 1918 deserted zinc for manganese, returned to the zinc field last week, and will put his Big Hurricane mine near Pindall, Ark., in operation at once. He expects to put his first ore on the market by the middle of February. During the years that zinc was active this mine produced 90 tons of 40 per cent carbonate ore each week. He will personally superintend the present operations, and expects to make a somewhat larger production.

The Edith-Lonnie Boy Mining Co. of Rush, Ark., composed of Stanley Hanford and Frank Perrin of Batesville, W. E. Layton of Yellville and Patrick McCormick of Rush, started the 200-ton mill and mine on the Edith property last week. Ore from the Lonnie Boy mine will also be milled at the Edith mill.

The Arkansas Mining Co., operating the Beulah mine in the Rush camp, is making a good production of high-grade jack. They will install immediately an air compressor and oil engine. Con

Medley, a well-known mine superintendent of Rush, has been employed to manage the property.

In the Zinc camp, which is located in and around Zinc, Ark., in Boone county, the Tar Kiln and Frisco mills are in operation, also a number of smaller mines which produced hand-cobbed zinc silicate. The Gloria Mining Co. will put its mine and mill and the Almy Red Mill property into operation in the near future.

### Weirton Buys Extensive Properties—West Virginia Steel Corporation to Mine Coal and Manufacture Coke in Pennsylvania.

Weirton, W. Va., February 4—[Special.]—The Weirton Steel Co. has purchased plant No. 1 of the Thompson-Connellsville Coke Co. near Connellsville, Pa., from the J. H. Hillman & Sons Company of Pittsburgh, the Thompson-Connellsville enterprise being a subsidiary of the Hillman company. This sale was made directly to the Weirton Steel Co. and F. W. Mudge of Pittsburgh.

Plant No. 1 has a large daily output, and includes 1000 acres of land in an adjoining region. It has 400 beehive ovens and a monthly capacity of 30,000 tons of coke. This property is in Red Stone township, Fayette county, Pa., and is one of the largest of its kind in that region. The acreage is in the Connellsville belt.

The Weirton Steel Co. has also purchased, from the Hillman interests, 1000 acres of coking coal on the Monongahela River south of Brownsville, Pa. It is using the product from the new holdings at its Weirton plant, which has a large daily consumption through the new blast furnace completed last summer. Coal is mined in the Connellsville field, made into coke in the great coking plants there and practically all of the coke is used at the Weirton plant. There is a surplus of coal in the field which will be used largely in the plants of the purchasing company and the surplus will be marketed.

### Mining Situation Shows Improvement in Mexico.

Monterey, Mexico, February 4—[Special.]—It is shown by the ore shipments which are being received at the smelters in Monterey, San Luis Potosi, Aguas Calientes and Chihuahua that the mining situation in Mexico is better than it has been for several months. This is said to be due chiefly to the fact that most of the large mine operators have arrived at an understanding with the leaders of the revolutions and bands of brigands in their respective localities, by which terms they are not to be molested in the mining and transportation of ore. It is stated in this connection that many of these mine owners are paying heavy tribute to these lawless elements as a guaranty of security.

In the famous Guanajuato district several of the larger mining companies, most of them American, are making extensive improvements to their properties and are gradually increasing the output of ore.

Mining legislation in Mexico is still a matter of presidential decree, the chief executive of the nation acting under powers granted by a blanket resolution of the Federal Congress on May 8, 1917. The Congress has never recalled these legislative powers after a return to "constitutional order" as has been claimed.

### Car Situation Improves in Kentucky Coal Fields.

Whitesburg, Ky., February 8—[Special.]—The coal-car situation in the Elkhorn and Hazard coal fields of Kentucky shows marked improvement since the investigation was started by operators some two weeks ago. The week past showed a decided improvement, nearly all the mines in the Elkhorn field being operated full time with the usual production. In the Hazard field according to information received here, there was not so good a run of mines, the car movement not being as good as the Elkhorn field.

There is a much better spirit manifest now among coal operators all over Eastern Kentucky who believe that the worst of the car shortage is over. Reports from the Cumberland River, where the United States Coal & Coke Co. have a large model plant at Lynch, are to the effect that an average of about 5000 tons were made daily there during the week just closed. It is planned within the next few months to have a daily capacity of 10,000 tons of raw coal from this plant. Contracts will be let at Lynch immediately for the construction of a \$100,000 school building.

Labor conditions have improved all over Eastern Kentucky in a very satisfactory way.

### Sugar Production in Lower Rio Grande.

McAllen, Tex., February 2—[Special.]—According to Hiram U. Hart, who is largely interested in the sugar industry in the lower Rio Grande Valley, the total run of the sugar mills of this region this season will be approximately 2,000,000 pounds, most of which has been disposed of to wholesale dealers in the valley at an average price of 13 cents a pound. The crop produced 175 pounds of sugar to the ton of cane.

The sugar industry, after many trials, is beginning to find itself in the lower Rio Grande Valley, according to Mr. Hart, who predicts that within the next two or three years there will be more than 12,000 acres in sugar-cane.

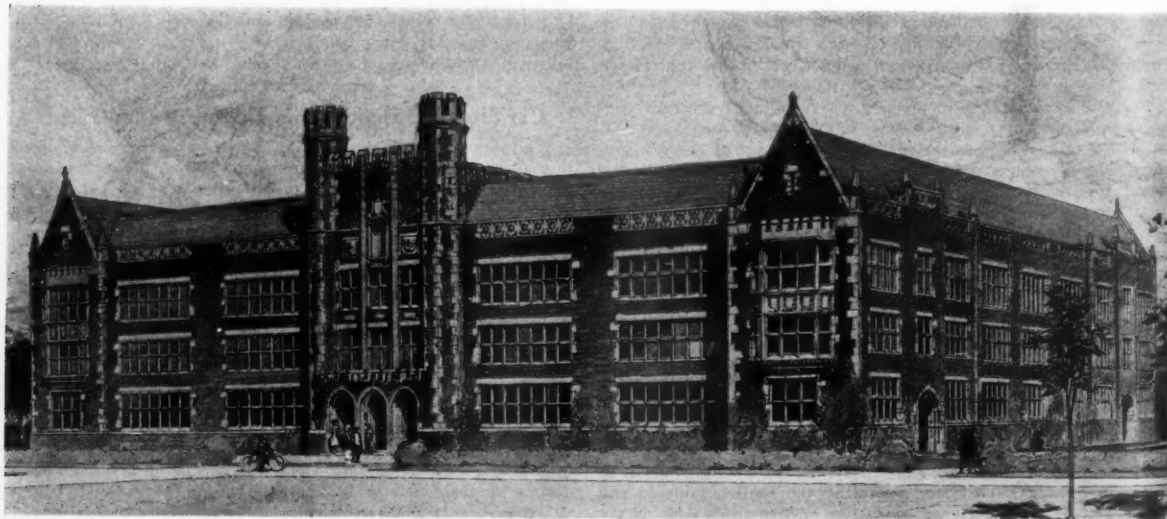
This year the cane acreage was comparatively small, including 500 acres of Donna and 500 acres on William Bancroft's Llano Grande plantation near Mercedes. There was probably a scattered 200 acres in other parts of the valley, including about 150 acres near Brownsville.

About 300 acres additional are being planted this season on the McDowell La Donna plantation, and W. C. Shaw, superintendent of the Llano Grande plantation, is putting in an additional 300 acres there. On the Galveston ranch, recently bought by the McDowell interests, a 100-acre seedbed is being put in this year, with the expectation that next year a 1000-acre tract will be planted to cane.

William Bancroft of New Orleans, owner of the Llano Grande plantation, accompanied by Messrs. Hart and Shaw, recently visited the plantation, where about \$40,000 has just been expended in buildings, including commissaries, plantation house for Mr. Shaw and his family and other employees' buildings. Approximately 400 people are employed on the plantation.

### New High School Building for Roanoke Rapids.

Herewith is an illustration of the Junior-Senior High School building to be erected at Roanoke Rapids, N. C. Plans have been prepared by Hobart Upjohn of New York and Greensboro, N. C. Aaron G. Alexander is manager of the Southern office. The building is designed in the Collegiate Gothic, and will be erected of selected common brick, trimmed with cut limestone and having a slate roof. A Gothic tower 40 feet square will extend above the roof. The section of the structure to be erected immediately will be 210x60 feet, an extension in the rear to contain an auditorium seating 2000. The building is to have gymnasium, running tracks, swimming-pool, etc., and will be about 210x210 feet, three stories and basement. It is so planned that wings may be added as requirements demand. The following contracts have been awarded: Roofing and sheet-metal work, M. L. Walker, Roanoke Rapids; low-pressure heating and ventilating system, W. A. Bodell, Bluefield, W. Va.; electric wiring, N. L. Walker, Raleigh, N. C.; structural steel and miscellaneous iron, J. D. Wilkins, Greensboro, N. C.; millwork, Mead & Taft, Cornwall Landing, New York.



JUNIOR-SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL TO BE ERRECTED AT ROANOKE RAPIDS, N. C.

### Arkansas Has Splendid Crop Total Despite Unprecedented Wet Season.

Memphis, Tenn., February 9—[Special.]—Despite a year of unprecedented rains which cut all crops save fruit, Arkansas in 1919 raised on her farms a wealth of \$458,875,000, according to figures just compiled by the State Department of Agriculture. It is one of the biggest crop value years in the history of the State.

The value of crops is considered particularly good in view of the enormous acreage of idle lands in the State. But these are speedily being put into cultivation, especially in the eastern portions in what is known as the "Delta." There is great demand for these bottom lands now that the overflow and drainage problems are solved. Thousands of acres of timbered land are being cleared and put into cultivation. The real estate market during the past year has been the most active ever known.

The precipitation in Arkansas in 1919 was unusual, as weather bureau records show that the lower Mississippi Valley rainfall always is less in spring and fall or at planting and harvest time than during any other period of the year.

Following is the detail report on Arkansas crop values for 1919:

Field Crops.—Corn, \$79,911,000; wheat, \$6,525,000; oats, \$8,131,000; rye, \$56,000; rice and straw, \$17,789,000; hay, \$19,522,000; potatoes (Irish and sweet), \$9,136,000; peanuts and cowpeas, \$2,100,000; lint cotton, \$15,250,000; cottonseed, \$26,975,000.

Fruits.—Apples, retail, \$18,588,000; peaches, \$3,200,000; pears, \$186,000; strawberries, \$2,361,750; canteloupes, \$459,000; blackberries, water-melons, etc., \$858,250.

Dairy Products.—White milk, farm value, \$63,000,000.

Poultry.—Chickens and eggs, \$12,000,000.

Miscellaneous.—Sorghum and ribbon cane, \$1,100,000; wool, \$200,000; nuts, \$1,080,000; home garden crops, \$10,000,000.

Increase in Livestock—(Shipped or Sold).—Horses, \$7,700,000; cattle, \$7,000,000; sheep and goats, \$147,000; hogs, \$15,000,000.

### Commercial Interests Taking Over Places Formerly Devoted to Whiskey Making and Selling.

Louisville, Ky., February 6—[Special.]—That Kentucky's erstwhile distilleries and barrooms will find better businesses is being steadily demonstrated in Louisville and elsewhere throughout the State. Already a large number of old distilleries are occupied by corn, feed and milling plants of various kinds. For example, the old Bonnie Bros. distillery is being remodeled into a color plant to produce colors for paint manufacturers. To date the most interesting announcement relative to occupancy of former drinking places was made on February 5, when it was announced that the famous bar, grill and cafe of the Seelbach Hotel Co. had been leased for a term of years to Crutcher & Starks, handlers of men's clothing, furnishings, shoes, etc. The Seelbach people have placed a contract with the Alfred Struck Company for necessary remodeling of the building, and it is planned to start operations about May 1.



### Car Shortage in Panhandle the Cause of Heavy Losses to Farmers and Grain Dealers.

Clarendon, Tex., January 23—[Special.]—Continued car shortage in the Panhandle section of the State is still a source of embarrassment to grain dealers, according to the Clarendon Chamber of Commerce. This causes lower prices, which, in turn, react on the grower, and considerable losses are resulting this year on that account.

At present there are thousands of tons of headed grain stacked at the shipping centers over the Panhandle section waiting cars for movement. Large quantities of this feed grain are exposed to the weather, and great loss will result with continued delay. Wheat from last spring crops is still waiting for cars.

Donley county alone produces several hundred carloads of head feeds known as grain sorghums, and at this time has more than 4000 tons of the headed feed on the ground in stacks exposed to the weather, due to inability to secure cars. This headed grain is thrashed, much as is wheat and oats, and shipped in bulk to Northern, Eastern and Western markets as stock feeds. The demands for this type of feed is increasing each year as a wider territory becomes acquainted with its value.

The yield is heavy, running from one to two tons per acre, and is much more drought resisting than corn or other feeds. Under normal conditions the price ranges from \$17 to \$25 per ton in the head. This thrashes out from 1400 to 1650 pounds per ton bulk grain and makes a most efficient feed that admirably takes the place of corn, wheat or oats as a stock feed of every kind, being particularly adaptable to feeding hogs.

### Imposing Group of High School Buildings.

Relative to the construction of the Richard J. Reynolds high-school group of buildings at Winston-Salem, N. C., R. H. Latham, superintendent City Public Schools, writes to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD as follows:

"Mr. Charles Barton Keen of Philadelphia is the architect. The buildings on the right and on the left of the picture will be built at the expense of the city. The 28 acres of ground on which the group is located was given by Mrs. R. J. Reynolds. The central auditorium will be built by Mrs. Reynolds as a memorial to her husband.

"It is rather difficult to estimate the cost of these buildings under the present unsettled conditions of labor and materials. The architect estimates that the central auditorium, which will seat 3000, will cost between \$300,000 and \$400,000. The academic building on the left will cost when equipped close to \$400,000. The household and industrial arts building on the right will cost approximately the same. There will be a gymnasium building to be located on a 50-acre park and playground adjacent to the school grounds. The park and playground is the gift of Mr. P. H. Hanes of this city. All of these buildings will be fireproof construction. We are hoping to be able to begin work in the spring, and hope also to be able to dedicate the buildings during Thanksgiving of 1921."

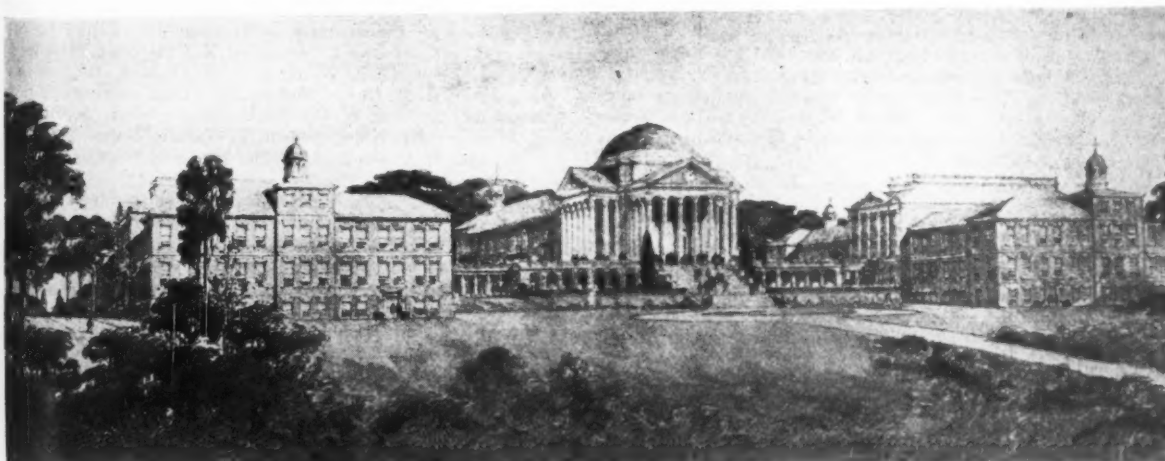
### Large Building for Retail Clothing Establishment at Atlanta.



Above is the new home to be erected for the George Muse Clothing Co. of Atlanta, Ga., at a cost of \$500,000. The architects are Hentz, Reid & Adler, and the contractors, A. J. Krebs Company, both of Atlanta.

### We Hope Others Will Do the Same.

J. H. ALEXANDER, JR., Cashier the Scotland Neck Bank, Scotland Neck, N. C.—We feel that we must congratulate you on your cover-page article on Good Highways, in your paper of the 29th. It is certainly to the "point," and everlastingly right. We think so highly of some of your front-page writings that we run some of them in our advertising space, in order that people that do not have the opportunity to see them in your paper may "read as they run," thereby helping to further the cause of humanity and good citizenship.



RICHARD J. REYNOLDS HIGH-SCHOOL GROUP TO BE ERRECTED AT WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

### American Machinery for Gigantic Irrigation Project in Egypt.

Memphis, Tenn., February 4.—[Special.]—England's plans for growing cotton involve a big irrigation scheme, according to C. S. Miller, manager of the Southern district of the Western Wheeled Company, who has returned to Memphis from New York, where he conferred with the Allied Machinery Co. of America relative to taking charge of the machinery to be used by the British.

To a MANUFACTURERS RECORD correspondent Mr. Miller said:

"The proposition calls for an expenditure of \$70,000,000 and the construction of 5000 miles of canals. It will probably take from seven to ten years to complete the work. The location is in Sind Providence, India, near Sikkur, where British engineers are constructing a dam more than a mile long so that water from the Indus River can be diverted into the canal systems.

"More than \$6,000,000 of machinery contracts have been awarded to the Allied Machinery Co., and it will require several steamships to carry the equipment to India in five weeks. One of the canals will be 200 miles long; others will be 25, 34, 11, 40 and 16 miles long. From each canal there will be numerous branches. Plans also call for a 140-mile canal and 300 branches 200 miles long.

"Government experts have made analyses of the soil and officially report it suitable for growing cotton.

"The climate of that country is identical with that of Florida. It is flat, the soil somewhat sandy, with running sand, the clay being hard and dry. There are no rocks.

"The main waterway will be the Rohri Canal, probably deep and wide enough for light transportation, as most all the canals will be, so that the British Government can operate a system of light-draft steamers to Sikkur and from there to Karachi, the nearest seaport."

The Allied Machinery Co. of America is composed of fourteen of the largest machinery manufacturers in the United States, and it has secured practically all the contracts for dredging the canals, according to Mr. Miller, who has been tendered the proposition of going to India to become a general superintendent of the work and the machinery.

### Wonderful Textile Development in North Carolina.

Raleigh, N. C., February 7.—[Special.]—During January the State granted charters to corporations with a total capitalization of \$23,000,000. Over 20 per cent were cotton mills. February has started off well in the way of charters. One of the latter is for the eighty-fifth cotton mill in Gaston county, with \$1,875,000 capital. It is interesting to know that it is home money which is being invested in this really wonderful textile plant development.

At Lenoir the Moore-Corpening Clothing Manufacturing Co., with George E. Moore in charge, will make work clothing of corduroy, khaki and duck, also hunting coats.

Last year the Linville Improvement Co., which owns a large tract of forest near Linville City, in Avery county, put in a plant for making maple sugar and syrup. Now the Cary Maple Sugar Co. of Northfield, Vt., will push this business in Watauga and Avery counties. There are many "sugar trees," as they are called in the high mountain region. Mr. M. W. Hensel, the United States agent in charge of sugar-plant work, is now in that zone, and says there are big possibilities.

### Progress on \$2,000,000 Steel Plant Additions.

Construction is progressing on the Scullin Steel Co.'s additional \$2,000,000 plant at St. Louis, announced some months ago. Three rolling-mill buildings, with 110,000 square feet of floor space, are being erected at a cost of \$275,000, mill-type plans have been accepted. They will be equipped with machinery for annual capacity of 120,000 tons of merchant bar and structural shapes. Perin & Marshall of New York are the architects and F. B. Menner of St. Louis is the engineer. The mechanical equipment is being furnished by the General Electric Co. of Schenectady, N. Y.; the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. and the United Engineering & Foundry Co.; both of Pittsburgh, and the Aldrich Pump Co. of Allentown, Pa.

### Farmers for Better Rural Schools, Profitable Price for Cotton Growers and Fair Grading Methods.

At the Farmers' Conference held in Dallas, Tex., on January 21 and 22 the executive committee of the State Farmers' Institute prepared resolutions containing some very important constructive recommendations and suggestions. The immediate improvement of rural schools is urged in order that one of the causes for moving from the farms to the cities for the purpose of securing educational advantages may be done away with. It is further urged that all agencies and influences interested in farming and agriculture render every assistance possible to make farming profitable and farm life attractive.

Relative to warehousing facilities, the report reads:

"We urge the farmers of Texas to avail themselves of all present warehouse facilities, and we recommend such legislation and such amendments to the constitution as may be necessary to establish a system of warehouses on the most economical basis in order to protect cotton and other farm products from waste."

On the subject of improper cotton grading, the report says:

"It has been observed from time to time that throughout almost the entire State much of the cotton has been bought on a basis of undergrading from one-half to more than a grade; and at the same time no consideration was in any manner given to the staple of cotton. This unjust custom has, in some localities, entailed an average loss of at least \$20 to \$35 per bale on last year's cotton crop. In view of this unfortunate state of affairs we recommend and insist that necessary laws be passed at an early date for the prevention of such practice and to avoid the recurrence thereof."

Regarding organization of cotton growers for the purpose of helping to maintain better prices for the staple, the report reads:

"Experience has taught us that if a profitable price is desired for cotton, it must be secured by organization among the farmers, which is made more effective by producing a living at home as far as possible. In this connection the State Department of Agriculture is at the head of a cotton growers' association. It began an educational campaign in 1917 to instruct the public how the price of cotton is made and how it can be controlled by the producers, which has produced satisfactory results. Beginning with 1920 the Department is organizing the farmers into a strong, compact cotton growers' association under State authority, supervision and expense, thus forming the strongest and safest cotton growers' association that it is possible to form, and we urge all organizations of the State to co-operate with the department in forming this association and carrying out its aims."

### Southern Swine Growers' Association Organized.

Washington, D. C., January 27.—[Special.]—A movement to organize the livestock breeders in the Southeastern States and establish a Southern International Livestock Exposition, crystallized in action at the meeting of swine growers in Jacksonville, Fla., January 22.

Swine raisers from eight States were present at the annual meeting of the Florida Swine Growers' Association, and before the convention adjourned had organized the Southern Swine Growers' Association, with headquarters in Jacksonville. Following are names of the officers elected: President, Z. C. Herlong, Micanopy, Fla.; first vice-president, W. H. Peacock, Cochran, Ga.; second vice-president, R. M. Gumm, Safford, Ala.; third vice-president, I. I. Bradham, Manning, S. C.; fourth vice-president, A. Bready, from Virginia; fifth vice-president, L. Jordan, North Carolina; secretary, W. M. Traer, Jacksonville, Fla., and treasurer, H. H. Simmons, Jacksonville, Fla.

The main object of the organization is to enlist support of all agencies for establishing an International Livestock Exposition in the Southern States, to be held previous to the International in Chicago. Entry will be open to the world.

A committee composed of H. A. Petty, Dawson, Ga.; R. M. Gumm, Safford, Ala., and W. B. Rodenberry, Cairo, Ga., was authorized to attend the Southern Cattleman's Association convention in Montgomery and ask that organization to join with the swine growers in working up the livestock exhibition.

Building permits in Baltimore for January amounted to nearly \$3,000,000, as against less than \$300,000 for the corresponding month in 1919. They exceeded the December, 1919, total by nearly \$200,000.

## Banks Demand Revision of the Federal Reserve Act.

New Orleans, La., February 8—[Special.]—Representatives of banks in eight of the twelve Federal Reserve districts conferred here last week and organized the National and State Banks Protective Association.

A resolution was unanimously adopted protesting vigorously against abuses to which it is alleged banks are now subjected by the Federal Reserve Board. The chief points of the resolution were as follows:

"To most vigorously protest against the policy of attempted domination by the Federal Reserve Board and banks over non-member banks by coercive and oppressive methods; the announced policy to enforce universal par clearance of checks by methods described by the Federal Reserve Bank in itself is embarrassing, annoying and expensive, and we denounce same as both illegal and wrong; proper administration and necessary amendment to the Federal Reserve Act, and we ask Congress to investigate the Federal Reserve Act relative to the following details:

"Coercive methods to force non-member banks to become members; substantial competition of Federal Reserve Banks with their own member banks; open market transactions; the enormous earnings of the Federal Reserve Banks, amounting in 1919 to \$98,000,000 on a paid-up capital of \$87,000,000; relative salaries and bonuses of officers and employees compared with private institutions; oppressive policies toward member banks under guise of corrective measures; attempted destruction of the independence of greater State bank systems; intimidation of directors of Federal Reserve Banks to prevent many from performing the functions imposed by law; effort to force the diversified business of the country to conform with rigid rules and standards determined and announced by the Federal Reserve Board; refusal to rediscount for member banks certain paper which did not conform to Federal Reserve Board ruling; the refusal of Federal Reserve Banks to make loans on Liberty bonds; the unwisdom of the announced policy to spend any amount of money to collect checks from non-member banks rather than pay exchange."

It was arranged to send copies of the resolution to every bank in the United States and to all members of Congress.

## Senate Orders an Investigation.

Washington, D. C., February 9—[Special.]—The Senate today authorized the Committee on Banking and Currency to investigate the extent to which Federal Reserve banks have withdrawn loans on grain held in storage.

The investigation was sanctioned at the request of Senator Gronna, who asserts that the curtailment of credit by the banks has resulted in an artificial depression of the price of grain, and that the object of it is to force grain out of the hands of farmers and country elevators into the large centers.

## A Banker Predicts Still Higher Cost of Living.

New Orleans, La., February 7—[Special.]—Labor is responsible for the high cost of living; labor is cutting the hours of work and losing its efficiency; under these conditions, living will continue to get higher and higher.

So holds J. E. Bouden, Jr., president of the Whitney-Central National Bank of New Orleans, in reply to a questionnaire by the Federal Reserve Bank at Atlanta.

"Expansion or contraction of credit will only to a very limited extent affect prices," wrote Mr. Bouden, "because credit bears an insignificant percentage of cost to production. Labor and raw materials are ultimately the basis of values, and the present tendency to shorten hours is economically unsound, more especially at this time.

"Shortening of hours of work (by labor) in order to assure employment to a greater number is curtailing production to a point where supply and demand are bound to force the higher prices complained of."

There are now 2600 tractors in use in North Carolina, an increase of 1600 in 12 months. Those most in use are of 18 to 24 horse-power at the belt. Many orders are now being placed for more machines.

## A Hot and Well-Deserved Letter to a Texas Congressman.

Dallas, Tex., January 26.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

I thank you for the MANUFACTURERS RECORD containing my letter to Senator Culbertson.

I am glad, not because of an overweening desire to appear in print, but to evince to your readers who think with equal fervor respecting public duty that way off in Texas the spirit of Americanism is not dead.

Enclosed is New York Exchange for \$6.50 covering one year's subscription to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD.

Herewith is a copy of my letter to Hon. James H. Sinclair, acknowledging his speech sent some weeks ago. In a time when the very citadel of our Government and national life is being attacked I had thought it my duty to do my little bit to help turn back this tide of socialism.

I love my native land as my dear old father and mother who sleep within its bosom, and feel I should be recreant to their precepts if I failed to uphold the great principles in which they believed or if I allowed, without protest, these rude invaders of our liberty and rights to ride roughshod over the aims of those who are proud to call themselves Americans and know no loyalty except loyalty to America.

JOHN S. ALDEHOFF.

The letter to Congressman Sinclair is as follows:

Dallas, Tex., January 7.

Hon. James H. Sinclair,

House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C.:

Sir—I thank you for your speech delivered in the House October 22, 1919, anent return of railroads to their owners.

I regret to say that there is absolutely nothing in your speech appealing to an informed man. Clearly you are under the influence and domination of the labor unions.

While you talk volubly of the possible increase in freight rates to consumers because of the return to private ownership, you do not say a blessed thing about the enormous tax imposed upon the people of the country to meet the deficit of the railroads under Government operation. Apparently you think this deficit, which goes into increased wages of the small body of railroad employees, is a perfectly legitimate and natural contribution of the people to your friends.

All this rot of efficient management and operation of the railways under Government operation you appear to have swallowed in one great, big dose handed out to you by Gompers, Plumb or their ilk.

The latest report of deficit in earnings of the railways which the property-owners of this country pay is enough to stagger any man with the least symptom of intelligence and fairness, unless he be, as already intimated herein, a man who thinks as you seemingly do, that labor is entitled to the whole sum and substance of the people.

It is a fact there isn't a railroad in the country run on time today. It is a further fact there is not a shipment of goods delivered at any time within a reasonable time from the date of acceptance. It is a further fact there isn't a railroad in the United States that approaches 50 per cent of its physical condition at the beginning of Government operation, and they are going down every day.

Possibly you and others who think as you do would like to see them completely bankrupted and bid off by Plumb, or better, that the owners would be glad to give them over to Plumb free of cost, the taxpayers to pay the freight. Very respectfully,

JOHN SEVIER ALDEHOFF.

## \$1,000,000 Housing Corporation Formed.

To aid in relieving the housing shortage in the Curtis Bay district of Baltimore, representatives of the various important industries in that section have formed the Curtis Bay Industrial Building Association, Inc., with a capital of \$1,000,000. The corporation will assist workmen to buy or build their own homes, and will act as a depository for savings. The president of the association is A. E. Marshall, president of the Davison Chemical Co. of Baltimore.



## How Car Shortage Hampers All Lines of Construction Work.

New Inland Gravel Co.

Hattiesburg, Miss., January 31.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

In connection with the very interesting articles appearing in a late number concerning Southern highway construction work, may we call your attention to attached copy of our letter of January 28 to Mr. Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, Washington, D. C.

Millions of dollars' worth of highway construction and building construction in Louisiana and this State is practically at a standstill because the gravel plants in this territory are being supplied with so few cars. There is not an industry getting such a low percentage of their requirements in cars as the gravel industry. This is partly due to the fact that ordinarily gravel must be loaded in gondola cars, and this is the type of car that the mine owners use, and for months the mine owners had the advantage of an order which has diverted all open-top cars to them.

While it is true that under Government control the transportation problems of this country have grown more acute each day, and while it is true our railroad system is practically broken down on account of the failure to spend billions of dollars for railroad expansion during the last 10 years, it is also true that, even with conditions this bad, if an equitable distribution of the present cars were made a small per cent of the present highway construction work could progress. If it were not for these discriminatory orders, as mentioned in our letter to Mr. Hines, we would be receiving 25 or 30 per cent of our requirements, perhaps as high as 50 per cent and this would allow us to furnish considerable material for this important construction work.

The people in the South have been convinced of the necessity of permanent highways. This State alone has on hand approximately \$15,000,000 for road construction, much of which is under way, and there is before the Legislature a \$25,000,000 bond act, which has been recommended by the State Highway Department and the Mississippi Highway Improvement Association. There is only one thing standing in the way, and that is the transportation problem. It is needless to say that it is going to require the united force of all who are interested in good highways to remove the only obstacle in the way of this great work which the people are now convinced is so necessary.

NEW INLAND GRAVEL CO.,

L. E. FAULKNER, Manager.

The letter to Mr. Hines is as follows:

Mr. Walker D. Hines,

Director-General of Railroads,  
Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir—Our plant, located on the Gulf & Ship Island here, with an average daily capacity of 30 cars, is dependent upon the Southern and Gulf & Ship Island railroads for its supply of cars.

Our average daily capacity, rated at 30 cars, is very conservative, and we have repeatedly offered to prove this fact to all concerned. We have a contract to furnish gravel and sand for the important work which the New Orleans Dock Board have under way, and several contracts to furnish material for important road construction work. If cars were available, our orders would necessitate our operating day and night, as we did all last winter when we were supplying the material for the construction of the large Government warehouses at New Orleans.

During the months of July to November, inclusive, and during the month of January we have operated our plant at a loss on account of receiving so few cars. With conditions becoming more normal throughout the country, we had hoped for considerable relief before now, but instead the car situation, as it affects us, becomes more acute each day. We know that the present car shortage is general, but we maintain that there has not been an equitable distribution of cars in this section on account of discriminatory orders which have practically drained this entire section of open-top cars. For weeks we have been complaining to Regional Director Winchell and to the Car Service Section about an order issued by the regional director's office diverting all open-top cars to the mines. A recent investigation made in the North and East proves that our complaints were well founded and justifiable. This investigation shows that coal dealers in all the Northern cities are accumulating a large surplus of coal, mainly for two reasons—first, because they know there is going to be an increase

in freight rates, and second, because they anticipate an increase in the price of coal. Our investigation shows that foreign vessels are being supplied with a large per cent of their requirements in coal. We have a case here in Hattiesburg which is perhaps typical. The Hattiesburg Traction Co. normally requires one car of coal per day. To date this month they have received 40 cars, and they have on hand a greater supply of coal than they had accumulated in anticipation of the coal strike a few weeks ago. They have found it necessary to request the mines to hold up shipment for two weeks.

With existing conditions like these throughout the country, Regional Director Winchell diverted all open-top cars to the mines for weeks and weeks, and his present order requires 75 per cent of the coal cars to move to the mines. There is a case on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad in the section of the mines, where it was necessary to embargo all incoming freight on account of every available track being filled with coal cars.

Very important construction work, millions of dollars of building construction in New Orleans and important ratproofing construction work recently started by the New Orleans Dock Board have been delayed for months and are now at a standstill because Regional Director Winchell, by his discriminatory orders, gives to one industry, the mines, nearly all the open-top cars. When he allows the coal dealers in the North and South to build up a large surplus stock to prevent paying the increase in freight rates, he is not only discriminating against all other industries, but he is working a hardship on his own railroads.

Up to this date this month we have received only 13 per cent of our requirements. These discriminatory orders prevent the local officials from giving us that fair pro-rata share of cars to which we are entitled. Repeated promises of relief from the Car Service Section and from Regional Director Winchell must be of no avail so long as these discriminatory orders are in effect.

We dislike to trouble you with our complaint, but there seems to be no other course for us to pursue. We have repeatedly asked the Car Service Section and Mr. Winchell for relief, and all we get are promises. We are appealing to you for an investigation and we believe that when your investigation shows that mine owners are being supplied with nearly all open-top cars for the purpose of allowing coal dealers to accumulate a large stock, you will at once issue instructions that will stop this discriminatory order and result in all industries receiving their full pro-rata share of cars.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) L. E. FAULKNER, Manager.

## Riverside and Dan River Building Contract.

The Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va., has awarded contract to the Aberthaw Construction Co. of Boston and Atlanta for building construction to cost \$2,000,000. This will be an addition four stories high with partial basement, 840 feet long by 144 feet wide, of reinforced concrete, with concrete bridge 1000 feet long. This enlargement is in connection with the Riverside and Dan River company's previously announced plan for building an additional mill, adding 40,000 spindles and 1700 looms, installing 225 new cards, etc. Lockwood, Greene & Co. of Boston and Atlanta are the architects and engineers.

## Merger on Washington-Richmond Line.

A special commission representing the interests of the State of Virginia has, according to a report from Richmond, given final approval to the proposed merger of the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad and the Washington Southern Railway companies, which control the main line between Washington and Richmond. It is stated that the merger is practically a purchase of the Washington Southern Railway by the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad for \$8,000,000. The State is a large stockholder in the latter.

## The Cotton Movement.

In his report of February 4, 1920, Col. Henry G. Hester, secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, shows that the amount of cotton brought into sight during six months of the season was 8,694,192 bales, an increase over the same period last year of 700,180 bales. The exports were 3,832,021 bales, an increase of 1,214,354 bales. The takings were, by Northern spinners, 1,540,560 bales, an increase of 117,730 bales; by Southern spinners, 2,780,029 bales, a decrease of 121,020 bales.

# THE IRON AND STEEL SITUATION

## Confused Outlook as to Steel Prices in Pittsburgh District.

Pittsburgh, Pa., February 9.—[Special.]—The price outlook for steel products is still very confused. There are opposed influences, and the volume of production will determine which will prevail. Production has increased materially, this being indicated by the blast-furnace reports showing 15 per cent more pig-iron made in January than in December, but the effect upon the position of consumers is not felt in full because the shipment of much finished steel is delayed by car shortage.

In the past the steel market has always been a clear-cut affair, because there was team work among producers, a willingness to follow leadership. The Steel Corporation was able to hold the market from unreasonable advances, as in 1906, and was able to do something toward preventing unreasonable declines. Now the leadership is entirely renounced. Judged by superficial indications, the sales made and the prices named, the situation is extremely confusing, but it becomes clearly defined when the attitude of the various producers is understood. The attitude of the Steel Corporation and two large independent interests is that prices should be held down and a runaway prevented. The attitude of the remaining producers is that prices should be allowed to advance, because that means larger profits. Of course, these attitudes are not expressed, as a rule, even in private conversation, by the various producers, but a knowledge of viewpoints and an analysis of what is said and done enables one to draw definite conclusions.

Some of the producers who favor price advances in the market do not care to have their names attached to the quoting of high prices, hence they stay out of the market, technically, promising their regular customers that they will take care of them with their usual tonnages. As the customers could not place definite orders elsewhere except perhaps at very fancy prices, this is equivalent to getting the business, the arrangement being that the material will be invoiced at such market prices as are developed before shipping dates arrive.

Some of the independent steel producers are in a very unfortunate position in this matter of price policy, through their using purchased pig-iron on which they must pay large advances. They could adhere to the old steel prices only by absorbing very large losses, which would be quite out of the question. The producers who want much higher prices, however, are not simply those who must buy their raw materials. Some of the well-integrated companies are also out for high prices. As a rule, these producers do not advance their prices but simply stay out of the market, leaving it to others to advance the general market level.

Without considering the disadvantage to industry generally of a runaway in steel prices, all producers must still face the fact that a runaway, by its very nature, means an eventual smash, and possibly those who show they have no objection to a runaway believe that the profits meanwhile will more than compensate for the losses later during a period of disorganized market conditions. Possibly they feel that even if the market were stabilized at this time it would experience a decline at about the same time as a runaway market would come to grief.

As to the position of the different producers, there are arrayed on the stabilization side the Steel Corporation and two large independents. All other producers, according to a careful canvass, are on the other side, although in the case of most of them it would be impossible to secure an admission of the fact.

The Steel Corporation adheres to the March 21 or Industrial Board prices now just the same as it did before it announced its 10 per cent wage advance, which became effective February 1. Two large independent companies are with the Steel Corporation in the general policy of stabilization, but differ in the details of working it out, because they feel that the increases in cost that have occurred since the Industrial Board prices were set should be taken to justify moderate price advances.

These two independents have made no formal announcement of their policy, preferring not to have anything to take back if their position is overwhelmed. One has adopted the "January 1" price schedule, which is intermediate between the war control prices and the Industrial Board prices, but does not apply the policy

to wire products, because that would only give it the prices ruling last summer, all the independents having advanced wire products \$5 a ton last summer, thus wiping out the Industrial Board reductions. The other independent takes the Industrial Board prices on everything but wire products, and the prices of last summer on wire products, and adds \$7 a ton uniformly, which makes \$3.85 on wire nails, against the war control price of \$3.50, but January 1 prices on all other products. Nails are in a peculiar position, as for years the price has been too low relative to wire.

While the Steel Corporation has sold millions of tons of its products, yet to be delivered, at the March 21 prices, and the two independents just mentioned have sold considerable tonnages at those prices, also other tonnages at the higher prices referred to, all three have taken some tonnages with no price stated, when the delivery was far ahead, the arrangement being that the price would be determined later. Other independents, by promising regular customers to take care of them at market prices, have made similar commitments.

Thus the condition is that there is a large volume of steel business, practically under cover, on which the price is to be determined later, according to how the market moves. The Steel Corporation and the two independents mentioned have among them about 50 per cent of the total steel production.

In these circumstances, it will require a very considerable preponderance of requirements over supply to force the steel market upwards or to bring about a regular runaway. As long as the fancy prices now being paid, one, two or three cents a pound over regular prices, are only for early deliveries, there is not a regular runaway, simply excessive premiums for delivery, regular market advances going by dollars a ton rather than cents a pound.

Thus far there has been the obvious condition of requirements being largely in excess of supplies, but there remains to be considered the factor of increased shipments. The blast-furnace reports show that pig-iron production was 15 per cent greater in January than in December, and production of steel probably increased in somewhat greater ratio, but on account of car shortage much finished steel that has been made is not shipped. There is no means of making an accurate estimate, but it is probable that, taking the Central West as a whole, between 10 and 20 per cent of the January production did not get shipped. Not only did the increased production not help to relieve the position of consumers, it now stands as a menace to production, for some mills are becoming congested and may have to curtail operations.

Thus the transportation situation is very serious, but a word of caution should be said on this line that during January all the talk in the trade was suggestive that transportation was curtailing production, whereas production actually did increase by something like 15 per cent. Transportation limitations simply prevented the greater increase that was desired. Hence, if transportation conditions should improve materially, as not improbably they will, there may be a further and large increase in production and at the same time the material made and not shipped may go forward, thus giving consumers greatly increased supplies.

Railroad congestions usually end suddenly. Everybody is familiar with railroad congestion now, as there have been so many periods of that sort in recent years, so it may be instructive to go back into history. The great congestion of the winter of 1902-1903 was apologized for by the railroads on the ground that the public should not be too critical of the railroads, seeing that it was the first time in the history of American railroading that such a thing had occurred. On account of the weather, conditions simply got worse through the winter and steel production was much interfered with. On the first appearance of mild weather the whole railroad situation cleared, and immediately the steel market became very soft. The older members of the trade will remember the incident of the late John W. Gates reducing the price of nails \$1 a keg, claiming he was the first to recognize and act upon the new condition just developed.

In this case the issue is not between existing prices and declines, but between Industrial Board prices or prices a few dollars a ton higher, and a regular runaway, with no limit. At the moment it would be rash to venture a statement which course the balance of probability indicates.

### Southern Market Active and Steady.

Birmingham, Ala., February 9.—[Special.]—While a little hesitation in the pig-iron market may be reported in the North, Alabama furnace companies are still reporting sales, delivery during the second quarter of the year, on a basis of \$40 per ton, No. 2 foundry, 1.75 to 2.25 per cent silicon. A small tonnage has been sold here also for delivery during the last half of the year at \$42 per ton, No. 2 foundry standard iron, but the aggregate business beyond the first half is not very great. The Alabama Company is one of the companies out of the market for the time being, having sold liberally this year, and at the higher prices. The work of repairing the No. 2 furnace at Gadsden is to be rushed, and within 30 to 40 days it is expected to be back in operation, material to be used in the repairing being on hand. At North Birmingham the No. 2 furnace of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. is undergoing repair, but it will be 60 days at least before the work is done. Betterments being made here include a skip hoist, casting shed and a patent iron-breaking machine, which will lessen hand labor about the furnace, thereby reducing the cost of production.

With the start made in the first week of the new month the belief is expressed that though there are but 29 days in the month, the total make will be but slightly under that of January. Authoritative figures as to production of pig-iron in Alabama for the first month of the year give credit for 23 furnaces producing 205,362 tons, a larger output for a month than for more than a year, with the exception of October, 1919, when the total was stated to be 209,944 tons. The car shortage is interfering but little in the delivery of iron in this section, although it cannot be said that all the cars which could be used in the iron and steel industry here are available.

The information received from other centers that there is a little hesitation in the pig-iron market has not brought about any concern here as yet. Nor was there any excitement during the past week, when the financial market felt a little jolt by reason of the action on foreign exchange. Various industries in the Birmingham district have a number of export orders on hand, but careful inquiry elicited the statement that scarcity of ship room was mainly responsible for delays, and that no effort would be spared to get the products out. Steel billets are moving from this district to England and France; steel wire and wire products are to go in quantity to Japan, Cuba and elsewhere. Cast-iron pipe will be shipped from this district to South America. Sugar machinery and other machine work is being produced in the Birmingham district destined to Cuba and other countries. Steel mills in this district are well supplied with general business, statements as to available stock not being very varied. Consumers of certain shapes of steel are being advised that it will be from three to six months before there can be any delivery guaranteed. Fabricating plants in the Southern territory, and right in the Birmingham district, are strenuously making effort to get stock to work on.

Shipments of pig-iron from the Birmingham district will be in all directions of the country during the balance of the year. Automobile makers have been in this market, while melters of pig in the New England States even have made inquiries here for the product. The sales have been on an f. o. b. basis, with indications that efforts are being made to stabilize the market.

The Birmingham district during this month will feel the effects of the 10 per cent increase in the wages of the common labor of the United States Steel Corporation and equitable readjustment of other wages. The increased pay will be felt in the second pay day of the month.

President Crawford of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. announced during the past week the opening of a new mine at Pratt City, part of Greater Birmingham, to care for coal that has been coming from mines which are about worked out now, the new mine to be worked up to a daily output of 1000 tons.

Within 30 days the second additional battery of 77 by-product coke ovens of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.'s big by-product coke plant at Fairfield will be nearing completion, and no time will be lost in drying out the ovens and getting them in operation. Experiments are said to be under way with tar at Fairfield, and some of the by-products of that plant will be sought in this district, dyes, for instance, as well as using the tar for a fuel proposition.

Morris Bush, president of the Birmingham Coke & By-Product Co., expects to get his industry in full operation during the earlier part of next week. This plant, representing an outlay of \$3,000,-

000, is considered one of the most important of the commercial industrial plants established here in late years. There are 50 by-product ovens of the Kopper patent.

Coal production in Alabama is being held down some by the railroad car shortage still, for the week ending January 31 the coal operators' association reporting an output of 355,000 tons, against 368,275 the week before. Operators feel confident that if cars are available the production could be kept at maximum figures.

Coke demands are strong, with fairly good results, furnace needs being met right along. Considerable coke is wanted outside of the State, but railroad cars prevent any big shipments of the product.

The American Sheet Metal Works which will construct radiators and automobile accessories in Birmingham, has filed incorporation papers in the probate office here, capital stock being stated at \$20,000. W. S. Newell is president, and L. Q. Cox, secretary.

Coal shipments down the Warrior River are still steady, with preparations on for increased tonnage when the new equipment begins arriving, within the next 60 days. Foundations are well down for the derrick at the terminals at Cordova, on the river, and in a few weeks now regular movements of freight through this point will be noted. Engineers are at work preparing for dredging for turning places in the river at the Birmingham terminals, and before summer it is expected shipments will be under way at this point, too.

While there was some apprehension aroused during the latter part of the week among the scrap iron and steel dealers in the Birmingham district, because of the European exchange deflection, there was no drastic upsetting of the market noted. Some of the dealers curtailed their buying some and took in business with more caution. There was no depression in the quotations brought about, and consumers of heavy melting steel who remained out of the market for a couple of days were willing to take on some more stock even with a very small concession. There is activity so far as cast is concerned, and the old material market is in a fine way. Consumers of the scrap assert that the financial market has not perturbed them and that domestic demands are very urgent. Brokers in other sections have recently been offering to take over some stock from the dealers here, but no mention has been made of any such deals. The supply of railroad cars is apparently sufficient for the scrap dealers, though it is still admitted that the cars bringing in stock are being used in loading it up again with prepared old material to go to consumers. Buying in adjoining States has been under way by Birmingham scrap dealers for the past few weeks.

Following quotations on pig-iron and scrap iron and steel are given in the Birmingham district:

#### PIG-IRON.

No. 2 foundry, 1.75 to 2.25 per cent silicon, f. o. b. furnaces, \$40 per ton; No. 1 foundry, 2.25 to 2.75 per cent silicon, \$41.60; iron of 2.75 to 3.25 per cent silicon, \$43.20; basic, \$40; charcoal, \$50.

#### OLD MATERIAL.

Old steel axles.....	\$33.00 to \$34.00
Old iron axles.....	26.00 to 27.00
Old steel rails.....	25.00 to 26.00
Heavy melting steel.....	23.00 to 25.00
No. 1 R. R. wrought.....	23.00 to 25.00
No. 1 cast.....	32.00 to 33.00
Stove plate.....	27.00 to 28.00
Old car wheels.....	25.00 to 26.00
Old tramcar wheels.....	24.00 to 25.00
Machine-shop turnings.....	13.00 to 15.00
Cast-iron borings.....	13.00 to 15.00

### Not Enough Iron to Go Around.

Inquiries for pig-iron from abroad are coming in a never-ending stream, the Matthew Addy Company of Cincinnati, O., in their market report for February 7 announce, but there is not enough iron for domestic purposes and export is practically out of the question. Iron in finished forms—that is, in the shape of machinery of all kinds—is going overseas, but the crude pig is wanted here at home. From all that we can observe, there was not an American furnace that finished January with an order-book brought up to date. Most of them are far behind on contracts, and there are still large tonnages yet undelivered which should have been shipped in 1919. Buyers have been so alarmed over this state of affairs that they are crowding into the market to purchase iron for the last half of this year. In fact, the higher iron advances in price the more anxious buyers are to buy. And this week transactions have continued on an enormous scale. There are wider differences as to prices. Iron has a spread of \$5 a ton.



Some furnaces are offering iron at \$40 and others are holding for \$45, all depending on the views of the seller.

Of course, the plain fact of the matter is that there is not enough iron to go around. Demand is in excess of supply, and probably half the foundries have been unable to get all the iron they needed. One of the primary troubles is coke. The coal fields have not been able to resume normal operations, and not sufficient coke is being produced to answer furnace requirements. Many furnaces have been banked and are still banked because they cannot secure the requisite coke. The loss in money runs into the millions. The interruptions and annoyances to business are beyond calculation, and a part of the trouble is the chronic shortage of railroad cars and poor railroad service generally.

There is in the iron trade a great swelling tide, and it is evident even to the most casual observer that the facilities for melting iron—foundries and steel mills—have increased more rapidly than the facilities for making iron. It is not at all uncommon to find foundries now with ten times the capacity they had 10 years ago, and new concerns for melting and fabricating iron are being formed right along. Many ironmasters calculate that we are beginning a period of great expansion, years in which the development of the country will call for immense quantities of iron. January, as far as sales were concerned, was one of the largest months in the history of the trade.

### Increased Coal Production in January in Spite of Storms.

A slight increase in the production of bituminous coal was recorded during the week ended January 31. The total output (including lignite and coal coked) is estimated by the United States Geological Survey at 10,638,000 net tons. Compared with the preceding week, this was an increase of 175,000 tons, or 1.7 per cent.

The recovery has once more carried the line of 1920 production above that of 1917. Present output is thus again in excess of any attained during the last three years, the period over which the records of weekly production extend. The production of the corresponding week in 1917 was 10,512,000 tons; in 1918 it was 9,492,000 tons, and in 1919, 8,316,000.

Production in the month of January is estimated at 48,732,000 tons. Unless revised downward, this establishes a new record for the month. The achievement is the more remarkable when it is remembered that it was attained under the handicap of severe winter weather and of a transportation situation of exceptional difficulty resulting from the strike.

The production of anthracite during the week of January 31 is estimated at 1,790,000 net tons, an increase of 80,000 tons, or 4.5 per cent, over the preceding week, but less by 31,000 tons than the output of the corresponding week last year.

The cumulative production since the beginning of the coal year, 1919-20, is now 6,429,000 tons below that of the year 1918-19.

East of the Mississippi, with the exceptions of Alabama and Michigan, transportation was overwhelmingly the dominant factor limiting production of soft coal. The causes underlying the shortage of cars in that region were three. In the first place, a scarcity of cars is to be expected during the winter months in years of active demand. Such was the experience of the country in 1917 and 1918, and had it not been for the slump in demand, the experience would doubtless have been repeated in 1919. The second cause is found in the extraordinary dislocation of transportation necessitated by the strike. At a season when to supply the call for cars is difficult even under normal conditions, the railroads were faced with the necessity of moving large tonnages of Eastern coal to the Middle West, in some instances of carrying Pennsylvania coal to Montana. The double difficulty thus created was rendered acute by the most severe weather conditions that have occurred since the great storms of December, 1917, and January, 1918.

Under these conditions the car supply grew worse in 18 out of 28 districts lying east of the Mississippi. From three districts no report was received; two others reported little change, and in five the car supply improved. In 20 districts the loss attributed to car shortage exceeded 30 per cent, and in 4 it was more than 50 per cent.

In general, the shortage of cars became more serious in the central competitive field, with the exception of Illinois, where an improvement was reported, and of Southern Ohio, where conditions remained unchanged. Except for the Panhandle district of West

Virginia, the entire Northern Appalachian region (as far as reporting) experienced a change for the worse. Throughout Southern West Virginia—both high and low volatile—and in North-eastern Kentucky and the Hazard field transportation losses were also more severe. In Alabama, Virginia, the Southern Appalachian region and Harlan county, Kentucky, a slight improvement occurred.

The output of bechive coke during the week ended January 31 is estimated at 473,000 net tons, an increase over the preceding week. The cumulative production from January 1, 1920, to date is 1,976,000 tons, a decrease of 466,000 tons, or 2.4 per cent, compared with the corresponding period last year.

The striking features in bituminous shipments to the principal North Atlantic ports in 1919 were the increase in the tonnage of foreign export and bunker and the decrease in the movement to New England. The total movement to tide declined from 42,908,522 net tons in 1918 to 37,061,817 tons in 1919. Two of the ports, Charleston and Philadelphia, increased their tonnages; at the other three a decline occurred. Hampton Roads remains the greatest coal port of the country, with New York second. Philadelphia passed Baltimore during the year, and is now third in rank.

### TIDEWATER SHIPMENTS TO NORTH ATLANTIC PORTS, 1918 AND 1919\* (NET TONS).

Harbor.	Inside capes and bunker.	New England.	Foreign.	Bunker.	Other*	Total.
New York:						
1918	3,946,368	28,222	2,573,443	10,542,700	17,090,736	
1919	2,510,497	10,348	2,659,030	9,064,362	14,234,237	
Philadelphia:						
1918	2,006,025	548,014	90,570	420,067	56,290	3,120,966
1919	2,069,043	492,406	1,140,077	677,498	31,882	4,410,906
Baltimore:						
1918	1,108,532	1,991,184	112,376	387,927	41,446	3,641,464
1919	775,552	129,311	1,771,562	610,335	180,510	3,467,270
Hampton Roads:						
1918	1,358,591	8,756,011	3,499,579	2,648,634	2,713,861	18,976,676
1919	584,912	5,233,612	5,183,712	2,837,007	789,889	14,629,132
Charleston:						
1918	2,594	6,552	10,003	32,938	26,613	78,690
1919	8,346	19,557	186,715	90,049	15,606	320,273
Totals:						
1918	4,475,732	15,248,129	3,740,750	6,062,999	13,380,910	42,908,522
1919	3,437,853	8,385,382	8,292,414	6,873,919	10,072,248	37,061,817

\*As reported by the Tidewater Coal Exchange.

\*Consists, for New York, of water shipments to New York and New Jersey points located around New York Harbor, plus a small tonnage for Army and Navy; for other ports consists largely of coal for Army and Navy.

### \$500,000 Coal Terminals at Mobile to Be Government-Operated.

Mobile, Ala., February 9.—[Special.]—Mobile's \$500,000 coal terminals will not be privately operated, but operated by the Government.

The terminals are practically assured. For a long time this needed port utility has been planned. Today it seems safe to predict that the terminals will soon be forthcoming. This prediction is based on the co-operation which now manifests itself between the city of Mobile, State Harbor Commission, Alabama coal operators and the Federal Government.

An option on a site about a mile from the city wharf frontage has been procured. The city will underwrite the proposition for the purchase of the site. The coal operators have pledged themselves to guarantee enough money to pay interest and depreciation. The city's guarantee will continue until the State Harbor Board is financially able to take over the obligation. The Harbor Board will hold this option.

As soon as the site is forthcoming the Government will build the half-million terminals. The site proposed is in protected waters, and also convenient to railroads.

The site in view has a 500-foot frontage and depth of 1500 feet. The capacity of the terminals will be between 25,000 and 50,000 tons, and will be able to load ships at the rate of 250 tons an hour. Most modern methods are to be used in handling the coal.

Erection of the terminals will not only mean the opening of markets of Alabama for coal in cargo lots, but will give coal operators of Alabama an advantage in competing for the coal trade of all countries to the south, including Cuba, Porto Rico, Jamaica, entire coast of Mexico and both coasts of South and Central America.

Customs collections at Tampa broke all local January records, amounting to \$187,670, according to report of J. F. Griggs, port collector. This is a large increase over the same month of 1919.

# NEWS AND VIEWS FROM OUR READERS

[Publication in this department of letters from our readers does not mean that we either approve or disapprove the views expressed. We believe in a full and frank discussion of the mighty questions of the hour, for only in this way can the truth be found. Therefore we often publish letters with which we do not agree.—Editor Manufacturers Record.]

## "Can Such Things Be" in the Cotton Market?

[The following is from a responsible business man whose business relations make it unwise for him to sign his name for publication. Is it possible that these things are true?—Editor MANUFACTURERS RECORD.]

I want to add a little to the information about the cotton business and its manipulation which I gave you in a recent letter, as I have seen and studied it lately. It is all based on ignorance—ignorance of the ordinary cotton grower, who is very heavily in the majority in the 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 of them in the South—the ignorance which is that of a child toward the very thing which he produces and which makes him a prey to every human harpy who deals in the product. This ignorance is that thing which makes the grower such a helpless creature in the hands of unprincipled and unscrupulous men in the cotton buying and trading business—his ignorance of grades, classifications and shades of grades and classifications, and staples. The whole business, I have come to know in the three or four months past, is as dubious and tortuous as a blacksnake's trail, and if the cotton farmer had the sense which God gave a goose he would organize, rebel and overthrow the incubus which bears down upon him with such deadliness. For instance, I saw a "good fellow" who has been in my office since September, who represents a big firm of Texas exporters. He is a Scandinavian, member of a very wealthy family of Sweden, and took a direct and to me an unpardonable advantage of this very ignorance. He bought a bale of cotton (on his own private account, as his firm had ordered him out of this market to Carolina for them) at 32 cents, he classing the bale as "low middling, spots." Before he bought the bale from the grower he had already placed it with another firm as "strict middling, spots," at 38½ cents. The deal netted him \$23.95 profit, which was just like putting his hand in the grower's pocket and taking that much away from him, for the buyer knew all the time what the real grade was and just simply robbed the man because of the latter's ignorance.

To explain this jargon: "Low middling, spots," means that the cotton was graded as low middling in quality, but it was "spotted" from weather exposure. That is one of the means used. "Strict middling, spots," meant, of course, that it really graded as that quality, but with the premium reduced because of the spots or "stains" due to the weather exposure. And this man is now an applicant for a position under Government service in the Agricultural Department as a port inspector of cotton. His application has been passed upon favorably, as he has powerful and influential friends back in Alabama, and he no doubt will soon be filling such a position. I was told by him that he is taking this step simply because he reads the handwriting on the wall and realizes that sooner or later the United States Government is going to take over the handling of the entire cotton crop and his occupation will be gone as an independent cotton buyer, and he proposes to get in out of the wet and pick himself a good berth while the picking is good. The Lord knows what will then happen to the growers if the Government does take the step as he forecasts and does fill up its responsible positions with men as keen-minded and as well trained in this very invidious occupation as this man is trained and capable, for most assuredly he does "know cotton." Why, I have seen him, as he calls it, "take his chewing-gum away from him" in the person of another buyer, a local man who has represented the same firm here for nearly 30 years, and who is himself rated as one of the best and shrewdest and keenest buyers and one of the best judges of cotton in this whole section of Texas. My man sold a list of five or six bales to the local buyer, letting the latter do the classifying himself unaided or unsuggested by my man. The check which he (my man) put in bank after the transaction was closed showed him to have made a clear profit over and above all bank and compress charges of \$117.75 on the list. In that way, after he went out of the market for his firm, by buying up small lists and immediately reselling them to other local buyers whose requisitions

were "short," he made in one week between \$1200 and \$1500 clear. He gets a salary of \$3000 a year (annual pay-roll) and 25 per cent of all profits on the cotton handled by him for his firm, he told me. Out of the 1700-bale contract with the spinners which his firm had he was allotted 200 bales. These he had bought and delivered before coming up here, and therefore his part of the profits on that deal was about \$2000 to \$2500. He has bought more than 1200 bales on his company's account here before he was taken out of the market by the firm. His profits on those purchases, under his contract, will run up to around another \$4500 to \$5000. His salary is \$3000, plus the \$2000 from the 1700-bale export lot, plus his \$4500 profit on purchases here, plus his individual profits of, say, \$1200 (though really more), and we have a showing of pretty nearly if not quite \$11,000 thus far this season, and the season not yet over by two or three months. What must the losses be to the producers if all buyers are as keen as this one? And if the Government does take over the marketing system for cotton and puts such chaps in control of the situation? It seems to me we would be swapping a Roland for this Oliver!

Another angle of the situation I have learned, which has in the past made as much if not more difficulty for getting remedial legislation, is that many banks "stand in with" and co-operate with the cotton-buying talent. Necessarily the system is carried on through the local banks, which make a general "carrying" charge of ¼ to ½ of 1 per cent for this item, this coming under the head of "exchange," and in addition they charge interest at the rate of 6 to 8 per cent on daily balances carried for each buying firm. In one case when my office man was closing out a list of 200 bales he (or his firm) owed the carrying bank here a little better than \$200,000. This had been running a matter of 40 days. The flat charge or "exchange" was better than \$1000, and the interest at 8 per cent for the 40 days made up a total of close to \$3000 for the term of 40 days. One can readily figure out what a tremendous tentacle such banks' influence is in the cotton marketing system control. There are around 50,000 bales a year marketed in this market, and one can easily visualize the avidity with which all the four banks here fight to get and hold the cotton business of responsible firms. Is it any wonder they as fiercely fight any plan which would change their long-built-up and bulwarked system of profits? And with it all, and in it and through it all, the poor old cotton farmer is blind and helpless to throw off his Nemesis.

And when two sets of keen buyers get together to make a trade it is just a case of "dog eat dog" or "Greek meet Greek."

## Necessity of Increasing Agricultural Production.

STANLEY F. MORSE, Consulting Agricultural Engineer, New Orleans, La.

Your statements as to the present need of a material increase in agricultural production in this country impress me as being very timely. One of the main reasons for the decrease in production is that many people have been unable to make sufficient money in agriculture to keep them in the business. Of course, this is due in part to the inefficiency of many of the farm operators, for it has been well said that "there is no business in which a man can 'go broke' and still stay in the business, as is possible in farming."

Until within recent years our agricultural production, carried on usually in a most unbusinesslike way and by many farmers who have regarded it simply as a source of a living without regard to whether they were actually making a profit, has been sufficient to supply the needs of the United States and still leave a surplus to be exported. Now, however, the situation has changed, and the customary surplus is being absorbed by local demand. As a result, we are rapidly reaching the point where the need for agricultural products is going to be so acute as to present a real economic danger. Therefore, under these conditions, have we not come to the place where the production of foodstuffs, fibers and other agri-

cultural products must be put on a real, sound, economic basis, just as the production of other commodities has been thoroughly industrialized?

It is very certain that, as the farmers become more familiar with the business side of agriculture, they will refuse to sell their products for less than the cost of production, as they have frequently done in the past. On the other hand, inexperienced persons cannot long survive in raising farm products at a loss. Yet, if production is not increasing, the active demand is bound to cause a further increase in the prices of agricultural products.

The only way in which cheaper sugar, cotton, flour, pork, etc., can be produced is through the production of greater quantities by the use of the most efficient business methods. Of course, the ideal way to secure farm products is through the highly developed agricultural communities with good roads, schools, churches and a cultured farming population, such as we already have in various sections of the country. However, the fact is that there are not enough people familiar with good farming methods who are able or willing to put under cultivation enough land to substantially increase agricultural production. At the same time, there are huge tracts of undeveloped or partially developed good lands in the South which are capable of producing enormous crops of corn, cotton, rice, sugar, cattle, hogs, etc. Furthermore, many of the lands now under cultivation can greatly increase their present production.

I am, therefore, led to the conclusion that the quickest way in which agricultural production can be increased in the United States is through the cultivation of large tracts of land by companies organized for that purpose, which will operate along the most up-to-date business farming lines. Farming as a profitable commercial enterprise will not only increase production and tend to lower prices, but it will become attractive both for capitalists and for some of the best brains in the country. It should be emphasized that the various companies organized to buy and exploit our land resources should not be confused with companies whose purpose it is to operate bona fide commercial agricultural enterprises.

### Another Ex-Soldier on the Bonus Question.

WILEY H. MARBLE, Manager American Stainless Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

I want to endorse with all my heart your very generous editorial of December 4, entitled "Bonus to American Soldiers." It was my intention to forward it to my former division paper, the "Watch on the Rhine" (Third Regular Division), but the latest copy of this publication anticipated me. However, I am sending it to the Home Sector with comments.

Without any desire to start a lengthy argument with Mr. Gunn, I feel that inasmuch as I have also had nearly two years in the army, of which 18 months was in France and Germany, and all of the time with a combat division, I can take issue with him.

He is right—a large compensation would have been far from the right thing—our first month out of service. It would have been a crime to have handed \$300 or \$500 to a man within a short time after discharge. But after months of readjustment it properly is the thing to want and expect. A great many of us can now, after carefully looking into matters, reckon our losses in thousands, if we but estimate what we might have done in the way of personal betterment had we only "let George do it." How many returned soldiers are wearing their O. D. overcoat this winter? A considerable number. How many are buying automobiles? Precious few. And yet I have quite a few friends, and no doubt others have had the same experience, who, prior to 1917 could not have bought a Ford, let alone a higher-priced article, and who are now actually driving their own cars, and in some cases are driving their third since that time.

Therefore I maintain that, with the most of our soldiers home, it is the place of the Government to see that those who literally "pulled up stakes" be given a chance to make up for lost time. The young "medico" or the successful physician will need a reasonable amount to get that practice back into shape; the boy taking up a farm will need to make a rather considerable outlay for tools, fertilizer, building material or stock; the new store will need a small working capital, and God knows that \$500 or even \$1000 will hardly give more than a boost there.

### Why Not a Gross Sales Tax?

HENRY B. SMITH, Bay City, Mich.

In your Daily Bulletin of January 29 I notice the article under the heading, "Excess Profits Tax Should Be Repealed." The question is, however, how to collect sufficient money to supply the Government with the abnormal amount of money that seems to be required at this time.

I know that some of the representatives in Washington are anxious to do away with excess profits tax, but need some suggestions as to what can be used in its place. It has been suggested that a 1 per cent tax be placed upon gross business done without any chance for deductions or depreciations of any kind. This certainly would be a simple process, and would do away with the great expense of employing experts to find out just what a business man is entitled to deduct.

I am a reader of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, and desire to compliment you upon your free and outspoken methods of expressing your views and the excellent judgment used.

### Will Build Ice Plant.

BROTHERS & BRO., Whaleyville, Va.

We expect to build an ice plant of about five tons capacity at this place, and will be glad to hear from such manufacturers who can furnish a plant immediately. Jackson Bros. Company, who have been operating a very large sawmill at this place, are moving their plant to North Carolina to be near their timber. This leaves a splendid opening for anyone who contemplates starting any kind of manufacturing business where either men or women labor is needed. It is a very desirable little town in which to live, and the majority of the people own their property and will not leave if they can get work here.

We are a town of about 600 people on A. C. L., about 30 miles south of Norfolk, Va. The country is thickly populated for miles around. We have a splendid water supply pond.

Anyone wishing to investigate this proposition will write to E. A. Brothers.

### Bright Tobacco in the Suffolk District.

M. W. JOYNER, Suffolk, Va.

Your valuable magazine comes every week and furnishes a vast store of information, and every true Southerner should subscribe to it.

The city of Suffolk has taken on new life. The nearby counties, Nansemond, Isle of Wight and Southampton, long the home of Smithfield hams and the best peanuts on earth and plenty of truck, will now, in addition to all of this, raise the finest bright tobacco anyone ever smoked. Quite a number of North Carolina farmers have bought land, and in addition to truck, peanuts and hogs will grow bright tobacco, which will give the farmers a good lot of money before the cotton and peanuts come on the market. We also grow some wheat, and with all of this and the new warehouses for the sale of tobacco our farmers and merchants never had better prospects than now.

### Seeking Location for Interurban Steam Car Plant.

PAUL DE HIRSCH, 123 W. 77th Street, New York City.

I am interested in a proven unit steam car for use by interurban and short-line railways.

The idea occurred to me that you might be able to suggest some organization, city or town that might be interested in this subject to the extent of offering a substantial inducement, in order to secure the plant contemplated. We have built cars that have been in service for a sufficient length of time warranting their commercial success.

The company will soon be organized and ready to transact business on the lines herein mentioned.

### Uniting the Americas.

R. H. ERIZALD, Minister of Ecuador, Legacion Del Ecuador, Washington, D. C.—I beg to thank you for the copy of this week's issue of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, bringing attention to the most important addresses recently delivered by Mr. Payne and Mr. Bassett Moore. I congratulate you for this work, which stimulates, indeed, public interest in matters relating with trade in South America.



## TEXTILE

### Loray Improvements to Cost \$1,000,000.

Improvements decided upon for the Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C., will cost \$1,000,000. They will include installing small electric motors driving units of machinery to replace steam power and large motors, increasing spindles from 57,000 to 90,000, building 150 bungalows for operatives, constructing steam laundry, erecting dormitories, etc. Contracts have been awarded for all construction and machinery required for these betterments.

### For Silk Hosiery Production.

The Petersburg (Va.) Silk Hosiery Corporation, recently chartered with \$500,000 capital, has organized and will have a daily production of 1800 dozen pairs of silk hose. It has leased a building and will install 42 knitting machines, with electric drive and other equipment, the mill machinery cost to be \$300,000. Officers as follows: Edwin S. Bayer, president; Arthur G. King, treasurer.

### Helen Yarn Mills Organized.

Three thousand spindles with electric power drive will be installed by the Helen Yarn Mills, Rock Hill, S. C. This company has organized with \$150,000 capital, purchased site, ordered machinery and is arranging to erect buildings. Its officers are: President, C. B. Armstrong of Gastonia, N. C.; vice-president and treasurer, W. R. Armstrong of Rock Hill.

### Catawba Mill to Add 6000 Spindles.

An increase of capital from \$200,000 to \$500,000 has been arranged for the Catawba Spinning Co., Mt. Holly, N. C., for additional machinery and building. The company will erect a two-story 190x75-foot addition and in this install 6000 spindles with accompanying equipment to spin yarns. It plans to install combers.

### Shuford Mills to Have 8000 Spindles.

A capitalization of \$300,000 and an equipment of 8000 spindles have been decided upon for the Shuford Mills, Gastonia, N. C., mentioned recently as chartered. The company has organized with the following officers: C. B. Armstrong, president; W. T. Rankin, vice-president; Sam S. Shuford, secretary-treasurer.

### For Cotton and Silk Hosiery.

Bailey B. Dawson, Lodge, Va., plans to establish a mill for manufacturing cotton and silk hosiery. He is prepared to receive information and prices from manufacturers of knitting machines, cotton hosiery yarn and silk for hose.

### Textile Mill Notes.

The Kincaid Knitting Mills, Griffin, Ga., will increase capital from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

The Valdese Manufacturing Co., Morganton, N. C., will increase capital from \$100,000 to \$300,000.

An increase of capital to \$100,000 from \$48,000 has been announced for the Paducah (Ky.) Hosiery Mills.

J. W. Sanders and associates have incorporated the Montgomery Cotton Mills, Winona, Miss., with \$50,000 capital.

A one-story 120x33-foot addition will be built by the Union Manufacturing Co., manufacturer of hosiery, Frederick, Md.

An increase of capital from \$160,000 to \$1,000,000 has been announced for the Wampum Cotton Mills, Lincolnton, N. C.

An additional building will be erected and 15,000 new spindles will be installed by the Pickett Cotton Mills, High Point, N. C.

B. J. Dobbins and associates have incorporated the Dobbins Manufacturing Co., Rutherfordton, N. C., with \$500,000 capital.

The Marietta (Ga.) Cotton Mills has been organized to establish 3000-spindle plant with monthly capacity 15,000 pounds of hosiery yarn.

S. M. Robinson, J. C. Rankin and Steele Graydon have incorporated the Aileen Cotton Mills Co., Troy, N. C., with \$500,000 capital.

John McCannless, Salisbury, N. C., and associates have incorpo-

rated the Kindley Cotton Mills, Mt. Pleasant, N. C., with \$200,000 capital.

E. P. Stowe, R. L. Stowe, W. B. Pruett and R. F. Cox have incorporated the Stowe Spinning Co., Belmont, N. C., with \$1,800,000 capital.

The Ruby Mills, Gastonia, N. C., will build a 100x78-foot addition and install spindles, twistors, warpers, reels and spoolers, all to cost \$75,000.

K. S. Tanner, Spindale, N. C., will build a 10,000-spindle yarn and a 15,000-spindle weaving mill. J. E. Serrine, Greenville, S. C., will prepare the plans and specifications.

R. A. Love has been elected president of the Laurel Bluff Cotton Mills, Mt. Airy, N. C., recently incorporated with \$100,000 capital. This company has a 1500-spindle mill and will add 3500 spindles.

Mercerized yarn will be the product of the Elmore Company, Spindale, N. C., lately noted as incorporated. This company has organized with these officers: S. E. Elmore, president; Carl Horn, secretary.

The Corley Mills, Cumberland, N. C., has organized to succeed the Necronsett Mills. This new company was mentioned recently as chartered, and Clifton Corley of Greenville, S. C., has been elected president.

### Elkin to Sparta and Jefferson, N. C.

The Elkin & Allegheny Railroad Co. has been chartered with \$1,000,000 authorized capital stock to take over, operate and extend the Elkin & Allegheny Railroad, which has been in the hands of receivers. This line, projected from Elkin to Sparta, N. C., about 40 miles, has been completed and is in operation between Elkin and Vener, 16 miles. Beyond the latter point it is said that about 20 miles of grading have been done, and the new company intends to continue construction not only to Sparta, but to Jefferson, N. C., a total distance of about 75 miles. Those interested in the plan are H. C. Chatham and C. B. Penny of Winston-Salem, N. C.; J. Clinton Smoot of North Wilkesboro, N. C.; R. A. Doughton of Sparta, J. F. Hendren and G. T. Roth and others of Elkin, N. C.

### Would Sell Texas State Railroad.

The Board of Prison Commissioners at Huntsville, Tex., is asking for bids to purchase or lease the Texas State Railroad, 32 miles long from Rusk to Palestine, Tex. (there being altogether about 36 miles of track), together with rolling stock, buildings and other property. The road may be sold without obligation on the part of the purchaser to continue its operation, or it may be sold to be operated or leased for operation. The bids are to be opened March 1. The line connects at Rusk with the St. Louis Southwestern Railway and at Palestine with the International & Great Northern Railroad. A report from Austin, Tex., recently said that the Prison Board was contemplating disposal of the road owing to unprofitable operation.

### Changes of Railroad Officers.

W. A. Winburn of Savannah has been elected president of the Central of Georgia Railway and also of the Ocean Steamship Co. He succeeds A. P. Lawton in the first-named post. L. A. Downs was chosen vice-president and general manager of the railway, and E. R. Richardson, vice-president and general manager of the steamship company. C. H. Markham of Chicago was elected chairman of the board of both companies.

Edward W. Scheer of Cincinnati has been appointed superintendent of the Maryland District, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, succeeding Michael H. Cahill, who has become manager of the Seaboard Air Line.

Geo. W. Tripp of Harrisburg, Pa., has been elected vice-president and general manager of the South Carolina Railways & Light Co. at Spartanburg, S. C., to succeed F. H. Knox, resigned.

### Railroad Appointments.

J. W. Allison of Chicago has been appointed freight traffic manager of the Western Maryland Railroad, with headquarters at Baltimore. L. A. McAbee has been appointed division freight agent of the road, with headquarters at Hagerstown, Md.

## Commendations, Kicks and Comments

### A Christmas Sermon.

W. E. HOUSTON, New York Central Lines, Kanawha & West Virginia R. R., Charleston, W. Va.—One article in the paper sent me entitled "A Christmas Sermon" was worth the cost of the paper for a whole year.

I also admire the fearless stand you take in national affairs.

### How to Keep From Being Lost.

W. T. LATHAM, President and General Manager Andrews Manufacturing Co., Andrews, N. C.—I herewith enclose check for \$6.50, covering subscription to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD for another year, and beg to say that without the MANUFACTURERS RECORD I would be lost, as I think it the greatest paper published, and I trust you will keep up the good work you are doing.

### Facing Great Problems.

E. SCOTT MILES, Wholesale Lumber, Chattanooga, Tenn.—Inclosed find check covering my account. I have been reading the MANUFACTURERS RECORD for over 20 years, and can hardly do without it in my business.

I have enjoyed very much the editorials and want to congratulate Mr. Edmonds on the stand he has taken in regard to the great questions which have been facing us during the last two years, and which are still facing us.

### An "All-American Publication."

G. E. METEER, Manager Rock Hill Lumber Co., Rock Hill, S. C.—Enclosed find check for \$6.50, to cover one year's subscription to the greatest All-American Publication, the MANUFACTURERS RECORD.

It has been the writer's pleasure and good fortune to have been in the employ of a concern who have been and still remain subscribers to your magazine. Now that I am branching out for myself I confess that I would be constantly uneasy were it not for the stabilizing effect on my nerves which I receive through your writings.

The editorials contained in your publication undoubtedly surpass anything along that line I have been able to find in any paper or magazine published.

Wishing you the greatest fruits as a result of your earnest labors for our country.

### How One Subscriber Views the Matter.

E. S. ADKINS & COMPANY, Salisbury, Md.—The front pages on your magazine are certainly very attractive to us. This is proven by the fact that we bought a number of thousands of one of your recent issues, which is being sent out.

We have before us the current issue. What would be the price per thousand for one or five of current issue leaving off the last line, and could you add something like this to be inserted in parenthesis? "The Above Seems So Sound and Worthy of Unusual Notice We Have Had This Printed for Your Benefit. We Heartily Subscribe to Every Sentiment Contained Therein. E. S. Adkins & Company, Salisbury, Md."

You might advise what you think of this as an enclosure to be put in our regular correspondence.

### One Subscriber Who Wants a Party Paper Which Can See Only Good in His Party.

E. H. HUTCHESON, President and Treasurer Augusta Bedding Co., Augusta, Ga.—We have your letter of the 27th inst., in reference to renewing our subscription to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD. You also ask us to tell you frankly why we want to discontinue our subscription. This is a little hard to explain, but we would like to say we have been taking the MANUFACTURERS RECORD for a number of years and thought it a wonderful paper for the upbuilding of the South until the last two or three years, but the paper has gone into politics a little too much according to our way of thinking.

For the past few years the Democratic Administration has had some of the greatest problems to handle that has ever come up under any Administration of the United States, and according to our way of thinking they deserve much credit for the manner in which they have handled them, and it is our belief had the Republican party been in control the past few years and handled the situation the same as they have been handled, that your paper would have praised them to the very highest instead of continually jumping on them and running them down. The stand you took against the Administration is exactly the reason we cancelled our subscription. As stated above, it does not meet with our approval, as the South is Democratic.

[Our subscriber is in error. If the Republicans had made the same blunders we would have been equally as vigorous in our criticisms, for the MANUFACTURERS RECORD absolutely knows no party, but only one country, one flag and one Constitution, and it expresses its views absolutely untrammelled by any party bias. If Mr. Hutcheson wants a party paper which puts party above country, the MANUFACTURERS RECORD is not the paper for him.—Editor MANUFACTURERS RECORD.]

### We Have Many Readers in Faraway Lands.

D. I. MEIER, Secretary and Treasurer The Ludlow-Saylor Wire Co., St. Louis, Mo.—Through the various articles and discussions which we read with interest from time to time in your paper, we have realized that it is thoroughly read throughout the whole of this country, but not until this morning did we realize the large sphere covered by your publication.

In this morning's mail we received a letter from far-away Bagdad stating that they have read our advertisements in the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, and they request catalogues, prices and full information regarding our various products.

We thought this would be of interest to you as editor of this interesting publication, and can assure you that we appreciate the value of our advertising with you and the wide field evidently covered by your paper.

With best wishes for your continued success,

### Adequate Salaries for Highway Engineers a Necessity if Good Roads Work Not to Be Checked.

Warning has been issued by F. H. Newell, president of the American Association of Engineers and head of the department of civil engineering in the University of Illinois, that some of the highway construction contemplated for 1920 may have to be postponed on account of the shortage of civil engineers.

"An estimate made late in January by the service department of the American Association of Engineers," says President Newell, "shows that a thousand more civil engineers will be required within the next few months for highway construction in the United States. With \$600,000,000 available for highway construction during 1920 and the greatest highway program ever undertaken in the United States almost ready for active work, the country is confronted with the possibility of this work being delayed owing to a shortage of engineers."

"There is a popular cry in the country for better roads. Better roads cannot be constructed without engineers. To obtain engineers will require adequate salaries."

"A committee of the American Association of Engineers has completed an investigation of the salaries which engineers in highway service are receiving, and has determined a list of fair recommended salaries which it is making public as a warning to the taxpayers that unless adequate salaries are provided for highway engineers, either construction of the highways now authorized must be postponed or there will be waste of public funds, or both."

### Connecting Up Main Trunk Line Highways in Pennsylvania.

The State Highway Department of Pennsylvania proposes the awarding of contracts during 1920 for the construction of approximately 800 miles of durable thoroughfare in various portions of the State. The major portion of this mileage is situated on the highways which comprise what is known as the primary system, or those roads which are of benefit to the State at large. This program has been laid out regardless of divisional lines, such as county boundaries, the idea of Governor Wm. C. Sproul and Highway Commissioner Lewis S. Sadler being to connect as rapidly as possible already constructed sections of highway forming parts of main trunk lines, so that substantial and continuous arteries of communication are made possible for the transportation of food-stuffs and products of industry and also provide avenues of intercourse for all classes of vehicular traffic.

### Highway Decoration by Tampa Rotarians.

The Tampa Rotary Club has raised \$7500 for the purpose of decorating the 13-mile avenue from Tampa to the county line west, in memory of the county war heroes. Water oaks will be planted every 50 feet, with oleander bushes in between, making an attractive highway and appropriate memorial.

### Truck Traffic to Feature New Highway.

Raleigh, N. C., February 7—[Special.]—By the first of June the fine highway connecting Boone, in Watauga county, and North Wilkesboro, in Wilkes, will be ready for traffic. It will be 40 miles long, and the only highway crossing the Blue Ridge with a grade of not over 4 per cent. The two counties are building it, and it will cost over \$150,000. On it truck traffic will be a prime feature.

## FOREIGN NEEDS

[The MANUFACTURERS RECORD receives many letters from abroad asking for information about American goods, and others, from men who wish to represent American houses. Without assuming any responsibility for these concerns, we publish a summary of the foreign letters of inquiry from week to week.]

### Agency in Uruguay.

JOSE M. RIMSKY, Rio Negro, 1514, Montevideo, Uruguay.—I take the liberty of asking you to send me a list of firms wishing representation in this country. At present I represent some firms from Argentine, and should you desire any information of the firms I represent I would very gladly furnish them to you. I manufacture leather suspenders and belts, and should you know anybody dealing in this line, kindly inform me. Correspondence in Spanish suggested.

### Agents in East India.

MANUFACTURERS' CENTRAL EXCHANGE, Lahore, India.—If you are desirous of taking a share in the bulk of business likely to be done in the immediate future, you will do well to consider our application for sole representation of your firm on usual commission basis, and you may depend upon our vast experience and numerous valuable connections. As manufacturers' representatives and general import agents our selling force is very great, and it is needless to say that through our agency and with a suitable range of samples with keenest rates you will establish a sound and profitable reconstruction business.

### Railway and Mill Supplies, Hardware, Etc.

JETHALAL & Co., Nagdevi St., Post No. 3, Bombay, India.—Now as the great crisis is over, we hope that exporters, manufacturers and merchants must have been free from the anxiety. The manufacturers, merchants and agents who are ready to supply products at the lowest market rate and highest discount with guaranteed shipment should send samples and quotations c. l. f. c. l. Bombay. During the crisis being busy with business from which we are free, and once more we adhere to our special line, viz., railway, mill, gin, ship and store supplies, hardware, etc.; merchants and agents. Every manufacturer should send the weekly price list as early as possible.

### Machinery, Motors, Hardware, Etc.

MULCHAND VEJILAL & COMPANY, Richey Road, Ahmedabad, India.—The lines we deal in are numerous, and have expert hands in Bombay and are now opening our branch in Calcutta. You know there are various mills, gins, in the Bombay Presidency, and on account of war we were doing the business in India, and now trying to have connections in up countries. Most probably we secure orders for the manufacturers in all lines, such as boilers, engines, medicines, hardware, tools, novelties, papers, plumbing works and many other lines, except none. Moreover, we represent many firms, and we are now in your market to secure representation, and we hope we would be of use to some extent. We are also ready at services, to work on behalf of any firm or at our risk for any raw materials required. We are also interested in motors, drugs, carriages, rubber for wheels, etc.

### Trade Conditions in Brazil.

A. FERREIRA PINTO & COMPANY, Pernambuco, Brazil.—In our position as selling agents on commission, or as intermediaries between the sellers and buyers for a certain small commission, we have had occasion to receive here many offers to serve as representatives of American houses, some of these being good firms and others of minor importance, but we note that there is, on the part of American exporters, a certain reluctance to grant credits on their merchandise. One desires payment at the port of embarkation against delivery of documents, others desire credits confirmed irrevocably, and others demand even payment at sight in this country. But few are the manufacturers or exporters who offer us a margin to give us a satisfactory return for our efforts in representation, and as you will comprehend, time and money are consumed in this business, and we find that much time is consumed in responding to letters before the signatures show themselves animated by a sincere desire to enter into arrangements. During the war much business was conducted on short terms of payment, but the war being ended, there has been a return to the customary methods of commerce in this country; that is, in serious and well-conducted commerce, in which purchases are made abroad (in North America and in England), with a term of payment varying from 60 days to 120 days' sight, and we may be excused of insisting on this basis. The amount of business done, as before said, being very large, and since there is never any difficulty in finding the articles desired upon the conditions under which we have been accustomed to trade. We are established in this place as commission merchants and representatives and anyone desirous of augmenting the importance of their business, through the serious efforts we always give to our affairs, will be well received by us. Correspondence in any language.

### Trade Prospects in Syria.

HOMSY CHEWKETLY & Co., Aleppo, Syria.—As our country is open to a very important commercial development and corporations with immense capital are on the point of opening up in this place, if you are disposed to get in touch with corporations who would be interested in a profitable undertaking, please let us know. We have enterprises that are so sure of success that it would be possible to triple the capital in one year. The buying and selling of farm lands situated by the Tigris and Euphrates, pumps in general, mills, presses in general, farm machinery are the principal operations. The principal articles exported are: Linen, cotton, sesamum, oak-gall, olive oil, butter, gum adranganta, grain and barley. The principal articles imported are: Cotton thread, mercerized thread, silk cloth, linen cloth, cotton cloth, also all kinds of manufactured articles upon which we could establish a large business, and all novelties, stockings and shoes, costumes for men and children, linings in linen and cotton, sugar, coffee; also all those products of American manufacture, such as oil-cloth for eating tables, for restaurants, rubber soles, also carriages and other articles too numerous to mention that would be capable of distribution in our territory. We desire that the conditions of shipping should be based on a price c. l. f. Alexandretta, Syria. Besides, the agents in the districts mentioned above our employees are well established in your markets.

### Cheap Articles in Demand.

AUG. JOSON, Farafangana, Madagascar.—I am a Maurjejan, established here since 1895 (English subject), proprietor of a nice piece of ground in the center of the town, with stores, shophouses, also four boats of 16 and 17 tons each for transport of goods on board, etc., and manager of a boating society, in which I am shareholder for 20,000 francs, and trading for my own account. As before long American and English firms will be established here, and to be able to follow the competition, I am very willing to represent American firms, send them products, and sell their goods against each and buy them directly, but payable after arrival. Here is sincerely the situation. We people in this country, we are not so rich as in America, and if we send cash for goods in your country, our money is in immobility until the goods arrives, though we can place good lot of goods to traders here who always pay as soon as the articles are delivered. And as we have no bank in our locality, these traders got their money by themselves and not in banks that are a long way from here; however, we are honest people, and always pay the amount of goods ordered by wire as soon as the goods reach us. For the quarter century that I have been here, I know all the articles that can be sold promptly in this place, and I'm in perfect good relation with all the traders of the place. As soon as I will find an American firm that will trust me, I'll send all samples of current articles in the manner to have everything from America, as did Germany before the war, and on which great profit has been made by Germans (cheap articles for natives made of cheap materials).

### Brick Machines, Weaving Looms and Machinery.

R. AMIEL, G. N. SPILIOPOULOS & Co., 72 Rue St. Lazare, Paris, France.—We beg to enclose you herewith specifications for articles our friends ask to us: Specifications for machines for making bricks of baked clay and briquetting brown coal tar. Must produce bricks of a gross dimension not exceeding 10x10x15 cm. (or approximately 4 inches by 4 inches by 6 inches). We presume that it will be possible to obtain even smaller dimensions in this case. Please indicate the possible dimensions. The machine must be rotative, and having mechanical pressure of 200 atmospheres. Indicate the production by hour and, if possible, the manner of composition and construction of necessary materials entering into the construction of bricks of powdered brown coal tar. What system would it be profitable to follow in washing and analysis of brown coal tar? Specifications for 10 weaving looms for working cotton material which requires one larger than 64 or 65 cm. (centimeters). These weaving looms are to function at will with two, three and four shuttles. Please fix a price on each weaving loom and indicate to us the daily production in meters or yards (the production per day would be production for eight hours). Also a machine for filling the bobbins. A machine for winding the warp of cotton in rolls, and a machine for twisting two, three or four threads. Indicate the price for the bobbins, spindles and other accessories for weaving looms. Also wanted: Vertical steam boiler from 10 to 15 H. P. Shrinking machine for drying works. Machine for extracting the humidity from threads after they have been dyed without entirely drying them. One gas engine, one Diesel engine, one gasoline engine and one steam engine, having motive force of 5 to 10 H. P. One steam pump capable of raising water from a depth of 6 meters to a height of two meters, total lift eight meters. The iron pipe of this pump should be 2 inches in diameter. Nine hundred to 1000 meters of iron pipe, diameter 1/2 inch, 1 inch and 2 inches. Presses of different dimensions and with double plates for ironing. Automatic knitting machines for socks and stockings. Prices desired for delivery. Correspondence in French suggested.



# Construction Department

## EXPLANATORY.

The MANUFACTURERS RECORD seeks to verify and obtain additional information regarding all enterprises reported in its Construction Department, by direct daily correspondence. Further facts of news value are published later from telegraph, mail and representatives' reports. We appreciate having our attention called to errors that may occur.

## DAILY BULLETIN.

The Daily Bulletin of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD is published every business day in order to give the earliest possible news about new industrial, commercial, building, railroad and financial enterprises organized in the South and Southwest. It is invaluable to manufacturers, contractors, engineers and all others who want to get in touch at the earliest moment with new undertakings, or the enlargement of established enterprises. The subscription price is \$20.00 per year.

## Bridges, Culverts and Viaducts.

Ga., Albany.—Dougherty County Comms. Roads and Revenues, A. J. Lippitt, Chrmn.; construct bridge over Flint River; concrete and steel; 7200 cu. yds. concrete; 410,000 lbs. steel; 14,150 cu. yds. spandrel and approach fills; 3883 sq. yds. vitrified brick paving; \$263,204; C. B. Kershaw Contracting Co., Contr., Birmingham; Garrett & Slack, Project Engrs., Bell Bldg., Montgomery, Ala. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

N. C., Jackson.—North Carolina State Highway Commn. Div. Office, Raleigh, N. C.; construct 2 bridges in Northampton County; 198.81 cu. yds. concrete; 810 lin. ft. timber pile; 16,701 lbs. reinforcing steel; bids until Feb. 16; changed date from Jan. 19; W. S. Falls, State Highway Engr., Raleigh. (See Machinery Wanted—Bridge Construction.)

Okla., Bristow.—Oklahoma-Southwestern Ry. Co., J. A. Frates, Jr., Mgr., Miami, Okla.; construct 1 mi. ordinary pile bridges; one 100-ft. steel span.

Okla., Tulsa.—Tulsa County Comms. let contracts: Mingo Creek bridge \$5000, Concrete & Steel Co.; Elm Creek bridge, \$2700, J. T. Lantry Co.

Tex., Groesbeck.—Limestone County, J. E. Bradley, County Judge; construct bridge over Navasota River; concrete; 3 steel bridges; pavements; 88,000 lbs. structural steel; \$182,000; McCall-Moore Engineering Co., Contr., Waco, Tex.; Fred P. Holt, Engr., Mexia, Tex.; rejected bids for grading and surfacing 11,917 mi. State Highway No. 7. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

## Canning and Packing Plants.

Ark., Springdale.—J. O. Nelson Canning Co.; construct factory building; concrete.

N. C., Badin.—Badin Motor Co., W. T. Surratt, Sales Mgr.; establish cannery. (See Machinery Wanted—Canning Machinery.)

Okla., Dighton.—Great Western Canning Co. inceptd.; capital \$20,000; Samuel L. and Fortune H. Moore, Haynes Nighton.

## Clayworking Plants.

La., Willowbrook.—Bricks, etc.—Willowbrook Brick & Tile Co. inceptd.; capital \$100,000; F. M. Brown, Prest. and Gen. Mgr., Blanchard, La.; Raymond Ludwick, Secy., Ruston, La.; erect brick plant; has 50 acres clay land.

N. C., Concord.—Bricks.—Peerless Brick Co. organized; capital \$100,000; J. A. Cannon, Prest.; W. H. Gibson, Secy.-Treas.; J. Leonard Brown, Mgr.; erect \$7500 building; \$10,000 mchy. purchased; daily capacity 50,000 building bricks; National Lumber Co., Contr. (Lately noted inceptd.)

N. C., Goldsboro.—Bricks.—George M. Sher-

wood Brick Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; Geo. M. and Geo. A. Sherwood, A. H. Howell.

N. C., Gulf.—Bricks.—Goldston Brick Co. organized; capital \$50,000; W. W. Brewer, Prest., Cumnock, N. C.; R. L. Goldston, Mgr., Goldston, N. C.; erect 10 250x10-ft. mill-construction shelters and shelters for mchy.; \$7500; install \$5000 brick mchy.; daily output 50,000. Lately noted inceptd. under Goldston. (See Machinery Wanted—Roofing; Shovel.)

Okla., McAlester.—Bricks.—State Board of Affairs; increase penitentiary plant monthly output from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 bricks.

S. C., Gaffney.—Bricks.—M. E. Gettys Lumber Co.; establish brick plant; install temporary mchy.; daily capacity 60,000.

S. C., Gaffney.—Bricks.—McCraw Brick Co. organized; capital \$100,000; J. A. Carroll, Prest.; C. D. Meadows, Secy.; has 220-acre site; establish brick plant; daily capacity 250,000. (Lately noted inceptd.)

Tex., Amarillo.—W. C. Pope; leased brick plant; remodel; install mchy.

W. Va., Kenilworth.—Bricks.—Fred G. Porter, Newell, W. Va.; build brick plant.

## Coal Mines and Coke Ovens.

Ala., Carbon Hill.—Galloway Coal Co., Memphis, Tenn.; develop 60 acres; daily output 400 tons coal; I. O. Drewry Contracting Co., Carbon Hill, Ala., has contract to strip dirt from and load coal.

Ala., Pratt City.—Tennessee Coal Iron & Railroad Co., G. G. Crawford, Prest., Birmingham; develop Hamilton Slope coal mine; daily output 1000 tons.

Ky., Dione.—Harlan-Cumberland Coal Mining Co. organized; W. B. Stevens, Prest.; Harry Totz, Treas.; both Northfork, W. Va.; Abe Foreman, Secy., Kimball, W. Va.; W. C. Morgon, Supt., Dione; develop 750 acres; daily output 400 tons. (Lately noted inceptd., capital \$150,000.)

Ky., High Splint.—Harlan Coal & Coke Co. (lately noted inceptd., capital \$25,000), organized; Ed Grant, Prest.; F. Grant, V.-P.; both High Splint; R. G. Willmott, Secy.-Treas., Lexington, Ky.; develop 650 acres; daily output 3 carloads; install electrical mining mchy., screens, etc. (See Machinery Wanted—Mining Machinery; Screens; Crusher.)

Ky., Louisville.—Pittsburgh Coal & Coke Co. inceptd.; capital \$100,000; R. B. Hickman, Chas. J. O'Connor and G. O. Boomer.

W. Va., Beryl.—Silver Coal Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; L. Grant, Beryl, W. Va.; H. Gross, Roy Grant; both Cumberland, Md.

W. Va., Huntington.—Glogora Coal Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; Jno. F. Hager, E. K. Kelley, L. S. Wilson.

W. Va., Lewisburg.—Greenbrier Smokeless Coal Co. inceptd.; capital \$100,000; R. M.

Bell, W. E. Nelson, both Lewisburg; S. H. Sharp, Marlinton, W. Va.

W. Va., Morgantown.—Lee R. Coal Co. organized; Nat C. Burdette, Prest.-Mgr.; Robt. L. Brock, Secy.; Frank C. Shriver, Treas.; develop 250 acres; daily output 1000 tons; Charles McDowell, B. M. Chaplin & Co., Construction Engrs. (Lately noted inceptd., capital \$150,000.)

W. Va., Mt. de Chantal.—C. B. Kimberly Co., Wheeling, W. Va.; develop 6-acre coal tract.

W. Va., Northfork.—Cumberland-Harlan Coal Co. inceptd.; capital \$200,000; build mining plant on Cumberland River.

W. Va., Piedmont.—Ambrose Somerset Collieries Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; W. E. Ambrose, Piedmont; J. E. Bleckman, New York.

W. Va., Powhattan.—L. E. Tierney Fuel Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; R. Tocker, E. B. Tocker, N. Q. Sale.

W. Va., Wolf Summit.—Wolf Summit Coal Co.; increased capital from \$350,000 to \$750,000.

## Concrete and Cement Plants.

Ala., Gadsden.—Portland Cement.—Lehigh Portland Cement Co., Young Bldg., Allentown, Pa.; writes to Manufacturers Record: For years have controlled limestone property south of Gadsden; in future probably build cement plant near deposit; nothing definite decided as yet. (Explains unconfirmed reports that this corporation will build 2 Portland cement plants costing \$5,000,000.)

Va., Roanoke.—Asphalt.—City, W. P. Hunter, Mgr.; install asphalt plant and boiler; \$17,000.

W. Va., Reedy.—Concrete.—Reedy Concrete Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; V. W. Tuttle.

## Cotton Compresses and Gins.

Ark., Tupelo.—Crittenden & Snapp; rebuild burned gin; loss \$15,000.

Ga., Lyerly.—Charles A. Lyerly, Chattanooga, Tenn.; purchased Farmers' Gin Co.'s plant; install additional gins.

Miss., Boyle.—R. L. Biles, W. A. McDill, V. W. Thomas; establish cotton gin.

Tex., Leonard.—Braley-Ferguson Gin Co.; rebuild burned \$20,000 plant.

N. C., Rutherfordton.—Rutherfordton Gin Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; D. T. McClain, C. L. Miller, J. L. Sims.

S. C., Spartanburg.—Spartanburg County Warehouse Co.; erect building; install compress; total cost \$100,000; daily capacity 1000 bales cotton; Webb Press Co., Ltd., Contr., Minden, La. (Supersedes recent item.)

Tex., Texarkana.—Industrial Gin Co. incorporated; capital \$10,000; W. S. Chance, II, Murphy, F. O. Coleman.

## Cottonseed-Oil Mills.

Ala., Attalla.—Attalla Oil & Fertilizer Co.; erect \$150,000 brick, cement and steel 4-press plant. (Lately noted rebuild burned factory.)

Ala., Opelika.—Alabama Oil & Guano Co.; rebuild burned plant; loss \$150,000.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

N. C., Snow Hill.—J. C. Exum, Prest.; S. H. Hicks, Secy.-Treas.; organize \$150,000 company; establish cotton-oil mill.

S. C., Haynes, P. O. Spartanburg.—Caldwell & Co., rebuild burned plant; loss \$75,000.

### Drainage Systems.

Miss., Cleveland.—Bolivar County Commrs., Lead Bayou Drainage Dist.; construct 32 mi. canals and ditches on 22,000 acres; 166,100 ft. total excavation; 1940 ft. clearing right-of-way; \$175,000; Robt. A. Murdock of Michigan has contract for drainage work; Sol Sellbinder, Cleveland, Miss., for clearing right-of-way; W. W. Boone, Engr., Shelby Bldg., Cleveland. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Tex., Orange.—Orange County Commrs.; defeated \$500,000 bonds. (Lately noted to vote.)

### Electric Plants.

Ala., Center.—Center Light & Power Co. inceptd.; S. C. Tatum, Prest.; Roscoe Smith, V.-P. and Gen. Mgr.

Ark., Eudora.—I. M. Parker; contemplates extending transmission system.

Ark., Springdale.—Springdale Light & Power Co., V. McDaniel, Prop.-Mgr., Fayetteville, Ark.; plans installing street-lighting system.

Ark., Wilmot.—Wilmot Light & Power Co., Benjamin Wright, Prop.-Mgr.; contemplates extending transmission line 4 mi. to Parkdale.

Fla., Cedar Keys.—L. A. Toler; install electric-light plant; 1 mi. transmission system; 25 H. P.; purchased mchy. Lately noted. (See Machinery Wanted—Engine.)

Fla., Vero.—City; extend electric-light plant; voted \$30,000 bonds. Address The Mayor. (Lately noted to vote.)

Ga., Alma.—City, A. B. Mercer, Mayor; construct electric lighting system; install 50 H. P. oil engine, belted to 37½ K. V. A. generator, switchboard, etc.; pole line and accessories; bids until Feb. 20; J. B. McCrary Co., Engr., Atlanta, Ga. (See Machinery Wanted—Electric-Light Plant.)

Ky., Carrollton.—City, J. E. Gullion, Mayor; erect \$32,184 electric light and power plant; J. H. Brock, Conslt. Engr.; Frazier & Morrell, Contrs.; both Lexington, Ky. (Lately noted voting \$25,000 bonds.)

Ky., Dawson Springs.—Treasury Dept., Washington, D. C.; install power plant and mechanical equipment in 19 additional buildings in U. S. Public Health Sanitarium; \$381,530; S. W. Rittenhouse, Contr., Washington, D. C.

La., Bastrop.—City, Cary Robertson, Supt. electric-light and water department; contemplates installing 150 H. P. natural-gas engine, 100 K. W. generator and extending line.

Miss., Clarksdale.—City; improve light, water and street systems; contemplates voting \$500,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Miss., Senatobia.—City, D. D. Funderburke, Mgr.; install 125 K. V. A. turbo generator unit in electric-light and water plant; plans 3 mi. transmission lines.

Mo., Bethany.—Board of Public Works, J. F. Singer, Mgr.; install engine and boiler-room in electric-light plant.

Mo., Boonville.—Boonville Light, Heat & Power Co., T. W. Long, Mgr.; contemplates line extensions.

Mo., Galt.—Galt Light & Power Co., D. H. Clark, Prest.; contemplates erecting transmission line to Trenton or Brookfield.

Mo., Greenfield.—Greenfield Light & Power Co., Colin K. Lee, Supt.; install \$35,000 system; connect with Osceola. (Lee Bros. lately noted to rebuild burned plant.)

Mo., Lathrop.—Lathrop Light, Heat & Power

Co., E. S. Grant, Secy.-Mgr.; contemplates rebuilding part of system.

Mo., Parma.—Jas. Mullen; contemplates installing 50 H. P. engine and 35 K. W. generator.

Mo., Pattonsburg.—Pattonsburg Electric Light & Ice Co., O. L. Wright, Prest.; contemplates extending transmission lines to Kidder, Jameson and McFall, Mo.

Mo., Richland.—Richland Light & Power Co., E. R. Woodward, Prest.-Mgr.; contemplates installing 60 K. W. 3-phase generator and 60 to 75 H. P. fuel-oil engine.

N. C., Atkinson.—Atkinson Light & Power Co. inceptd.; capital \$5000; R. S. Carr, E. S. Page.

N. C., Benson.—City, L. Gilbert, Clk.; construct electric-light plant; \$50,000 bonds.

N. C., Burlington.—Piedmont Power & Light Co., Julius H. Hardin, V.-P. and Gen. Mgr.; plans to install 3000 K. V. A. generator and construct 4 mi. transmission system.

N. C., Greenville.—Water and Light Comsn., F. A. Haskins, Acting Supt.; contemplates installing turbine and condenser in electric-light plant.

N. C., Kinston.—City, Jos. G. Dawson, Mayor; improve electric-light plant; \$125,000; W. C. Olsen, Conslt. Engr., Sumter, S. C. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Nashville.—Nash Power Co. inceptd.; capital \$200,000; N. C. and J. M. Warren, S. F. Austin.

Okla., Crowder.—Crowder Light Co., A. Bolles, Secy.-Mgr.; plans installation 15 H. P. engine and generator.

Okla., Durant.—City, J. D. Asbury, Supt.; plans installation 100 K. V. A. generator in electric-light plant.

Okla., Picher.—Picher Electric Co. inceptd.; capital \$15,000; V. L. Hesterly, W. T. Landrum.

Okla., Waynoka.—City; plans electric-light plant extensions and improvements; install 175 K. V. A. 60-cycle 2300-volt generator, type "Y" oil engine, with equipment to connect 3 generators, regulator, ½ carload 25-ft. poles, 1 mi. weatherproof wire, 50 street series 110-volt incandescent lamps; Wm. Montfort, Engineer; M. M. Wright, Electrician.

Okla., Weleetka.—Crystal Ice & Utilities Co., C. A. Parrish, Mgr.; contemplates doubling electric generating plant.

S. C., Bamberg.—Commrs. of Public Works, J. G. Black, Supt. of Distribution; plans installing 125 K. W. generator in electric-light plant.

S. C., Estill.—Commrs. of Public Works, James Howe, Chrmn.; construct 1-story 35x50-ft. brick or concrete block lighting plant and foundations for 125 H. P. oil engine and generator; bids until Feb. 12.

S. C., Newberry.—Newberry Electric Co. inceptd.; capital \$5000; J. C. Goggans, Jr., Prest.-Treas.; W. S. Cameron, V.-P. and Secy.

S. C., Newberry.—City, Eugene S. Blease, Mayor; contemplates installing electric-light system; H. W. Schumpert, Supt.

Tenn., Humboldt.—City, W. M. Case, Mgr.; contemplates installing 500 K. W. turbine in electric-light plant, and erection 8 mi. transmission line.

Tenn., Somerville.—J. L. Sanders, Supt. water and light dept.; plans installing 25 H. P. oil engine, directly connected with 37½ K. W. generator; later another 25 H. P. unit.

Va., Bridgewater.—North River Electric Co., G. Richard Berlin, Prest.-Mgr.; contemplates installing 3-phase generator, auxiliary steam plant and extending transmission line 2½ mi. to Mount Crawford.

Va., Fredericksburg.—Rappahannock Electric

Light & Power Co., S. C. Foster, Gen. Supt.; contemplates installing 500 K. V. A. steam turbine and boilers, rebuilding distribution system.

W. Va., Mount Hope.—Mount Hope Electric Power & Water Co., Geo. A. Waldo, Prest.-Mgr.; contemplates extending transmission lines to 2 mines.

W. Va., Warrenton.—Warrenton Electric Light & Power Co., M. J. O'Connell, Secy.-Mgr.; contemplates installing 90 K. W. 60-cycle 2200-volt generator, 150 H. P. boiler, erecting 5 mi. transmission lines and street-lighting system.

W. Va., Weston.—Weston Electric Light, Power & Water Co.; remodel plant and distribution system; repair and extend water system; \$50,000; Dan A. Maurer, Conslt. Engr.; Fairmont Electric Service Co., Contr.; both Fairmont, W. Va.

### Flour, Feed and Meal Mills.

Ark., Delaney.—M. S. Gabbard, Prest.; H. E. Thomas, Mgr.; organize company; erect corn and wheat mill.

Ark., Texarkana.—Sedberry Milling Co. incorporated; capital \$10,000; J. H., W. H. and J. B. Sedberry.

La., Ouachita.—Ouachita Flour & Feed Co. inceptd.; capital \$200,000; E. N. Faulk, Prest.

N. C., Charlotte.—Elizabeth Milling Co., Realty Bldg.; will not build addition. (Recent report an error.)

N. C., Charlotte.—Interstate Milling Co., 800 Realty Bldg.; erect 5-story addition; \$50,000; daily capacity 575 bbls. flour; increase storage capacity from 70,000 to 140,000 bu. wheat; install 100,000 mchy.; erect 165x70-ft. warehouse; Allis-Chalmers Co., Archt.; J. A. Jones Construction Co., Contr., 800 Realty Bldg. (Supersedes recent item.)

S. C., Walterboro.—Colleton Products Assn., E. T. H. Shaffer, Prest.; erect 36x30x23-ft. studded-frame, ironclad concrete foundation main elevator building to storage plant, with cupola 28x28x14 ft.; install mchy.; daily capacity 10,000 bu. peanuts, shelled corn or small grain, 5000 bu. corn in shuck; total cost \$15,000; W. L. Brandon, Archt.; Brandon Construction Co., Contr., both Marianna, Fla.; Union Iron Works, Mchy. Contr., Decatur, Ill. Lately noted. (See Machinery Wanted—Iron; Cement; Roofing.)

Tex., Hull.—Hull Grain Co. inceptd.; capital \$15,000; A. B. Goodman, C. Chinski, S. B. Hindman.

Tex., Tulla.—Farmers' Grain Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; W. C. Hulsey, W. W. Parker, J. Lee White.

W. Va., Arnoldsburg.—Arnoldsburg Mill Co. inceptd.; capital \$10,000; E. L. Hays, E. W. Hall, Earl Sturn.

W. Va., Beckley.—Walker Milling Co. inceptd.; capital \$33,000; G. W. Bower, G. C. Hedrick.

### Fertilizer Factories.

Ky., Louisville.—North American Fertilizer Co. inceptd.; capital \$70,000; H. C. Olrham, J. George Miller, D. J. Ryan.

### Foundry and Machine Plants.

Ala., Birmingham.—Steel Cars, etc.—Chickasaw Shipbuilding & Car Co., subsidiary of United States Steel Corp.; build plant to mfr. steel cars and steel frames; several million dollars.

Ga., Griffin.—Roller Covering.—Georgia Roller Covering Shops inceptd.; capital \$25,000; J. J. Hancox, W. J. Walker.

Ky., Harlan.—Machinery.—Bowen Foundry

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Machine & Electrical Co.; increased capital from \$20,000 to \$50,000.

Ky., Louisville—Stoves and Ranges.—O. K. Stove & Range Co.; erect \$12,500 factory; frame construction.

Ky., Louisville—Bedding Machinery.—Franke-Hicks Bedding Machinery Co. inctpd.; \$6000; T. E. Hicks, Walter B. Franke, E. Franke.

Ky., Louisville—Plumbers' Supplies.—Columbia Sanitary Mfg. Co., Magnolia and 18th Sts.; increase capital from \$100,000 to \$300,000; build addition to double plant.

La., Baton Rouge—Boilers, etc.—Capital City Boiler Works inctpd.; capital \$20,000; Wm. P. Cornell, Prest.; Theo. Dupre, V.-P.; Sylvester Gros, Secy.-Treas.

Md., Baltimore—Valve Balls.—Seamless Valve Ball Co., 257 S. 7th St.; increased capital from 1500 to 3000 shares without par value.

N. C., Gastonia—Machine Shop.—Michael & Bivens; erect 40x60-ft. trusscon building for repair shop and warehouse; increased capital to \$100,000; H. B. Patillo & Co., Contrs.

N. C., Greensboro—Brass Products, etc.—Cook-Lewis Foundry Co. inctpd.; capital \$50,000; Arlin B. Lewis, Mgr.; erect 40x75-ft. steel frame structure filled with terra-cotta; smaller buildings adjoining.

N. C., Elizabeth City—Harvester Machines.—Gordon Bean & Pea Harvester Co. inctpd.; capital \$50,000; L. S. Gordon, C. R. Pugh, W. G. Gaither.

Okla., Tulsa—Tools.—Crescent Tool Co. inctpd.; capital \$100,000; H. B. Hughes, W. C. Cushing, C. R. Thurwell.

Okla., Tulsa—Castings.—Oklahoma Steel Casting Co. inctpd.; capital \$100,000; Ernest H. Cornelius, Raymond W. Mauthe, Benjamin H. Montellas.

S. C., Walterboro—Machinery.—Cummings-Lemacks Machinery Co. inctpd.; capital \$12,000; E. L. Lemacks, Prest.; C. T. Cummings, V.-P.; J. C. Lemacks, Secy.-Treas.

Tenn., Chattanooga—Soil Pipe, etc.—Somerville Iron Works, Somerville, N. J.; build plant; T. G. Bush, Jr., Chattanooga, Mgr., advises Manufacturers Record: Erect 300x140, 100x60, 50x40 and 50x40-ft. buildings; Austin Co., Contr., Cleveland, O.; install equipment for daily capacity 50 tons soil pipe and fittings; purchased mchy. (Supersedes recent item.)

Tex., Dallas—Meters, etc.—S. F. Bowser & Co. inctpd.; capital \$50,000; S. F. Bowser, S. B. Bechtel, H. I. Grosvenor.

Tex., Mont Belvieu—Iron Products.—Mont Belvieu Iron Works inctpd.; capital \$10,000; A. M. Bullard, W. H. Payle.

Tex., Waco—Boilers.—Brazos Boiler Works inctpd.; capital \$50,000; L. Dillon, Z. M. McCormick, J. E. Simmons.

Va., Norfolk—Soda Fountains.—Automatic Soda Fountain Corp. chartered; capital \$500,000; M. F. Wooten, Mgr.; erect 3-story fireproof brick and concrete building; 100x100 ft.; install equipment; total cost, \$75,000.

W. Va., Matoaka—Armature Work.—American Armature & Engineering Co., J. Lee Barley in charge; establish plant; install machinery; purchased.

W. Va., Warwood—Cap Screws, etc.—Wheeling Machine Products Co., 20 S. Main St., Wheeling, W. Va.; E. W. Krause, Mgr., Warwood; erect 1-story 50x120-ft. building; structural steel; mill construction; install automatic screw machines; mfrs. cap screws, bronze bushings, etc. (See Machinery Wanted—Screw Machines.)

W. Va., Wheeling—Generators.—Ohio Generator Co. inctpd.; capital \$100,000; E. M. Rodebaugh, G. S. Houston, P. Boyd.

### Gas and Oil Enterprises.

Fla., Plant City—Distributing Plant.—Gulf Refining Co.; establish distributing plant; install storage tanks; construct office building, garage, etc.

Ga., Athens—Athens Gas, Light & Fuel Co.; increase gas plant's capacity; J. D. Shattuck, Conslt. Engr., Philadelphia, Pa.

Ky., Glasgow Junction—Kyana Oil & Gas Co. inctpd.; capital \$100,000; Louis Gollmar, G. C. Braun, A. F. Skeer.

Ky., Salyersville—Model Oil Co. inctpd.; capital \$51,000; E. L. Stephens, Sam J. and A. B. Patrick.

Louisiana—Louisiana Lee Oil & Gas Co. inctpd.; capital \$250,000; J. C. Tucker, Wilmington, Del.

La., Shreveport—Sharkey Oil Co. inctpd.; capital \$500,000; Thos. J. Sharkey, Prest., New York; Wm. C. Hale, Treas., New Orleans, La.; L. Stenson, Secy., Duluth, Minn.

La., Shreveport—Unit Leasing Co. inctpd.; capital \$500,000; W. J. Fleisher, Prest.; E. I. Satterfield, Secy.-Treas.

La., Shreveport—Pipe Lines.—Shreveport Refining & Producing Co.; construct pipe lines to Homer, Crichton, De Soto, Bull Bayou and Caddo fields. (Lately noted to establish refinery.)

Okla., Bigheart.—Boggs Oil Co. inctpd.; capital \$25,000; Wm. Boggs, Roy Cornett, J. W. Cain.

Okla., Grandfield.—North Bank Oil & Gas Co. inctpd.; capital \$100,000; Tom Testerman, E. E. Wright; both Oklahoma City; R. D. Groves, Wichita Falls, Tex.

Okla., Hooker.—Coldwater Oil Co. inctpd.; capital \$6000; L. G. Blackmor, C. E. Wilson, John L. Gleason.

Okla., Nowata—Gasoline.—Ilgahoma Petroleum & Gasoline Co. inctpd.; capital \$1,500,000; John M. Shipley, Nowata; John G. Massie, Bellville, Ill.; Herbert D. Todd, Coffeyville, Kan.

Okla., Okmulgee.—Sabbie Drilling Co. inctpd.; capital \$50,000; L. E. Cooper.

Okla., Okmulgee.—Sibble Drilling Co. incorporated; capital \$50,000; C. F. Sibble, L. E. Cooper, R. D. Donnelly.

Okla., Okmulgee.—Madison St. Clair Oil Co. inctpd.; capital \$60,000; Roland W. Griffith, Chas. L. Harris, W. R. Withington.

Okla., Okmulgee.—Royalties.—Okmulgee Royalties Co. inctpd.; capital \$100,000; M. P. Evans, G. R. Horner, A. Leman.

Okla., Tulsa—Oklahoma-Texas Oil Products Co. inctpd.; capital \$25,000; J. I. Brown, Chas. W. Daley, Byron Kirkpatrick.

Okla., Tulsa—Gasoline.—Shockley-Taylor Gasoline Co. inctpd.; capital \$10,000; S. B. and M. V. Shockley, E. J. Taylor.

Okla., Tulsa—Polar Petroleum Co. inctpd.; capital \$200,000; R. D. Donnelly, J. P. Devine, E. M. Oliver.

Texas—Penn-Tex Oil & Gas Co. inctpd.; capital \$1,000,000; F. R. Hannsell, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. M. MacFarland, Camden, N. J.

Tex., Dallas—Texia Oil Co. inctpd.; capital \$250,000; J. W. Pender.

Tex., Dallas.—International Oil & Development Co. inctpd.; capital \$100,000; M. M. Cherry, C. O. Schmidt, R. W. Morgan.

Tex., Houston.—Han-Brook Petroleum Co. inctpd.; capital \$50,000; Walter B. Brooks, V. O. Hanna, A. O. Blackwell.

Tex., Houston.—Hulvey-Richards Oil Co. inctpd.; capital \$50,000; O. C. Hulvey, H. E. Richards, J. R. Ludlow.

Tex., San Antonio.—Marathon Oil Co. inctpd.; capital \$15,000; T. H. Apostolon, A. Nicholson, W. O. Harner.

Tex., Sherman—Refinery.—Whitesboro Oil & Refining Co.; erect refinery; Earl & Beck, Contrs., Wichita Falls, Tex.

W. Va., Morgantown.—Reger Oil Co. inctpd.; capital \$50,000; David B. Reger, Jos. K. Buchanan and others; 1500 leaseholds in Harrison County, O.; plans further drilling. (Supersedes recent item.)

### Ice and Cold-Storage Plants.

Ark., Blytheville.—M. G. Godwin, 108 S. Forest St.; install ice and cold-storage plant; ice plant capacity, 50 tons. (See Machinery Wanted—Ice Plant.)

Fla., St. Petersburg.—Horace Williams; lately noted to organize company; install 35 to 50-ton capacity raw-water ice plant. (See Machinery Wanted—Ice Plant.)

Ga., Douglas—Douglas Ice Co., E. S. Talley, Mgr.; install cold-storage plant.

La., New Orleans.—Behrens Dairy Products Co., 934 Poydras St., organized; F. A. Behrens, Prest.; erect 150x63-ft. brick building; install 5 to 20-ton ice tanks; mchy. bids until Mch. 1. See Miscellaneous Factories. (See Machinery Wanted—Ice Tanks.)

Okla., Oklahoma City.—Consumers' Ice & Bottling Co.; remodel buildings; \$5000.

S. C., Kingstree.—Kingstree Ice Co. (lately noted inctpd., capital \$10,000) organized; P. G. Goundin, Prest.; E. C. Burgess, Secy.-Treas.; M. A. Ross, Mgr.; install 10-ton refrigerating tank with 300-lb. cans; daily output 10 tons. (See Machinery Wanted—Ice Plant.)

S. C., Seneca.—Seneca Ice & Fuel Co. incorporated; capital \$20,000; J. A. Sanders, J. C. Moore.

Tex., Fort Worth.—Lone Star Ice & Fuel Co. inctpd.; capital \$60,000; J. D. Little.

Tex., Houston.—W. H. Irvin; erect \$400,000 ice plant addition and candy factory on ship channel; increase daily capacity from 50 to 100 tons; storage capacity 5000 tons. (See Miscellaneous Factories.)

Va., Whaleyville.—Brothers & Bro.; build 5-ton daily capacity ice plant. (See Machinery Wanted—Ice Plant.)

### Land Developments.

Ala., Geiger.—Southern Farms & Stock Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; purchased 10,000-acre site; plans development.

S. C., Greenwood.—Dixie Land Co. inctpd.; capital \$10,000; G. A. Banks, Prest.; D. P. McCain, Secy.

### Lumber Manufacturing.

Ala., Birmingham.—Baker-Reid Lumber Co., Charles R. Reid, Prest.; has building; install \$50,000 planing mill; electric power; monthly capacity 150 carloads.

Ala., Opelika.—Opelika Corp. organized; capital \$500,000; purchased Opelika Lumber Co.'s plant; enlarge and improve.

Ala., Selma.—Vredenburg Lumber Co.; rebuild burned mill; loss \$150,000.

Ala., Troy.—Brooks-Flowers Lumber Co., Montgomery, Ala.; establish planing mill; contemplated.

Ala., Union Springs.—Chapman-Lovelace Lumber Co. organized; capital \$100,000; establish plant.

Ark., Hot Springs.—W. H. Moore; erect sawmill and planing mill on Ouachita River; install aerial roller system to transfer lumber 800 ft. from sawmill to planing mill.

Fla., Groveland.—Edge-Dowling Lumber Co.; rebuild burned plant.

Fla., Jacksonville.—Southern Lumber & Timber Co. inctpd.; capital \$1,000,000; H. H. Yancy, Prest.; G. R. Fellowes, V.-P.; E. K. Phillips, Secy.-Treas.



Fla., Manatee.—Manatee Lumber Co.; enlarge sawmill; install mch.

Ky., Middlesboro.—Lyons Lumber & Mfg. Co. inceptd.; capital \$20,000; C. S. Lyons, W. M. Archer, W. H. Lyons.

Ky., Pineville.—Asher-Creech Lumber Co. inceptd.; capital \$20,000; H. H. Asher, Millard F. Creech, M. H. Cox.

La., Alexandria.—Easton Lumber Co. incorporated; capital \$100,000; Hugh Corry, Prest.; W. D. Lurry, Secy., Colfax, La.; P. H. O'Neal, Treas., Pine Prairie, La.

La., Monroe.—Slagle-Johnson Lumber Co. organized; capital \$200,000; build planing mill.

La., Pontchatoula.—F. B. Williams Cypress Co.; C. S. Williams, Mgr., Patterson, La.; build large sawmill for cypress lumber.

La., Pontchatoula.—Williams Lumber Co. leased and will cut timber; C. S. Williams, New Orleans, telegraphs Manufacturers Record; Company inceptd.; erect single band resaw mill to mfr. cypress and tupelo lumber; build planing mill; construct houses for employes.

La., Pontchatoula.—Louisiana Cypress Lumber Co., Jos. Rathbone, Prest., Harvey, La.; build sawmill for cypress lumber.

La., Selma.—Grant Timber & Mfg. Co.; install 2 sawmills, pine and hardwood; each daily output 75,000 ft.; \$200,000; Thrall & Shea, Contrs., Lake Charles, La.

Md., Baltimore.—Horstmeier Lumber Co., John T. Galvin, Prest., Falls Ave. and Stiles St.; rebuild burned plant.

Miss., Jackson.—E. L. Hendricks Lumber Co. chartered; capital \$150,000; E. L. Hendricks.

Miss., Scooba.—W. S. Carter & Vaughn; erect sawmill.

N. C., Asheville.—Weir, Greenwood & Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; establish several sawmills.

N. C., Garland.—White Lake Lumber Co., T. D. Forbes, Gen. Mgr.; install planing mill; daily capacity 60,000 ft. lumber.

N. C., Hertford.—Major & Loomis Lumber Co.; rebuild plant; reported loss \$150,000.

Okla., Clayton.—Hill-Burnett Lumber Co. (lately noted inceptd., capital \$100,000.) organized; J. S. Hill, Prest., Fort Smith, Ark.; Oliver Burnett, V.-P. and Mgr., Clayton; A. H. Scoggin, Treas., Fort Smith, Ark.; ordinary wood construction; metal roof; equip for daily output 25,000 to 40,000 ft.; 60x14 boiler, 10x16 engine, planer, 35-in. double blower, shafting, etc. (See Machinery Wanted—Blower; Engine; Planer; Blower; Piping; Shafting.)

S. C., Mullins.—Carolina Lumber Co. inceptd.; capital \$10,000; B. N. Kennedy, W. B. Norton.

S. C., Rock Hill.—Rock Hill Lumber Co. incorporated; capital \$10,000; G. E. Mateer, Jno. R. Shurley.

Tenn., Bristol.—Pierpont-Paxton Co. inceptd.; capital \$200,000; Charles E. Paxton, Robt. A. Littleton, Jesse M. Littleton.

Tex., El Paso.—Long Lumber Co.; increased capital from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

Tex., Jacksboro.—D. R. Sewell Lumber Co.; increased capital from \$10,000 to \$40,000.

Tex., Keltys.—H. G. Bohlssen Mfg. Co. chartered; capital \$150,000; H. G. Bohlssen, S. W. Henderson, J. W. Bohlssen; build hardwood mill.

Tex., McAllen.—McAllen Lumber Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; F. W. Felthouse, G. E. Meliff, Jr., J. A. Raby; all San Antonio, Tex.

Tex., Marlin.—Marlin Lumber Co.; increased capital from \$40,000 to \$60,000.

Tex., Sour Lake.—Sour Lake Lumber Co.; install 15,000-ft. daily capacity drykiln.

W. Va., Centalla.—Camp Run Lumber Co. inceptd.; capital \$100,000; S. G. Ashby, Elkins, W. Va.; C. W. Sprinkle, E. M. Benner, both of Cincinnati, O.

W. Va., New Cumberland.—W. T. Burt Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; W. P. Hubbard, H. B. Lockwood.

### Metal-Working Plants.

Ala., Birmingham.—Levers.—Minuet Change Lever Co. inceptd.; capital \$100,000; P. L. Mumford, Prest.-Mgr.; Percy Coplon, Secy.-Treas.

Ala., Birmingham.—Spark Plugs.—Long Distance Spark Plug Co.; increased capital from \$10,000 to \$50,000.

Ky., Louisville.—Sprayers.—Springfield Sprayer Distributing Co. inceptd.; capital \$100,000; J. M. Buckner, E. A. Hall, M. R. Cotton.

S. C., Greenville.—Razors.—No-Name Razor Co. inceptd.; capital \$10,000; D. B. Traxler, Secy.

S. C., Paris.—Automobile Starters.—Cyclone Starter & Truck Co. inceptd.; capital \$1,000,000; Charles G. Eldson, W. L. Hutchins, D. B. Traxler; erect plant; mfr. starters; monthly capacity 51 trucks.

Tex., San Antonio.—Aluminum.—Aluminum Honeycomb Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; A. M. Hassibauer, F. W. Biggs, Charlotte Strom.

Va., Richmond.—Beds, Springs, etc.—Simmonds Co., Kenosha, Wis.; erect 2-story 100x160-ft. reinforced concrete and steel building; reinforced-concrete flooring; concrete foundation; E. L. Bass & Bros., Contrs., 708 Bainbridge St. (Previously noted to erect.)

### Mining.

Fla., Lakeland.—Bauxite.—C. W. Deen; plans to mine bauxite.

Fla., Lakeland.—Phosphate.—Southern Phosphate Corp., 25 Broad St., New York, organized; O. J. Ridenour, Prest.-Gen. Mgr.; Lester Watson, V.-P.; J. R. Dillon, Secy.-Treas.; develop 10,150 acres; daily output 1000 tons; install mining plants at Lakeland, Fla., Medulla, Fla., and Mulberry, Fla.; open machinery bids Nov. 1; install 6 dryers (capacity 1000 tons), turbines, motors, washers, pumps, etc.; A. P. Castel, Constr.-Engr., Lakeland. Lately noted organized to develop phosphate lands. (See Machinery Wanted—Mining Machinery.)

Fla., Medulla.—Phosphate.—Southern Phosphate Corp., O. J. Ridenour, Prest., 25 Broad St., New York; install mining plant. (See Fla., Lakeland.)

Fla., Mulberry.—Phosphate.—Southern Phosphate Corp., O. J. Ridenour, Prest., 25 Broad St., New York; install mining plant. (See Fla., Lakeland.)

Ky., Louisville.—Minerals.—Louisville Minerals Co. inceptd.; capital \$250,000; John M. Kearney, A. W. Lee, L. S. Streng.

Okla., Miami.—Sadie Jackson Mining Co. incorporated; capital \$12,000; G. W. Moorhart, Miami; S. B. Jackson, Joplin, Mo.; P. T. Swett, Eureka Springs, Ark.

Okla., Oklahoma City.—Bull Moose Mining Co. inceptd.; \$200,000 capital; R. R. Bell, V. V. Harris.

### Miscellaneous Enterprises.

Ala., Attalla.—Laundry.—Walter Smith; establish laundry.

Ala., Carbon Hill.—I. O. Drewry Contracting Co. inceptd.; capital \$60,000; I. O. Drewry, Secy.-Mgr., Carbon Hill; J. B. Crawford, Prest.; E. B. Vaughan, V.-P.; both 1405 Ave. E, Birmingham.

Ark., Dardanelle.—Potato Curing.—Cotton-Johnston Sweet Potato Curing; rebuild burned \$60,000 plant.

Ark., Little Rock.—Printing.—Democrat Printing & Lithographing Co., H. G. Mitchell, Prest.; erect 3-story 140x140-ft. building; fireproof; reinforced concrete; metal floors and window frames; sprinkling system; \$250,000; Sanders & Ginochio, Architects; Fordyce & Field, Engrs. (Previously noted.)

D. C., Washington.—Printing.—Evening Star, T. Moyle; erect 11-story addition; Geo. A. Fuller Co., Contr., Munsey Bldg.; Marsh & Peters, Architects, 520 13th St.

Fla., Pensacola.—Fishery.—Gulf Coast Fishing Corp. chartered; capital \$50,000; C. H. Holmes, Prest.; L. R. Barlow, Secy.

Fla., Sarasota.—Fire Alarm.—City, Paul Thompson, Clerk; install fire alarm. (See Machinery Wanted—Fire Alarm.)

Fla., Tampa.—Nurseries.—Buckeye Nurseries inceptd.; capital \$2,000,000; M. E. Gillett, Prest.; D. C. Gillett, V.-P.; Geo. R. McKean, Secy.-Mgr.

Ky., Louisville.—Engineering.—American Engineering & Development Co. inceptd.; capital \$200,000; Lee E. Frank, F. S. Lewis.

Ky., Manchester.—Laundry.—Manchester Laundry Co.; increased capital from \$700 to \$25,000.

La., Alexandria.—Dry Cleaning.—American Dry Cleaning Co. inceptd.; capital \$5000; E. J. Rogers, Prest.; Arthur N. Manteris, V.-P.; M. P. Jordan, Secy.-Treas.

La., Monroe.—Potato Curing.—Southern Sweet Potato Co. organized; capital \$100,000; B. M. Jackson; build 50,000-bu. curing plant; hollow tile construction; steam heat; electric lights.

La., Shreveport.—Laundry.—Pennington Laundry & Cleaning Co. inceptd.; capital \$30,000; T. Leslie Pennington, Prest.; A. W. Deen, V. P.; J. D. Pennington, Secy.-Treas.

Md., Hancock.—Publishing.—Hancock News Publishing Co. chartered; capital \$3000; Geo. C. Huber, Chas. W. Myers.

Md., Sandy Beach.—Amusement Park.—Sandy Beach Amusement Co., 702 Lexington Bldg., Baltimore, inceptd.; capital \$500,000; John A. Miller, Prest.; Robert F. Grigor, Gen. Mgr.; Jos. Fossbermer, Secy.; establish amusement park and summer resort.

Miss., Bolivar County.—Construction.—Delta Constr. & Sand Co. inceptd.; capital \$200,000; Jake Fink, S. L. Dadds; both Clarksdale, Miss.; M. Halpin, Memphis, Tenn.

Mo., Springfield.—Dairy.—Cloverleaf Dairy Co. inceptd.; capital \$12,000; J. Sam Williams, Robert B. Woods, Frank W. G. Wheeler.

N. C., Charlotte.—Electric Repairs.—Charlotte Electric Repair Co., C. E. Barker, Secy.; increased capital from \$15,000 to \$200,000.

N. C., Gastonia.—Laundry.—Loray Mills; establish laundry.

Okla., Norman.—Cleaning.—Vincent Cleaning Co. inceptd.; capital \$10,000; J. A. Vincent.

Okla., Stonewall.—Publishing.—Stonewall Publishing Co. inceptd.; Ira Turner, J. W. Denton, E. C. Perry.

S. C., Darlington.—Engineering and Electrical Contracting.—Engineering Service Co. inceptd.; capital \$5000; James W. Blackwell, Jr., Thomas E. Stokes.

S. C., Greenwood.—Construction.—Welch-Stapp Construction Co. chartered; capital \$10,000; W. M. Welch, Prest.

Tenn., Jellico.—Laundry.—Jellico Laundry Co.; construct building; install machinery.

Tex., Brenham.—Printing.—Brenham Banner Publishing Co., Geo. Neu, Secy.-Mgr.; erect 2-story 25x132-ft. building; fireproof; \$20,000; M. M. Glinn, Archt. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Fort Worth.—Garments.—Worth-Made Garment Co.; increase capital from \$20,000 to \$70,000.

Tex., Amarillo—Incinerator.—City, Lon D. Marra, Mayor; plans installing incinerator; contemplates voting on \$25,000 bonds.

Tex., Freeport—Ship Chandlery.—Gulf Ship Chandlery Co. inceptd.; capital \$10,000; W. B. Riley, Amy C. Riley, Roy Tait.

Tex., Laredo—Publishing.—Laredo Record Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; J. G. Burr.

Tex., Paris—Ice-Cream.—Velvet Ice-Cream Mfg. Co. inceptd.; capital \$20,000; E. J. Hunter, R. L. Bryant, J. R. Mallory.

Tex., San Antonio—Plumbing.—Open Shop Plumbing Co. inceptd.; capital \$15,000; Al C. Jonas, J. Zalmanzig, Otto Zinsmeyer.

Tex., Tyler—Laundry.—Allen Laundry Co. inceptd.; capital \$35,000; T. A. Allen, C. W. Boon, J. L. Bailey.

Va., Bowling Green—Printing.—Progress Printing Co. inceptd.; capital \$5,000; Walter Wilson, Prest.

Va., Portsmouth—Printing.—Printercraft Press inceptd.; capital \$25,000; Geo. O. Diggs, Prest.

W. Va., Bluefield—Cleaning.—National Dry Cleaning Co.; increased capital from \$7500 to \$15,000.

W. Va., Clarksburg—Engineering.—Clarksburg Engineering Co. chartered; capital \$5,000; C. P. Collins, Guy H. Burnside, W. S. Bavel.

### Miscellaneous Factories.

Ala., Mobile—Medicines.—Dave S. Bauer Chemical Co. inceptd.; capital \$30,000; Dave S. Bauer, Richard Inge, J. B. Jacobs.

Ala., Mobile—Ginger Ale.—Wilson Ginger Ale Co. chartered; capital \$20,000; W. J. Wilson, E. B. Peedles, R. M. Weinacker.

Ala., Union Springs—Ice-Cream, etc.—C. D. Pitman; lease building; install machinery; mfr. ice-cream and candy.

Fla., Auburndale—Syrup, etc.—Auburn Cane Syrup Co. inceptd.; capital \$500,000; mfr. table syrup and sugar.

Fla., Bonifay—Turpentine.—J. H. Bullock, U. T. Sawyer; install turpentine stills.

Fla., Tampa—Trousers.—Miller Tailoring & Mfg. Co. inceptd.; capital \$30,000; Morris Miller, Prest.; B. F. Borchardt, Secy., Box 325.

Ga., Athens—Bottling.—Chera-Cola Bottling Co. inceptd.; capital \$49,500; H. W. Dewes, Prest.; \$20,000 mchy. purchased.

Ga., Athens.—Ice Cream.—Joseph Costa Co.; erect 3-story 100x50-ft. ice-cream plant; \$60,000; Captain Barnett, Engr.

Ga., Athens—Bottling.—Ottumwa Coca-Cola Bottling Co. inceptd.; capital \$15,000; L. C. Brown, A. G. Dudley.

Ga., Atlanta—Paper.—Montague Bros.; erect \$220,000 paper mill; W. Z. Williams Co., Contr., Macon, Ga.

Ga., Atlanta—Paints.—Johnson Paint Co., Candler Bldg.; erect 140x100-ft. brick and tile fireproof factory building; \$100,000; install stone mills, mixers and grinders; electric elevators, heating plants, etc.; Hard & Adams, Contrs. (See Machinery Wanted—Tanks.)

Ga., Athens—Brooms.—A. D. Atkinson; construct \$500 broom factory.

Ky., Louisville—Clothing.—O'Koon Brothers' Mfg. Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; Max, Jacob and S. O'Koon.

La., Amesville—Soaps, etc.—Saberton Mfg. Co., J. S. Long, Prest., Tampa, Fla.; build \$500,000 factory for soap and vegetable oils.

La., New Orleans—Creamery, etc.—Behrens Dairy Products Co., 934 Poydras St., organized; E. A. Behrens, Prest.; succeeds Southern Creamery Co.; erect 150x63-ft. brick building; install 6000-lb. hourly capacity milk mchy., 5 to 20-ton capacity ice plant, pasteurizing and bottling outfit, butter-

making mchy.; bids until Mch. 1. (See Machinery Wanted—Creamery Machinery.)

La., New Orleans—Creamery, etc.—Behrens Dairy Products Co., 934 Poydras St., organized; F. A. Behrens, Prest.; succeeds Southern Creamery Co.; erect 150x63-ft. brick building; install 6000 lbs. hourly capacity milk mchy. bids until Mch. 1. (See Machinery Wanted—Creamery Machinery.)

Md., Baltimore—Clothing.—Bell Clothing Corp., Howard and Baltimore Sts., chartered; capital \$200,000; Louis, Max and Jesse Fine.

Md., Baltimore—Candy.—Wandell Chocolate Co., 11 E. Lexington St., inceptd.; capital \$250,000; Lewis S. Wandell, Benton Clement, Hans Owens. (Lately noted.)

Md., Cumberland—Candy.—Cumberland Candy Mfg. Co.; erect brick addition.

Md., Hagerstown—Shirtwaists.—Jacob I. Kline & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; establish branch shirtwaist factory.

Md., Baltimore—Clothing.—Henry Sonneborn & Co., 536 W. Pratt St.; construct \$70,000 plant addition.

Md., Baltimore—Stationers.—Falconer Co., Chas. E. Falconer, Prest., Gay and Water Sts.; erect 8-story reinforced concrete, brick-facade, daylight-type, L-shaped plant addition; floor space 45,000 sq. ft.; Smith & May, Archts., Calvert Bldg.

Md., Baltimore—Butterine.—A. H. Kuhleman & Co., 2961 Frederick Ave.; erect 3-story 200x75-ft. brick and stone factory building; \$100,000; Wm. C. Schanabel, Engr., Pleasant and Davis Sts.; W. L. and G. H. O'Shea, Contrs., New York. (Lately noted.)

Md., Baltimore—Bakery.—Federal Baking Co., 223 N. Eutaw St.; improve building; install store front; Roystone-Craig Engr. Co., \$10 Equitable Bldg.

Md., Baltimore—Paper Bags.—Columbia Paper Bag Co., 921 Fort Ave.; erect several stories 87x40-ft. brick and concrete addition.

Mo., Jonesboro—Cigars.—Edmond J. Clark, Poplar Bluff; establish cigar factory.

N. C., Charlotte—Carbonic Acid Gas.—General Carbonic Co., New York; establish \$500,000 branch carbonic acid gas factory; brick construction with concrete foundations for towers, etc.; Alfred C. Betts, Local Mgr.

N. C., Durham—Tobacco.—Venable Tobacco Co.; erect 160x42-ft. concrete and tile construction building; slag roof; wooden floor; steam heat; electric lighting and elevators; redrying tobacco; W. Underwood, Contr.

N. C., High Point—Cigars, etc.—Southern Cigar & Tobacco Co. inceptd.; capital \$100,000; H. A. Moffitt, R. R. Mann, R. E. Snow.

N. C., Franklin—Tannic Acid.—Union Tanning Co., 17 Battery Pl., New York; build factory for tannic acid; plans not completed. (Supersedes recent item.)

N. C., Mocksville.—Davie Supply Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; J. S. Daniel, H. M. Harris, J. M. Everhart.

N. C., Raleigh—Tobacco.—Stallings-Davis Tobacco Co.; establish redrying and stemming plant. (Lately noted inceptd., capital \$100,000.)

Okla., Oklahoma City—Stoneware.—March Stoneware Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; C. M. and N. J. March, B. R. Hutson.

N. C., Reidsville—Toilet Products.—American Products Co., R. B. Stone, Prest.; lease building; install water stills, liquid and powder-filling machines, mixers, etc.; later build plant. Lately noted chartered. (See Machinery Wanted—Still; Filling Machines; Mixers; Sifters.)

N. C., Scotland Neck—Bottling.—Brown Bot-

tling Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; R. L. Brown, J. J. Pittman, A. Paul Kitchen.

Okla., Enid—Foundry Products.—Oklahoma Foundry Products Co. inceptd.; capital \$85,000; T. M. Ragan, J. P. Burke.

Okla., Enid—Puritan Products Co. inceptd.; capital \$100,000; J. W. Parker, D. E. Denneen.

Okla., Enid—Vegetable Oils.—Enid Vegetable Oil Refining Co. inceptd.; capital \$20,000; G. H. Aveaenes, R. L. Simpson, W. C. Metcalfe.

Okla., Miami.—Brown Mfg. Co. inceptd.; capital \$5,000; S. S. Potter, Clyde Coon, Jas. T. Gates.

Okla., Red Fork—Carbon Products.—Sunlight Carbon Co.; purchased 8-acre site; establish carbon by-products factory; mfr. dry cells, motion-picture projectors, arc lamps, etc.

Okla., Oklahoma City—Bottling.—Consumers' Ice & Bottling Co.; remodel buildings; \$5,000.

Okla., Poteau—Plate Glass.—Le Flore Plate Glass Co.; erect \$300,000 plant.

S. C., Beaufort—Bottling.—Coca-Cola Bottling Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; S. P. McDaniel, Beaufort; T. J. McDaniel, Walterboro, S. C.

S. C., Charleston—Lubricators.—Alenite Lubricator Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; W. O. Quick, Charleston; August Quick, Brooklyn, New York.

S. C., Chester—Ice Cream.—C. T. Hollinger, Rome, Ga.; T. L. Pearson, Laurel, Miss.; establish ice-cream plant; daily capacity 500 gals.

S. C., Columbia—Batteries.—Capital Storage Battery Co. inceptd.; capital \$40,000; W. B. Mitchell.

Tenn., Bluff City—Overalls.—Head-Lipscomb-McCormick Co., Bristol, Tenn.; erect building; install 50 to 75 machines.

Tenn., Chattanooga—Candy.—Bennett-Hubbard Candy Co., S. H. Hubbard, Mgr., 234 E. 11th St.; increased capital to \$200,000; install 50x25-ft. workroom, 25x25 and 15x18-ft. stockrooms for chocolates; refrigerated and air conditioned; equipment cost \$25,000; W. L. Fleisher & Co., Contrs. for refrigeration and air conditioning, 31 Union Sq. W., New York; Armstrong Cork & Insulation Co., Contr. for insulation, Atlanta, Ga.

Tenn., Jellico—Overall.—Big Ben Overall Co.; plans erection \$30,000 factory addition.

Tenn., Jellico—Raincoats.—American Raincoat Co. organized; capital \$50,000; J. D. Rosenfield, Prest.-Mgr.; erect 80x75-ft. brick building; bids until Mch. 1; \$1250 mchy. purchased.

Tenn., Knoxville—Carbon Remover.—Karp-Pep Mfg. Co. inceptd.; capital \$100,000; R. G. Wright, John Sonner, W. O. Toole, Sales Mgr.

Tenn., Memphis—Battery Parts.—Battery Parts Mfg. Co., 460 N. 2d St., organized; E. G. Ashley, Prest.; R. R. Thomas, Secy.-Mgr.; erect mill-construction building; install \$5000 machinery; battery parts. Lately noted inceptd., capital \$5,000. (See Machinery Wanted—Battery Machinery.)

Tenn., Maryville—Ice-Cream.—Mono Ice-Cream Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; establish ice-cream mfg. plant; daily output 500 gals.; John H. Mitchell, Local Mgr.

Tex., Orange—Glass Jars.—Max G. Hansen, Beaumont, Tex., wires Manufacturers Record; Contemplate organizing \$300,000 company; build \$100,000 plant, with annual output 120,000 gross fruit jars; Orange investors to be managers. (Lately noted to organize glass works company.)

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned, if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Tex., Waco—Shoes.—Tyne's Shoe Co., 509 Main St., Fort Worth, Tex.; erect branch shoe factory; initial daily capacity, 1000 prs.; Edgar M. Graft, Gen. Mgr., 220 Provident Bldg., Waco. Lately noted contemplated. (See Machinery Wanted—Shoe Machinery.)

Va., Bristol—Harness.—Moore-Earhart Co., 661 State St.; rebuild burned factory; loss \$5000.

Va., Damascus—Overalls.—Head-Liscomb-McCormick Co., Bristol, Va.; establish 100-machine plant. (Supersedes recent item.)

Tex., Houston—Candy.—W. H. Irvin; erect \$400,000 candy factory and ice plant addition on ship channel; 4-story-and-basement 120x58-ft. reinforced concrete factory building, adjoining present ice-cream plant; install mch.; total cost \$250,000. (See Ice and Cold-Storage Plants.)

Va., Martinsville—Tobacco.—Sparrow Gravelly Tobacco Co.; increase capital from \$50,000 to \$200,000.

Va., Newport News—Milk Products.—Sanitary Milk Products Co., 24th St. and Virginia Ave.; erect 2-story 40x31-ft. engine locker-rooms; McKee, Williams & Pettibone, Archts., 225 28th St.; M. M. Fitzhugh, Consult. Engr., care Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co.; Harwood & Moss, Gen. Contrs., Law Bldg.

Va., Norfolk—Beverages.—Whistle Bottling Co.; increased capital from \$50,000 to \$150,000.

Va., Tazewell—Ginger Ale.—Tazewell Mfg. Co. inceptd.; capital \$250,000 to \$300,000; W. A. Scott; rebuild burned bottling plant; mch. ordered.

W. Va., Charleston—Ice-cream Cones.—Victory Cone Co. inceptd.; capital \$30,000; Theodore Taylor.

W. Va., Charleston—Cones.—Victory Cone Co., 101 Lovell St.; organized; capital \$3000; Anthony G. Simon, Prest.-Secy.; J. A. Jones, Mgr.; rent building; install \$2565 ice-cream-cone mch.; mfr. ice-cream cones. (Lately noted inceptd.)

W. Va., Huntington—Glass Tumblers.—Huntington Tumbler Co.; erect 1-story 278x82-ft. brick factory building; A. F. Dickey, Archt.

W. Va., Northfork—Bakery.—White House Bakery Co.; increased capital from \$20,000 to \$50,000.

W. Va., Wheeling—Glass.—Central Glass Works, Howard Hazlett, Prest.; plans installing gas plant.

W. Va., Wheeling—Ice-Cream.—Imperial Ice Co., W. M. B. Sine, Gen. Mgr.; erect 4-story 60x55-ft. building and wing 43x21 ft. for ice-cream plant; brick, with reinforced concrete floor and roof; engine-room; McCormick Co., Archt.-Engr., Century Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Archt. taking bids.

### Motor Cars, Garages, Tires, Etc.

Ala., Birmingham—Garage.—Cruse-Crawford Mfg. Co., J. H. Cruse, Jr.; erect 150x140-ft. garage; fireproof; \$130,000; Smallman Bruce, Constr. Co., Contr.; Warren & Knight, Archts.

Ala., Mobile—Tractors.—Mobile Tractor Co. inceptd.; capital \$1,000,000; F. J. Ryan, Prest.; A. L. Herbert, Secy.; Walter S. Gaines, Jr. (Lately noted to erect building.)

Ala., Mobile—Automobiles.—Pat Byrne Automobile Co. inceptd.; capital \$5000; Pat Byrne, P. D. Beville, J. H. Lyons.

Ark., Little Rock—Automobile Manufacturing.—Curtis Motor Car Co., A. W. Sloss, Secy.-Mgr., 29-33 Urquhart Bldg.; erect 300x600-ft. factory; fireproof; Bliss & Co., Archts. (Lately noted.)

Fla., Daytona—Garage.—La Rue Williams, John V. Miner; erect garage; 9000 sq. ft. floor space.

Fla., Key West—Garage.—Trevor & Morris; build 150x50-ft. garage.

Fla., Miami—Automobiles.—Florida Motor Co. chartered; capital \$500,000; W. H. Andrews, Prest.

Fla., Miami—Garage.—Dodge Car Rental & Taxi Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; Robert Reed, Prest., Bedford, Ind.; O. W. McConnell, V.-P.; David Reed, Secy.-Treas., both Miami, Fla.

Fla., Sanford—Automobiles.—Wight Bros. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; R. B. Wight, Prest.; G. W. McLaughlin, V.-P.; W. H. Wight, Secy.-Treas.

Fla., Tampa—Garage.—J. C. Davis; erect 1-story 50x100-ft. garage; \$20,000.

Ga., Griffin—Automobiles.—Griffin Automotive Co.; erect 60x120-ft. building; brick; hollow tile; graveled roof; steam heat; automatic sprinklers; plate-glass windows; Mentz & Reid, Archts., Atlanta.

Ky., Louisville—Automobiles.—Third Avenue Motor Co. inceptd.; capital \$30,000; Stewart W. Strader, Henry B. Relling, Frank L. Barth.

Ky., Shepherdsville—Garage.—Bullitt County Garage & Light Co. inceptd.; capital \$6000; Frank Goldsmith, N. B. Trunnell, S. G. Daugherty.

La., Shreveport—Garage.—Yellow Cab Co.; will occupy 1-story 150x80-ft. building; \$50,000; to be erected by S. A. and C. M. Dickson; W. H. Werner, Contr.

Md., Baltimore—Garage, etc.—Barrett Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; build garage, storage tanks, etc.; facilities for roofing products, road-building materials, etc.

Md., Baltimore—Garage.—Edward Blum, Esplanade Apts.; erect garage.

Miss., Jackson—Trucks.—Republic Motor Sales Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; Nathan Goldstein, J. E. Foster, Leon Fletcher.

Miss., Jackson—Automobiles.—Republic Motor Sales Co. chartered; capital \$26,000; J. E. Foster.

Miss., Laurel—Garage.—W. H. Daniel Auto Co.; erect garage.

Mo., Kansas City—Motor Cars.—Simon-Wiles Motors organized; LeRoy S. Simons, Richard E. Wiles; erect 8-story 100x117½-ft. building; structural steel; concrete; faced with tapestry brick and stone trimming; total cost \$300,000; Pratt-Thompson Constr. Co. has contract for three stories; \$125,000; Geo. Fuller Green, Archt., 424 Rialto Bldg. (Lately noted.)

Mo., Kansas City—Garage.—Tri-State Motor Co., E. G. Mura, Prest.; build 103x71-ft. 2-story garage; \$50,000.

N. C., Charlotte—Automobiles.—Burwell-Walker Co., A. Burwell, Prest., 211 S. Church St.; remodel 87x200-ft. building; \$100,000; mill construction; Blythe & Isenhour, Contrs.; Louis H. Asbury, Archt.; Jno. F. Blythe, Constr. Engr. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Charlotte—Garage.—Burwell-Walker Co.; erect 4-story 175x86-ft. garage; \$60,000; Louis H. Asbury, Archt., Realty Bldg.; Blythe & Isenhour, Contrs. (Lately noted to erect \$200,000 garage.)

N. C., Charlotte—Garage.—C. C. Coddington, 432 W. Trade St.; erect 6-story 90x198-ft. garage; fireproof; reinforced steel and concrete; stone and ornamental brick finish; 100,000 sq. ft. floor space; 2 freight and 1 passenger elevators; water-cooling system; steam heating plant; compressed-air chutes; repair shop, etc.; \$350,000; Albert Kahn, Archt., Detroit, Mich. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Salisbury—Service Station.—Rouzer Garage Co., H. A. Rouzer, Prest.-Treas.; erect 3-story 66x198-ft. service station; reinforced concrete; fireproof; \$100,000; A. R. Lazenby, Contr.; Chas. C. Hook, Archt. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Haskell—Garage.—J. O. Dowdy Motor Co., J. O. Dowdy, Mgr.; erect 1-story 75x140-ft. garage; brick; steel roof; install motors, air compressor, drills, etc. (Lately noted to erect.)

Okla., Tulsa—Automobiles.—Fred Shaw Motor Co. inceptd.; capital \$100,000; Fred Shaw, W. O. Dickenson, C. W. Cain.

Okla., Tulsa—Garage.—C. H. Seger, E. T. Everard, care Producers' State Bank; erect 60x180-ft. garage; fireproof; \$30,000; E. T. Everard, Contr. (Lately noted.)

S. C., Charleston—Automobiles.—Etiwan Automobile Co. inceptd.; capital \$25,000; J. A. Patla, E. J. Colyer.

S. C., Marion—Automobiles.—Marion Motor Co. inceptd.; capital \$20,000; W. H. Cross.

Tenn., Memphis—Auto Top.—Tennessee Automobile Top & Painting Co. inceptd.; capital \$15,000; John E. Shipp, John E. Levy, J. W. Young.

Tenn., Memphis—Garage.—H. P. Hurt; erect 1-story garage; brick; \$54,000; J. B. Moody, Contr.

Tex., Austin—Automobiles.—Bright Motor Co., Wm. H. Bright, Propr., 204 E. 5th St.; erect 46x160-ft. 2-story building; mill construction; \$40,000; O. A. Ashley, Contr.; Edward C. Kreisle, Archt. (Supersedes recent item.)

Tex., Bay City—Tractors.—S. C. Creech Co.; erect 1-story 50x140-ft. building; brick; tile; \$10,000; J. E. Large, Archt. (See Machinery Wanted—Metal Sash.)

Tex., Dallas—Motors.—Try-Angle Motor Co. inceptd.; capital \$40,000; W. L. Diamond, R. C. Chittim, I. T. Hill.

Tex., Kingsville—Garage.—Gulf Coast Motor Co.; build garage and service station.

Tex., San Marcos—Filling Station.—Columbia Refining Co.; erect filling station on 80x100-ft. site; fireproof; \$10,000.

Tex., San Antonio—Automobile Mfg.—Columbia Motors Co., J. C. Bayerline, Prest.; erect factory.

Va., Alexandria—Auto Tops.—Acme Automobile Top Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; Edwin C. Jones, Prest.; James A. Purcell, Secy.; Jos. A. Kearney; all Washington, D. C.

Va., Martinsville—Automobiles.—Martinsville Motor Co. chartered; capital \$25,000; C. V. Ferguson, Secy.

Va., Norfolk—Accessories.—Gray & Slaughter inceptd.; capital \$15,000; W. E. Slaughter, Prest.; E. W. Gray, Secy.

Va., Norfolk—Accessories.—Southern Branch Motor Corp. chartered; capital \$50,000; C. W. Hornegay, Prest.; A. T. McDonald, Secy.

Va., Richmond—Tires.—Bell Tire & Rubber Co. inceptd.; capital \$50,000; R. J. Bell, Prest.

Va., Radford—Garage.—Pulaski Buick Co.; build large garage.

W. Va., Fairmont—Garage.—Fairmont Motor Car Co. organized; R. M. Morgan, Prest.-Mgr.; L. B. Morgan, Secy.-Treas.; plans garage, service station and showroom; fireproof construction; install lathes, planer, drill, emery grinders and presses. Lately noted inceptd., capital \$50,000. (See Machinery Wanted—Machine Tools.)

### Road and Street Construction.

Ala., Florida—City, J. A. Redding, Clk.; construct 31,000 sq. yds. pavement; 22,500 sq. yds. sidewalks; brick; sheet asphalt; bituminous concrete or concrete, with curb, gutters, storm drainage, etc.; bids until Feb. 24; J. B. McCrary Co., Engr., Atlanta, Ga. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Ala., Montgomery—City, J. L. Cobbs, Treas.;



construct 44,000 sq. yds. paving; gravel; Hodgson & Jones, have contract for curbing, guttering, storm sewers, etc., at \$49,267.54; H. A. Washington, City Engr. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Ark., Fayetteville.—Washington County Commissioners; construct 53 mi. road; macadam; Phillips Spoke Co., Contr., Osage, Ark.

Ark., Mena.—Polk County Highway Improvement Dist. No. 1, Ira O. Smith, Secy.; construct 49.03 mi. gravel road; 75,138 cu. yds. gravel, 3,466 cu. yds. reinforced and plain concrete, 321,822 excavation, 3977 ft. 15, 18 and 24-in. corrugated pipe, 439 ft. 1½, 2 and 4-in. galvanized pipe, 2683 sq. yds. riprap; bids until Feb. 26; Southwest Engineering Co., Engr., Farmers & Merchants' Bank Bldg.

Ark., Van Buren.—City, Improvement Dist. No. 3, W. J. Martin, Mayor; pave 23 mi. streets; \$80,000 available; W. L. Winters, Contractor, Fort Smith, Ark. (Lately noted.)

Fla., Bronson.—Levy County Comms., Cedar Keys Dist.; construct 16 mi. road; bids until Feb. 25; D. Frazier Thomas, Engr., Gainesville, Fla. (Lately noted voted \$100,000 bonds.)

Fla., Daytona.—City; construct 10 mi. streets; widths 15, 20, 24 and 30 ft.; \$450,000; bids about Apr. 1; J. B. McCrary Engineering Corp., Engr., Atlanta, Ga. Previously noted. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Fla., Florida.—City; construct 17,000 sq. yds. hard-surfaced streets; \$80,000; bids until Feb. 24; J. B. McCrary Engineering Corp., Engr., Atlanta, Ga. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Ga., Adel.—Cook County Comms., E. M. Mathis, Chrmn.; construct 14.79 mi. paved road; National Highway; Georgia Federal-aid Project No. 99; 138,860.4 sq. yds. paving; 1177.5 ft. vitrified clay pipe, 15, 18, 24 and 30-in.; 745.11 cu. yds. concrete; 17,092 lbs. reinforcing steel; 329,689.10 cu. yds. excavation; bids until Mch. 16; H. S. Jaudon Engineering Co., Engr., Elberton, Ga.

Ga., Moultrie.—City, J. S. Johnson, Mayor; pave streets; \$200,000; O. H. Lang, Engr. (Lately noted voting bonds.)

Ky., Covington.—State Road Comsn., Joe Boggs, Commr., Frankfort, Ky.; construct 3 mi. road from Erlanger to Florence; \$89,000; Bostine & Lowry, Contrs.

Ky., Madisonville.—Hopkins County Commissioners, W. W. Crick, Judge; construct 7½ mi. Federal and State-aid roads; hard-surfaced; \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 available; bids in Mch.; changed date from Feb.; J. V. Poole, County Roads Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Ky., Smithland.—Livingston County Commissioners; construct roads; voted \$500,000 bonds.

La., New Orleans.—State Highway Dept.; construct first link of New Orleans-Hammond Highway; 14 ft. wide, 8-in. gravel surfacing; T. S. Womack, Contr., Kentwood, La.; \$59,582.80.

Miss., Clarksdale.—City Comms.; improve street, water and light plants; contemplate vote on \$500,000 bonds.

Miss., Monticello.—Lawrence County Commissioners; construct gravel roads in Dist. No. 4; voted bonds.

Miss., Natchez.—Adams County Supvrs.; construct 3.6 mi. State Trunk road between Natchez and Fayette; Federal-aid Project No. 80; 30,000 cu. yds. excavation; 5700 cu. yds. gravel; \$290,000 available; Gano & McKelthen, Contrs., Woodville, Miss., and Natchez, Miss.; L. M. Shumaker, Project Engr., Natchez. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Miss., Yazoo City.—Highway Comsn. Dist. No. 5, Yazoo County, E. B. Crawford, Chrmn., care of R. R. Norquist; improve 10 mi. Lake George-Patosi road; 41,250 cu. yds. grading;

185 cu. yds. reinforced concrete culverts; bids until March 1; M. H. James, Engr., Sumner, Miss. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Mo., Doniphan.—Ripley County Comms.; resurface 11 mi. highway, 20 ft. wide; J. T. Johnson, Engr.

Mo., Independence.—Jackson County Commissioners; let contracts: W. A. Ross, \$15,240, 1¼ mi. Holmes St. extension, grading and macadam work; \$27,447.40, grade and drain 1¼ mi. Courtney-Atherton Rd.; \$18,915, grade 2 mi. Dickinson Rd.; Charles Gidinsky, \$5298, grade and macadamize ¼ mi. extension of Prospect Ave.; \$3265, improve 2 blocks Woodland Ave.

Mo., St. Joseph.—Board Public Works; paving contracts: Metropolitan Paving Co., \$54,401.00, resurface from Montero to Atchinson St.; Land Constr. Co., \$2229.50, resurface between Patee and Olive; \$10,771, resurface between Messanie and Patee.

Mo., Kansas City.—Board Public Works let contracts: J. E. Welch, \$22,685, pave Bales Ave., Troost Ave., from 31st to 33d, \$5.20 sq. yd.; Hoover Bros., \$6896.50, Chelsea Ave.; Glennon & Keeler, \$2449.72, Tracy Ave., Main Ave., \$7.26 sq. yd.; James O'Connor & Sons, \$6344.32, Dauphin Ave.; Grey Paving & Material Co., \$5.25 sq. yd., Troost Ave., from 12th to 13th St.

Mo., Liberty.—Clay County Comms.; 10.6 mi. grading, paving and bridging one section; 13.07 mi. in one section; \$630,000 available; construction by county; E. M. Staylor, Engr. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

N. C., Benson.—Town, L. Gilbert, Clk.; construct 25,000 sq. yds. sheet asphalt or bitulithic pavement on 5-in. concrete base; 15,000 lin. ft. concrete curb and gutter; 10,000 sq. yds. sidewalk; bids until Feb. 16; Gilbert C. White, Engr., Durham, N. C. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

N. C., Concord.—Cabarrus County Comms.; construct 2 mi. roads between Glass and Kannapolis; bitulithic surface with concrete foundation; \$64,000; contract let.

N. C., Dobson.—State Highway Dept., Raleigh, N. C.; construct road from Danbury to Dobson, Surrey County; 30 ft. wide; 10-in. sand-clay top dressing; contract let.

N. C., Lillington.—Harnett County Comms., Averaasboro Township, B. O. Townsend, Chrmn.; construct roads; \$50,000 bonds.

N. C., Raleigh.—State Highway Comsn.; construct 8.8 mi. hard-surfaced highway between Rocky Mount and Nashville; concrete base and Topeka surface; \$292,000; R. G. Lassiter Co., Contr.

N. C., Winston-Salem.—Cobb-Noble Co., Wachovia Bank Bldg.; street grading in subdivision; 7000 cu. yds.; bids until Feb. 10; later let contracts for water and sewer connections, cement sidewalks, etc.; Spink & Edwards, Engrs. (See Machinery Wanted—Street Grading.)

Okla., Ada.—City Comms.; pave 65 blocks streets; \$500,000; Johnson & Benham, Conslt. Engrs., Firestone Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Okla., Bartlesville.—Commr. Highways, Henry Wood, Commr.; construct 7 mi. hard-surfaced road; bids opened Feb. 11. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

Okla., Lawton.—City; plans 2 mi. paving; S. A. Jayner, Engr.

Okla., Oklahoma City.—City; repair paving on Reno and other avenues; \$105,618.50; Western Paving Co., Contr.; B. H. Hart, Engr.

Okla., Pawhuska.—City; pave streets; \$1,000,000; J. M. Buckley, City Engr.

Okla., Tulsa.—Tulsa County Comms.; grade and lay concrete on 28 mi. highway, 18 ft. wide, including 11 mi. draining; bids in March; D. W. Patton Co., Engr.

S. C., Newberry.—City, Eugene S. Blense, Mayor; pave streets; vote on \$100,000 bonds. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Engineers; Road Machinery.)

S. C., Union.—Highway Comsn. Union Township, E. W. Stone, Secy.; construct 4.77 mi. Sardis road; 11,665 cu. yds. topsoil; 26,194 cu. yds. excavation; 2.29 mi. Santuc road; 5601 cu. yds. topsoil; 7105 cu. yds. excavation; 2.01 mi. Jonesville road; 4907 cu. yds. topsoil; 5676 cu. yds. excavation; bids until Feb. 12; W. B. Deneen, Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

S. C., Union.—Union Township Highway Comsn., E. W. Stone, Secy.; construct 2202 sq. yds. 4-ft. concrete sidewalks at Monarch and Ottarway mills; bids until Feb. 12; W. B. Deneen, Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Tenn., Humboldt.—City; construct asphalt and penetration streets; \$150,000; bids until Mch. 15; changed date from Feb. 1; J. H. Weatherford, Engr., 64 Porter Bldg., Memphis, Tenn. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Tenn., Tullahoma.—City, J. W. Harton, Mayor; pave streets; \$50,000 bonds; bids about Mch. 10. Lately noted. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

Tex., Hillsboro.—Hill County Comms., R. T. Burns, County Judge; construct 11.75 mi. gravel surfacing highway on Hillsboro-Waco Rd.; Hicks & Smith, Contrs., San Angelo, Tex., \$115,321.58; 7 mi. Hillsboro-Cleburne Rd., 13,037 cu. yds. gravel surfacing; McElreath & Rogers, Contrs., Corsicana, Tex., \$52,902.84; Bryant & Huffman, Civil Engrs., Hillsboro, and 217 Littlefield Bldg., Austin, Tex. (Bids lately noted.)

Tex., Palestine.—City; pave streets; contemplated. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Wharton.—Wharton County Comms., W. G. Daves, Judge; construct roads; \$643,000 bonds.

Va., Bristol.—City, R. G. Rigsby, Mgr.; construct 20,000 sq. yds. paving; sheet asphalt on 5-in. concrete base; \$100,000; Municipal Paving & Constr. Co., Contr.; Anderson & Christie, Engrs. (Lately noted inviting bids.)

Va., Roanoke.—City; W. P. Hunter, Mgr.; expend \$350,000 for sidewalk, street and sewer improvements in 1920; voted \$500,000 bonds for street improvements, \$250,000 bonds for sewers and drains. (Supersedes recent item.)

W. Va., Charleston.—Kanawha County Commissioners, L. C. Massey, Clk.; grade and drain 2.6 mi. Elk River Rd.; bids until Mch. 2. Supersedes recent item. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

W. Va., Fairmont.—Marion County Commissioners, A. G. Martin, Clerk; construct 20.5 mi. roads in Paw Paw, Lincoln and Grant Dist.; brick; concrete; bituminous macadam; bids until Mch. 4. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

W. Va., Grafton.—Taylor County Comms.; construct roads; vote Mch. 23 on \$1,000,000 bonds.

W. Va., Fayetteville.—Fayette County Comms., C. E. Mahan, Clerk; grade and drain 13 mi. road in Mt. Cove and Quinnimont Dist.; bids until Mch. 8; J. K. McGrath, Road Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

W. Va., Fayetteville.—Fayette County Comms., C. E. Mahan, Clerk; grade and drain 11.2 mi. earth road in four sections of Kanawha Dist.; bids until Mch. 8; Philip Konrad, Engr., Kanawha Falls, W. Va. (See Machinery Wanted—Road Construction.)

W. Va., Buckhannon.—Upshur County, Ernest Phillips, Clerk; construct 9.36 mi. 16-ft. cement-concrete pavement on streets

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and roads leading from city; 74,000 sq. yds. grading; bids until Mch. 1; Claude Burr. County Road Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Paving.)

W. Va., Huntington.—Cabell County Commissioners; construct roads; contemplate voting on \$600,000 bonds.

W. Va., Huntington.—Cabell County Commissioners; construct roads; contemplate \$600,000 bonds.

W. Va., Union.—Monroe County Commrs.; construct roads in Wolf Dist.; vote Feb. 26 on bonds.

W. Va., Wayne.—Wayne County Commrs.; construct roads; vote Apr. 7 on \$200,000 bonds.

### Sewer Construction.

Ala., Montgomery.—City; construct storm sewers, curbing and gutters; \$49,267.54; H. A. Washington, Engr.; Hodgson & Jones, Contrs.

Ga., Atlanta.—City, H. L. Collier, Chrmn. of Construction; construct 7565 lin. ft. 8, 12 and 15-in. sewer pipe; \$15,511.85.

Ga., Moultrie.—City, J. S. Johnson, Mayor; extend sewer system; voted \$10,000 bonds; O. H. Lang, Engr. (Lately noted.)

Mo., Springfield.—City; construct \$14,331.11 sewer system in Dist. No. 8, section 6; John Spandri, Contr.

N. C., Burlington.—City, E. B. Horner, Mayor; extend sewer system; \$195,000 bonds.

N. C., Benson.—City, L. Gilbert, Clk.; construct sewer system; \$35,000 bonds.

N. C., Bessemer.—City; construct sewer system; voted \$45,000 bonds. Address The Mayor. (Lately noted to vote.)

N. C., Graham.—Town, R. L. Holmes, Mayor; construct \$150,000 sewer system; has not engaged engineer. (Lately noted voted bonds.)

Okla., Ada.—City Commrs.; extend sewer and water systems; construct sanitary lateral sewers in Dists. Nos. 8, 9 and 10; construct sewage-disposal tanks and contract beds, sludge beds, storm sewers; bids until Feb. 17; Johnson & Benham, Conslt. Engrs., Firestone Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. (See Machinery Wanted—Sewers.)

Okla., Ardmore.—Confederate Soldiers' Home; install sewer system; Chas. P. Nieder, Archt.-Conslt. Engr., Empress Theater Bldg., Oklahoma City.

Okla., Cleveland.—City, O. P. Mauck, Mayor; extend sewer system; bids until Feb. 26. Previously noted voting bonds. (See Machinery Wanted—Sewers.)

Okla., Haskell.—City; extend sewer system; vote Feb. 9 on \$10,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Okla., Oklahoma City.—State School for Girls; install sewer system; Chas. P. Nieder, Archt.-Conslt. Engr., Empress Theater Bldg., Oklahoma City.

S. C., Edgefield.—City, J. G. Edwards, Mayor; construct sewer system, 8 mi., with concrete sewage-disposal works; \$57,955; J. Newton Johnston, Engr., Edgefield, S. C., and Wilmington, N. C.; Howerton & Tirsway, Contrs., Asheville, N. C. (Lately noted bids until Jan. 27.)

Tex., Amarillo.—City, Lon D. Marrs, Mayor; plans construction storm sewers; contemplates voting on \$50,000 to \$75,000 bonds; plans construction sanitary sewers; contemplates voting on \$30,000 to \$40,000 bonds.

Tex., Bryan.—City, John M. Lawrence, Mayor; construct sewer system and 100,000-gal. daily capacity disposal plant; 19,100 ft. 6 to 12-in. pipe; bids until Feb. 24; J. C. Nagle, Conslt. Engr., College Station, Tex. Supersedes recent item. (See Machinery Wanted—Sewers, etc.)

Va., Roanoke.—City, W. P. Hunter, Mgr.; plans expending \$350,000 in 1920 for sewer, street and sidewalk improvements.

### Shipbuilding Plants.

Ala., Mobile.—Steel Vessels.—Mobile Shipbuilding Co.; plans 25 to 40 per cent capacity increase.

Miss., Pascagoula.—Steel Ships.—International Shipbuilding Co., I. Schiadont, Gen. Mgr.; enlarge and modernize plant; equip to build steel ships; abandon wood vessels.

N. C., Elizabeth City.—Steel Ships.—Elizabeth City Iron Works & Supply Co.; build shipbuilding and repair plant; 670-ft. river front; \$100,000.

### Telephone Systems.

Ala., Mobile.—Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Co., G. C. Bodwen, Dist. Mgr.; expend \$165,000 to improve building and install machinery.

Ky., Boyce.—Boyce Telephone Co. inceptd.; capital \$2500; S. E. Duncan, A. J. Justice, J. B. Lightfoot.

N. C., Hickory.—Hickory Telephone Co. inceptd.; capital \$300,000; J. A. Martin, Geo. N. Hutton, E. G. Menzies.

Okla., Lenora.—Lenora Telephone Co. inceptd.; capital \$3000; J. B. Frazee.

S. C., Hampton.—Hampton Telephone Co. inceptd.; capital \$10,000; M. F. Thomas, J. L. Holland.

### Textile Mills.

Ga., Griffin.—Hosiery.—Kincaid Knitting Mills; increased capital from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Ga., Rome.—Cotton Duck.—Anchor Duck Mills, J. A. Glover, Prest., E. Main St.; erect 85,000 sq. ft. brick and concrete, composition roof, maple floor plant addition; \$200,000; electric power; Lockwood, Greene & Co., Engrs.-Archts., Healy Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., and Boston, Mass.; J. F. Dupree Sons Co., Gen. Contr., Rome. (Previously noted.)

Ga., Marietta.—Hosiery Yarns.—Marietta Cotton Mills organized; establish 3000-spindle mill; monthly output 15,000 lbs. yarn.

Ky., Paducah.—Hosiery.—Paducah Hosiery Co.; increased capital from \$48,000 to \$100,000.

Md., Frederick.—Hosiery.—Union Mfg. Co., A. C. Zimmerman, Mgr., E. Patrick St.; erect 1-story 120x33-ft. factory addition; Roy W. Pool, Contr. for masonry and carpentering, Rosemont Ave.

Miss., Winona.—Cotton Products.—Montgomery Cotton Mills chartered; capital, \$50,000; J. W. Sanders, S. W. Weiss.

N. C., Belmont.—Yarn.—Stowe Spinning Co. chartered; capital \$1,800,000; E. P. Stowe, R. L. Stowe, W. B. Pruett, R. F. Cox.

N. C., Cumberland.—Yarns, etc.—Corley Mills organized; capital \$500,000; Clifton Corley, Prest.; W. E. Du Pre, Secy.-Treas.; purchased Necronett Mills. (Lately noted inceptd. at Fayetteville.)

N. C., Gastonia.—Yarn.—Shuford Mills organized; \$300,000 capital; C. B. Armstrong, Prest.; W. T. Rankin, V.-P.; S. S. Shuford, Secy.-Treas.; build 8000-spindle mill. (Supersedes recent item.)

N. C., Gastonia.—Sheetings, etc.—Loray Mills; improve and enlarge plant; \$1,000,000; increase spindles from 57,000 to 90,000; install small motors, each driving small sections of mchy., to replace steam and big electric motors and drives; construct 150 operatives' bungalows, with dormitories, barber shops, locker-rooms, cafeteria, etc.; establish laundry.

N. C., High Point.—Cotton Products.—

Pickett Cotton Mills, F. M. Pickett, Prest.-Treas.; erect addition; install 15,000 spindles. (See Machinery Wanted—Building Material.)

N. C., Morganton.—Hosiery Yarn.—Valdese Mfg. Co.; increase capital from \$100,000 to \$300,000.

N. C., Mount Holly.—Cotton Yarns.—Catawba Spinning Co., R. F. Craig, Prest.; increased capital from \$200,000 to \$500,000; erect 2-story 190x75-ft. addition; install 6000 additional spindles; mfre. yarns; plans installing comb-ers.

N. C., Mt. Airy.—Cotton Products.—Laurel Bluff Cotton Mills organized; capital \$100,000; R. A. Love, Prest.; increase plant from 1500 to 5000 spindles. (Lately noted inceptd.)

N. C., Rutherfordton.—Yarn.—Dobbins Mfg. Co. chartered; capital \$500,000; B. J. Dobbins, W. A. Harrill, N. C. Harris.

N. C., Mt. Pleasant.—Cotton Products.—Kindley Cotton Mills inceptd.; capital \$200,000; Jno. McCannless, Charles McCannless, both Salisbury, N. C.

N. C., Spindale.—Mercerized Yarns.—Elmore Co. organized; capital \$250,000; S. E. Elmore, Prest.-Treas.; Carl Horn, Secy.; erect building; mchy. purchased. (Lately noted inceptd.)

N. C., Winston-Salem.—Underwear.—P. H. Hanes Knitting Co.; erect 6-story and basement 210x83-ft. addition; reinforced concrete; install mchy. to knit, dye, dry and nap; building and equipment cost \$300,000; men's and boys' underwear; Southern Ferro Concrete Co., Contr., Atlanta, Ga.; Lockwood-Greene & Co., Archts.-Engrs., Boston, Mass., and Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. (Supersedes recent item.)

S. C., Gaffney.—Cotton Products.—W. C. Hamrick; organize \$1,000,000 company to build cotton mill.

S. C., Rock Hill.—Cotton Yarn.—Helen Yarn Mills organized; capital \$150,000; C. B. Armstrong, Prest., Gastonia, N. C.; W. A. Armstrong, V.-P.-Treas., Rock Hill; erect 8s to 20s combed yarn mill; install 3000 spindles; mchy. purchased.

Tenn., Chattanooga.—Hosiery Yarn.—Thatcher Spinning Co., H. S. Thatcher, Secy.-Treas.; plans erection 3-story 312x132-ft. mill and 2-story 116x62-ft. warehouse; reinforced concrete; Turner Construction Co., Contr., New York; individual electric drive; fire-protective apparatus; install 30,000 additional spindles; J. E. Sirrine, Archt.-Engr., Greenville, S. C. (Supersedes recent item.)

Va., Petersburg.—Silk Hosiery.—Petersburg Silk Hosiery Corp. organized; capital \$500,000; Edwin S. Bayer, Prest.; Arthur G. King, Treas.; leased building; install 42 knitting machines, \$300,000 mchy.; electric drive; daily capacity 1800 doz. prs. silk hose. (Lately noted inceptd.)

### Water-Works.

Fla., Clermont.—City; construct water-works; city hall; plans voting on \$35,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Fla., Vero.—City; install water-works; voted \$70,000 bonds. Address The Mayor. (Lately noted to vote.)

Miss., Clarksdale.—City; improve water, light and street systems; contemplates voting \$500,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

N. C., Benson.—City, L. Gilbert, Clk.; construct water-works; \$70,000 bonds.

N. C., Burlington.—City, E. B. Horner, Mayor; extend water-works; \$135,000 bonds.

Okla., Ada.—City Commrs.; extend water and sewer system; construct 2,000,000-gal. reinforced concrete reservoir, pumping station, cover Byrds Mill Springs, levee and protection work, complete system distributing mains in city, supply and force lines; bids

until Feb. 17; Johnson & Benham, Const. Engrs., Firestone Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. (See Machinery Wanted—Water-works Equipment.)

Okla., Cleveland.—City, O. P. Mauck, Mayor; extend water-works; bids until Feb. 26. Previously noted voting bonds. (See Machinery Wanted—Water-works.)

Okla., Frederick.—City, Z. Z. Rogers, Mayor; improve water-works; construct 4½ mi. 12-in. main from pumping station to city; relay 4½ mi. pipe in city; \$150,000 bonds; bids until Feb. 10. (See Machinery Wanted—Piping.)

Okla., Haskell.—City; extend water-works; voted Feb. 9 on \$15,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Okla., Oilton.—City; extend water-works; J. B. Merry and Henry Fulton, Engrs. (Lately noted voting \$40,000 bonds.)

S. C., Edgefield.—City, J. C. Edwards, Mayor; construct water-works; install plant, distribution system, two 6-in. wells, reservoir, etc.; J. Newton Johnston, Engr., Edgefield, S. C., and Wilmington, N. C.; all contracts awarded, total \$78,460. (Lately noted bids until Jan. 27.)

S. C., Estill.—Comms. of Public Works, James Howe, Chrmn.; construct 20x30-ft. concrete reservoir; bids until Feb. 12. (See Machinery Wanted—Reservoir.)

Va., New Castle.—New Castle Water Co. organized; install gravity water system.

Va., Portsmouth.—City, J. T. Hanvey, Mayor; extend water-works; daily capacity 10,000 gals.; \$750,000. (Lately noted.)

W. Va., Weston.—Weston Electric Light, Power & Water Co.; repair and extend water system, remodel electric plant and distribution system; \$50,000; Dan A. Maurer, Const. Engr.; Fairmont Electric Service Co., Contr.; both Fairmont, W. Va.

### Woodworking Plants.

Ark., Cotton Plant.—Stave and Heading.—H. A. Daggett Tight Barrel Stave & Heading Co. organized; H. A. Daggett, Prest. and Gen. Mgr.; H. C. Argo, Secy.; purchased 20-acre site; erect stave and heading plant.

Ark., Helena.—Wagons.—Southwestern Wagon Co.; rebuild burned plant; loss \$25,000.

Ark., Mount Ida.—Heading.—J. F. Hasty Stave Co., Paragould, Ark.; erect heading plant; mchy purchased.

Fla., Jacksonville.—Caskets.—Florida Casket Co. inceptd.; capital \$200,000; E. R. Paris, Secy.-Treas., Jacksonville; N. P. Cannon, Prest., Atlanta, Ga.; R. L. Hardage, V.-P., Charlotte, N. C.; build plant; 210x210-ft. site; mfr. caskets.

Fla., Tampa.—Furniture.—Palm Craft Co.; increased capital from \$25,000 to \$50,000; mfr. furniture from palm stock.

N. C., Mount Olive.—Piano.—Campbell & Harrison Piano Co. inceptd.; capital \$40,000; E. R. Campbell, S. L. Harrison, I. Peele.

N. C., Raleigh.—Office Furniture.—Raleigh Mfg. Co. inceptd.; capital \$125,000; V. C. Moore, H. S. Storr, F. B. Wheeler.

N. C., Raleigh.—Furniture.—Raleigh Mfg. Co. inceptd.; capital \$125,000; V. C. Moore, H. S. Storr, F. B. Wheeler.

Okla., Pauls Valley.—Furniture.—Williamson Furniture Co. inceptd.; capital \$20,000; C. C. Williamson, I. E. Idom, G. P. Lillard.

Tenn., Memphis.—Floorings and Trimmings.—E. L. Bruce Co., F. E. Bruce, Mgr., Little Rock, Ark.; erect 2-story 150x220-ft. plant; brick, concrete, steel; 5 drykilns; storage sheds, etc.; \$500,000; mfr. oak floorings and trimmings; Thrall & Shea, Contr., Lake Charles, La. (Lately noted to build \$500,000 plant, etc.)

W. Va., Clarksburg.—Woodenware.—Domestic Utility Mfg. Co. inceptd.; capital \$10,000; J. T. Gibbons, J. J. Williams, R. E. Brittentine.

W. Va., Parkersburg.—Furniture.—Inter-State Mfg. Co. chartered; capital \$20,000; Martin P. Connolly.

### Fire Damage.

Ala., Opelika.—Alabama Oil & Guano Co.'s plant; loss \$150,000.

Ala., Prattville.—Will Howard's residence, 6 mi. east of Prattville; loss \$20,000.

Ala., Vredenbun.—Vredenbun Lumber Co.'s plant; loss \$150,000.

Ark., Dardanelle.—Cotton-Johnston Sweet Potato Curing Co.'s plant; loss \$60,000.

Ark., Helena.—Southwestern Wagon Co.'s plant; loss \$25,000.

Ark., Little Rock.—Will Whitten's residence.

Ark., Tupelo.—Crittendon & Snapp's gunnery; loss \$15,000.

Fla., Eagle Lake.—N. E. Thornhill's building.

Fla., Groveland.—Edge-Dowling Lumber Co.'s plant.

Ga., Eastland.—J. H. Roberts' residence.

Ga., Louisville.—Sam M. Clark's residence.

Ga., Waynesboro.—L. J. Porter's residence; loss \$12,000.

Ky., Bowling Green.—Callis Bros.' store; McCormick Bldg.; loss \$20,000.

Ky., Bowling Green.—Jesse Sears' residence and outbuilding.

Ky., Clermont.—Catholic Church and rectory buildings. Address Rev. Father J. T. McAleer.

Ky., Goshen.—Stelmo Hotel; loss \$100,000.

La., Plaquemine.—J. H. Pugh's residence.

Md., Baltimore.—Horstmeier Lumber Co.'s

plant, John T. Galvin, Prest., Falls Ave. and Stiles St.

Md., Ocean City.—Cottages of Mrs. D. H. Schmidt, Joseph H. Pilling and Mrs. L. L. Kimball, all Washington, D. C.; W. R. McCabe, Selbyville, Del., and Mrs. George B. Conner, Salisbury, Md.

Mo., Jefferson City.—A. M. Seaber's residence; loss \$10,000.

N. C., Hertford.—Major & Loomis Lumber Co.'s plant; loss \$150,000.

N. C., Hillsboro.—N. W. Brown's building; Victor Allen's dry goods store; loss \$20,000.

Okla., Oklahoma City.—Gus Paul Bldg.

S. C., Anderson.—Frank J. Rhody's residence.

S. C., Greenville.—Frank Barnes' dwelling.

S. C., Haynes, P. O. Spartanburg.—Caldwell & Co.'s oil mill and fertilizer plant; loss \$75,000.

Tex., Beaumont.—Texas Music Co.'s building.

Tex., Cisco.—Jno. Sue's and S. B. Loudens' residences; loss \$25,000.

Va., Bristol.—Moore-Earhart Co.'s factory, 661 State St.; loss \$5000.

Va., Harrisonburg.—High School; loss \$20,000. Address City Board of Education.

Tex., Leonard.—Braley-Ferguson Gin Co.'s plant; loss \$20,000.

Va., Hampton.—Library at National Soldiers' Home; loss \$25,000.

Va., Portsmouth.—Goodrich Hatton's buildings.

Va., Salem.—Carpenter cottage at Baptist Orphanage; loss \$10,000.

W. Va., Iager.—C. L. Minnick, Iager Pocahontas Coal Co., Auvel & Miller, and Henry Bishop's stores; Dr. S. D. Hatfield's store building and residence; J. R. Vaughan, A. J. Ellis, Jennie Ellis and Clarence Justice's dwellings; loss \$150,000.

## BUILDING NEWS

EXPLANATORY.

Buildings costing less than \$10,000 not covered in these reports.

### BUILDINGS PROPOSED

#### Apartment-Houses.

D. C., Washington.—Harry Wardman; erect "Woolwich Apartments," Connecticut Ave. and Woodley Rd.; 7 stories; 85 suites, 1 room and bath to 4 rooms and bath.

Md., Hagerstown.—Fred J. Mack, Megley Bldg., Archt.; alterations to apartment building; 2 stories; brick; \$10,000; H. E. Baker, Mgr.

Mo., Carthage.—Couch Givens Realty Co., Kansas City; erect \$40,000 apartment building, Grand Ave.

Okla., Tulsa.—W. M. Thompson; erect \$150,000 apartment-house; 3 stories; 38 suites.

Okla., Tulsa.—W. M. Thompson; erect \$150,000 apartment building; 98x140 ft.; 3 stories and basement; 38 suites, 3 rooms each; ventilating system.

Tenn., Knoxville.—N. B. Kuhlman; remodel and erect 1-story addition to Majestic Apartments.

Tex., Fort Worth.—C. H. Fain; erect 4-story flat; \$40,000.

Tex., Fort Worth.—Gordon-King Security Co.; erect 3-story fireproof apartment-house; 39 suites, 2, 3 and 4 rooms.

Tex., Fort Worth.—Mrs. Vera Blackwell; erect 2-story 4-apartment building; \$25,000.

Va., Orange.—H. C. Maddox; erect \$18,000 apartment building; 2 stories; 62x30 ft.; frame; Marsh & Peter, Archts., 520 13th St., Washington, D. C.

Va., Pulaski.—C. A. Pobst; erect 2-story apartment building; brick; composition roof.

#### Association and Fraternal.

Ala., Birmingham.—Masonic Temple Assn., F. B. Keiser, Prest.; erect \$1,000,000 temple.

Ky., Ashland.—Salvation Army; erect \$40,000 building; Chas. M. Payne Construction Co., Contr. for foundation and cement work. (Lately noted.)

Md., Cumberland.—Salvation Army; erect \$50,000 building.

Miss., Clarksdale.—Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; erect \$125,000 to \$135,000 temple; 80x50 ft.; 5 stories; stores first floor; steel frame and concrete; fireproof; concrete floors; steam heat; electric lights. Address Gates & Horn, Archts. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Henryetta.—Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; erect \$75,000 building; 3 stories.

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Okla., Madill.—Ancient Free & Accepted Masons; erect \$25,000 building.

Va., Danville.—Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; erect fireproof building to replace burned structure; 8 to 10 stories; John Kevan Peebles, Archt., Law Bldg., Norfolk.

### Bank and Office.

Ala., Hartselle.—First National Bank; erect 2-story bank building.

Ala., Opelika.—National Bank of Opelika; remodel building for bank.

D. C., Washington.—District of Columbia Medical Society, Dr. W. G. Morgan, Prest., 1624 I St. N. W.; erect building, M St. near Connecticut Ave. N. W.; 2 stories; 50x110 ft.; brick and stone; Marsh & Peters, Archt., 520 13th St. N. W.

D. C., Washington.—Farmers & Mechanics' National Bank of Georgetown, Harry V. Haynes, Prest.; plans to erect 1-story building, Wisconsin Ave. and Main St.; 2 entrances.

Ga., Atlanta.—Rhett, O'Beirne & Lochridge; erect \$35,000 office building; 4 stories.

Ky., Hopkinsville.—First National Bank; remodel and enlarge building; install vault, etc.

La., Jennings.—Calcasieu National Bank, H. H. Hoag, Mgr.; erect addition; remodel building; Favrot & Livaudais, Archts., Title Guarantee Bldg., New Orleans; H. T. Underwood Construction Co., Canal Bank Bldg., New Orleans, estimating. (Lately noted.)

La., Shreveport.—American National Bank, M. A. McCutchen, Prest.; erect bank and office building.

Md., Baltimore.—John E. Marshall & Sons, 44 South St.; erect \$21,500 office and warehouse building, 117-119 South St.; 3 stories; brick.

Md., Baltimore.—National Exchange Bank, Hopkins Pl. and Redwood St.; extend building from present structure to Baltimore St.; irregular dimensions; entrance on Baltimore St.; Joseph Evans Sperry, Archt., Calvert Bldg.; bids until Feb. 10; contractors estimating; Morrow Bros., 1201 Fidelity Bldg.; J. Henry Miller, Inc., Miller Bldg., Eutaw and Franklin Sts.; Consolidated Engineering Co., 243-59 Calvert Bldg.; Cogswell-Koether Co., 406 Park Ave.; Frainie Bros. & Halgley, 18 Clay St.; Geo. A. Fuller Co., American Bldg. (Previously noted.)

Miss., Quitman.—Bank of Quitman; erect building; 2 stories; brick; Krause & Co., Archts., Meridian. (Previously noted.)

N. C., Concord.—Concord National Bank, L. D. Coltrane, Cash.; remodel building; install vaults, etc.; Chas. C. Hook, Archt., Charlotte.

N. C., Gastonia.—Citizens' National Bank; erect 10-story building; Mowbray & Uffinger, Archts., 56 Liberty St., New York. (Lately noted.)

N. C., St. Pauls.—Bank of St. Pauls; erect \$25,000 bank and office building; 30x100 ft.; 3 stories; brick; tile in bank lobby; probably steam heat; Okel & Cooper, Archts., Montgomery, Ala. Address J. C. Lentz, Cash. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Turkey.—Bank of Turkey; erect building; 25x50 ft.; brick or terra-cotta; metal or composition roof; wood floors. Address H. F. Peirce, Warsaw.

Okla., Muskogee.—Title Guaranty Trust Co., St. Louis, Mo.; expend \$25,000 for remodeling Railway Exchange Bldg. for offices.

Okla., Pawhuska.—Citizens' National Bank; erect bank and office building; 50x140 ft.; 7 stories; reinforced concrete, brick and stone; slab roof; concrete floors; constructed

on cost plus basis; estimated cost \$400,000. (Lately noted.)

S. C., Bamberg.—Enterprise Bank, W. A. Klauber, Prest.; will increase capital from \$30,000 to \$50,000; enlarge building.

S. C., Columbia.—First National Bank; expend \$75,000 to remodel and erect addition to bank; install marble and mahogany fixtures; gymnasium; shower baths.

S. C., Florence.—First National Bank; expend \$60,000 to \$70,000 to remodel building; install vaults; restroom; gymnasium, 27x35 ft., 3d floor; showerbaths, etc.; W. J. Brich-ton, Archt., Charlotte; H. M. Wade Manufacturing Co., Charlotte, N. C., Contr., for marble and mahogany fixtures.

Tenn., Memphis.—Fraternal Savings Bank & Trust Co., A. F. Ward, Cash.; erect \$200,000 bank and office building; 10 stories; steel, concrete, brick and stone.

Tex., Cuero.—First State Bank & Trust Co.; will not erect building this year. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Fort Worth.—Millers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co.; erect \$75,000 office building; 2 stories. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Houston.—Texas Co.; remodel building for offices; \$16,000.

Tex., Houston.—Neils Esperson; erect \$1,250,000 theater and office building; 17 stories; 150 ft. on Travis St. and 150 ft. on Rusk Ave.; Main St. entrance 25 ft. wide, extends 250 ft. through vaulted passageway finished in marble; theater to seat 3000; John S. Ebersson, Archt., Chicago.

Va., Round Hill.—Round Hill National Bank, H. C. Thompson, Prest.; plans to erect building in spring. (See Machinery Wanted—Bank Fixtures; Vault; Safe, etc.)

W. Va., Huntington.—Huntington National Bank, Charles M. Cohen, Prest.; erect addition; 2 stories; 60x60 ft.; "L"-shaped lobby; 10 additional cages; W. A. Meanor, Archt.; construction by owner.

W. Va., Martinsburg.—Dr. T. K. Oates; erect \$25,000 office and apartment building; 3 stories; 62x70 ft.; receives bids about Mch. 1; C. C. Kent, Archt., 712 N. Queen St.

W. Va., Montgomery.—Fayette Bottling & Ice Co.; erect office building; 1 story; 30x34 ft.; brick; James L. Montgomery, Archt., Charleston, W. Va.

### Churches.

Ala., Demopolis.—Methodist Episcopal Church South, Rev. M. E. Lazenby, Pastor; erect \$10,000 to \$12,000 Sunday-school annex; 48x64 ft.; brick; probably metal-shingle roof; basement, concrete; first floor, wood. Address L. L. Shertzer. (Lately noted.)

Ark., Newport.—Presbyterian Church, Rev. C. A. Raymond, Pastor; plans erection \$25,000 brick building.

Fla., Miami.—Church of Holy Name; erect \$250,000 building; Ionic design; 12 Ionic columns, 36x30 ft.; 16 art windows, 4x6 ft.; tower for chimneys; church auditorium to seat 1700; auditorium in basement, 2000; loggia, 15x50 ft.; 3 Ionic entrances.

Ga., Lagrange.—First Baptist Church; erect \$150,000 building; brick; probably steam heat; electric lights. Address D. J. Austin. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Macon.—Methodist Church, Rev. S. C. Olliff, Pastor; erect \$60,000 building, Cherokee Heights.

Ky., Fort Mitchell.—Church of Blessed Sacrament; erect church and Sunday-school; M. McClorney, Archt., 506 Fourth National Bank Bldg., Cincinnati.

Ky., Madisonville.—Methodist Church; erect \$60,000 building. Address The Pastor.

La., New Orleans.—Napoleon Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church; erect \$60,000 building. Address The Pastor.

Md., Baltimore.—Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church; erect building, Poplar Grove St. and Calverton Rd.; stone exterior; wood floors; steam heat; non-fireproof; tin, slate and slag roof; electric lights; hollow fireproof tile; ventilation; 48x110 ft., with wing 56x29 ft.; bids until Feb. 16; Wyatt & Nolting, Archts., 1012-15 Keyser Bldg. (Previously noted.)

Md., Frostburg.—First Methodist Episcopal Church, Dr. W. O. McLane, Chrmn. Building Comm.; plans to erect \$50,000 community building.

Mo., Freeburg.—Holy Family Church, Rev. George Pick, Pastor; erect \$40,000 building; 1 story; 127x60 ft.; stone and brick; Henry P. Hess, Archt., 4811 Cote Brillante Ave., St. Louis.

Mo., Sedalia.—St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Rev. Hubert E. Martin, Rector; erect \$200,000 building; Cram & Ferguson, Archts., 15 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

N. C., East Durham.—Baptist Church; plans erection \$40,000 building. Address The Pastor.

N. C., Gastonia.—First Baptist Church; erect \$100,000 to \$150,000 building; brick and stone; tile roof; wood and cement floors; electric lights; seat 1100; Willard G. Rogers, Archt., Charlotte.

N. C., Kannapolis.—Baptist Church; erect \$35,000 building; J. M. McMichael, Archt., Charlotte.

N. C., Lincolnton.—Baptist Church; erect \$45,000 building; J. M. McMichael, Archt., Charlotte.

N. C., Salem.—Baptist Church; erect \$35,000 building; J. M. McMichael, Archt., Charlotte.

N. C., Winston-Salem.—Baptist Church; erect \$50,000 building, East Winston; J. M. McMichael, Archt., Charlotte.

N. C., Winston-Salem.—Baptist Church; erect \$25,000 building, Waughtown; J. M. McMichael, Archt., Charlotte.

N. C., Zebulon.—Baptist Church; erect \$50,000 building; J. M. McMichael, Archt., Charlotte.

Okla., Hugo.—First Methodist Church; erect \$75,000 building; 80x125 ft.; concrete, brick and stone; tile roof; wood floors; steam heat; city lighting; Hawk & Parr, Archts., Security Bldg., Oklahoma City.

S. C., Easley.—Baptist Church; erect building; Edwards & Sayward, Archts., 609 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Atlanta.

S. C., Ware Shoals.—Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.; erect church. (See Stores.)

S. C., Woodford.—Methodist Church, Rev. T. L. Belvin, Pastor; erect parsonage; 7 rooms; frame; pine floors; fireplaces, coal grates; acetylene lighting; bids Mch. 1; A. Z. Stroman, Chrmn. Building Comm. (Previously noted damaged by fire.)

Tex., Corpus Christi.—Church of Christ; erect \$20,000 building; H. N. Mottern, Archt., San Antonio.

Tex., El Paso.—Central Baptist Church, Rev. G. W. McCall, Pastor; erect \$100,000 building; 126x120 ft.; stone, brick and terra-cotta; main auditorium seat 1400; kitchen, gymnasium, etc., in basement.

Tenn., Knoxville.—First Baptist Church; erect \$150,000 Sunday-school auditorium; 3 stories. Address The Pastor.

Va., Norfolk.—Beth El Congregation; erect \$250,000 synagogue; brick, steel and stone; brick foundation; Herts & Robinson, Archts. and Engrs., 331 Madison Ave., New York. (Previously noted.)

Va., Petersburg.—Market Street Methodist Church, G. S. Wright, Chrmn. Building Committee. Washington St.; erect \$200,000 church and Sunday-school building; 1 story.

Va., Fredericksburg.—Trinity Church; erect Barber memorial parish-house. Address The Pastor.

Va., Portsmouth.—Elm Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Edw. K. Denton, pastor; erect building.

Va., Richmond.—St. John's Lutheran Church, Rev. Oscar Guthe, Pastor, 501 North Lombardy St.; erect \$200,000 church and Sunday-school; 1 story; Max E. Ruehrmund, Archt. and Engr., Allison Bldg. (Previously noted.)

W. Va., Huntington.—Highlawn Presbyterian Church, Rev. W. H. Hooper, Pastor; erect building; auditorium, seat 550; Sunday-school rooms; dining-room; gymnasium, etc.; R. L. Day, Archt. (Previously noted.)

W. Va., Wheeling.—Sons of Israel Congregation; enlarge building. Address The Rabbi.

### City and County.

Fla., Clermont.—City Hall.—City voted \$35,000 bonds to erect city hall and water-works plant. Address The Mayor.

Ga., Rome.—Jail.—Board of Roads and Revenues; receives bids until Mch. 16 for jail; also bids for repairing building.

Okla., Altus.—Auditorium.—City, Miss Ruth Welch, Clk.; erect \$40,000 auditorium; 70x112 ft.; brick, stone and frame; composition asphalt roof; concrete and wood floors; ready for bids in about 10 days; Hawk & Parr, Archts., 501 Security Bldg., Oklahoma City. Address owner. (Lately noted.)

Tex., San Antonio.—Fire Stations, etc.—City; expend \$150,000 for improvements; erect 4 fire stations; addition to main station; equip repair shop and 75 additional fire-alarm boxes.

W. Va., Charleston.—City Hall.—City; erect city hall. Address Bonner Hill, City Mgr. (Previously noted.)

### Courthouses.

La., Farmerville.—Union Parish Police Jury; expend \$15,000 for repairing courthouse.

Miss., Tunica.—Tunica County Commrs., L. C. Phannan, Clk.; erect \$250,000 courthouse; Gates & Horn, Archts., Clarksdale, Miss.

Mo., Osceola.—St. Clair County Commrs.; remodel courthouse; \$10,000; C. B. Sloan, Archt., 321 E. 11th St., Kansas City.

### Dwellings.

Ala., Gadsden.—C. B. Ireland, Mgr. Birmingham Slag Co.; erect \$10,000 dwelling.

Fla., Daytona.—Arthur D. Mellor, Pittsburg, Pa.; reported to erect residence.

Ga., Fort Valley.—H. A. Arnall; erect residence; contract for tile terraces and bath, Southern Mosaic Tile Co., Atlanta; construction by owner.

Ga., Savannah.—Harvey Granger; erect residence.

Ga., Waycross.—T. L. Dupree; erect bungalow.

Md., Baltimore.—Seymour Ruff & Son, 15 E. Fayette St.; erect three 1½-story dwellings, 4304-08 Springdale Ave.; \$12,000.

Md., Baltimore.—Curtis Bay Industrial Building Assn.; will incorporate with capital stock of \$1,000,000; erect number dwellings at Curtis Bay; A. E. Marshall, Davison Chemical Co., Prest.; Carl Haner, Jr., U. S. Industrial Co., V.-P.; E. Eiselt and W. H. B. Elliott, both of Baltimore Car & Foundry Co., Treas. and Secy., respectively.

Md., Baltimore.—Linthicum Realty Co.,

214 St. Paul St.; erect 25 dwellings, Hilton and Leeds Sts. and Baltimore and Hilton Sts.; \$65,000.

Md., Baltimore.—Wm. C. Schuahl, 3016 Harford Rd.; erect number dwellings, Hamilton, Carter and Sefton Aves.; 30x40 ft.; stone and frame; slate roof; wood floors; steam or hot-water heat; gas and electric lights; plans and construction by owner.

Md., Baltimore.—Rochester Home Building Co., 3600 Starr lane; erect 9 dwellings, 3701-3717 Starr lane; \$22,000.

Md., Baltimore.—Columbia Building Co. (Frank Novak, Harford Rd. and B. & O. R. R., and others); erect 100 dwellings in 600 blocks South East Ave., Bouldin, North Clinton Sts. and 3200 and 3300 blocks East Monument St.; \$224,000; also erect 64 dwellings in Orangeville section.

Md., Bradley Hills.—Bradley Hills, Inc., Real Estate Trust Bldg., Washington, D. C.; erect 8 dwellings; 2 stories; frame; \$75,000; sub-bids about Feb. 15; Geo. T. Santnyer, Archt., Maryland Bldg., Washington.

Md., Frederick.—Berkley Ward, 2d St.; erect \$10,000 residence, 4th St.; 2½ stories; brick; Edward Leber, Archt., 43 W. Market St., York, Pa.

Md., Hagerstown.—Hagerstown Home Corp., Thos. W. Panghorn, Prest.; erect 50 dwellings; \$100,000; A. J. Klinkhart, Archt., 54 W. Washington St. (Previously noted.)

Md., Hagerstown.—J. J. Porter, Prest. Security Cement Co.; erect \$20,000 residence and garage; 2½ stories; 50x50 ft.; brick and concrete; bids about March 1; Fred J. Mack, Archt., Negley Bldg.

Miss., Clarksdale.—Martha Durham; erect residence in Riverton Addition; concrete blocks.

Mo., Jefferson City.—B. W. Lansdown; erect residence.

Mo., Jefferson City.—John Case; erect residence.

Mo., Kansas City.—E. M. Oxley, 1701 E. 55th St.; erect 5 dwellings; 1 story and basement; 32x40 ft.; frame and stucco; shingle roof; construction by owner.

Mo., St. Louis.—Medrack Realty & Building Co., 4430 Arsenal St.; erect 5 dwellings; 2 stories; 24x31 ft.; brick; \$15,000; electric lights; construction by owner.

Mo., St. Louis.—R. S. Price, Arcade Bldg., Archt.; several dwellings; fireproof; brick.

N. C., Asheville.—J. A. Brantley, Tampa, Fla.; erect \$15,000 residence.

N. C., Asheville.—Bledsoe & Robinson; erect \$15,000 residence.

N. C., Asheville.—John Acee; erect \$11,000 residence; 8 rooms. (Previously noted.)

N. C., Dunn.—Hannibal Lafayette Godwin; erect residence.

N. C., Lake Junaluska.—H. E. Adams, Tampa, Fla.; erect \$7500 residence, lately noted; 11 rooms; 2 stories; cobblestone construction set with cement for first story; second story, frame with cedar shingle siding; asphalt shingle roof; cement and oak floors; electric lights; heating not decided; dumbwaiter; F. J. Kennard, Archt., Tampa; construction by owner, who may be addressed. (See Machinery Wanted—Heating Plant.)

Okla., Oklahoma City.—J. E. Thomas; erect 4 dwellings; 1 story; frame; \$23,000.

Okla., Tulsa.—K. M. Vaughn; erect 2 residences and 2 garages; \$13,000.

Okla., Tulsa.—Viner Investment Co.; erect 10 dwellings; \$5000 each; also plans 50 additional dwellings.

S. C., Society Hill.—A. M. Coker; erect \$40,000 residence; 53x82 ft.; 2 stories; 10 rooms;

brick; slate roof; wood floors; steam heat; Delco lighting system; Charles C. Wilson, Archt., Columbia, S. C.; E. S. Draper, Landscape Archt., Charlotte, N. C. (Lately noted.)

Tenn., Memphis.—J. R. Coleman; erect residence.

Tex., Fort Worth.—E. A. Schotts and J. S. Buchanan; erect 8 dwellings, Mistletoe Heights; \$11,000 to \$15,000 each.

Tex., Fort Worth.—L. D. Stephens; erect \$22,000 dwelling, Lipscomb and Hawthorn Sts.

Tex., Fort Worth.—X. N. Jay; erect 2 residences, S. Jennings Ave. and May St.; \$15,000.

Tex., Fort Worth.—H. P. Langworthy; erect 5 dwellings; \$10,000 to \$16,500 each.

Tex., Houston.—Edward Larendon; erect \$16,000 residence; 2 stories; 9 rooms.

Tex., San Antonio.—H. T. Matthews; erect 2 bungalows; 5 rooms each; wainscote in bathroom; \$13,000; Beverly W. Spillman, Archt.

Va., Buchanan.—Virginia Can Co.; erect 8 employees' dwellings; 2 stories; frame; \$25,000; G. R. Ragan, Archt., Terry Bldg., Roanoke.

Va., Charlottesville.—N. T. Wingate, 503 Main St., Archt. for \$12,000 residence and garage; 2 stories; brick.

Va., Norfolk.—O. B. McLean and others; erect 6 dwellings; 2 stories; frame; \$24,000.

Va., Richmond.—O. Z. Zacharias; erect 2 dwellings; 2 stories; 23x35 ft.; brick; Hellett & Pratt, Archts., Mutual Bldg.

W. Va., Charleston.—D. H. Morris; erect \$16,000 residence; 2 stories; 16 rooms; brick and tile.

W. Va., Charleston.—Hugh Stewart; erect residence and garage; 2½ stories; brick and tile; 14 rooms; \$10,000.

W. Va., Huntington.—W. F. Fullerton; erect residence, Washington Blvd.

W. Va., Huntington.—J. F. Holswade; erect residence, Shawkey tract.

W. Va., Huntington.—C. N. Anderson of Anderson-Newcomb Co.; erect residence.

W. Va., Huntington.—Lake Polan; erect residence, Washington Blvd.

W. Va., Welch.—Jos. N. Crockett; erect residence; 32x34 ft.; 2 stories; hollow tile and stucco; hot-air heat; electric lights; A. F. Wysong, Archt., Princeton, W. Va. (Previously noted.)

W. Va., Wheeling.—Mrs. Margaret A. Hoyer; erect \$12,000 residence; 2½ stories; 40x26 ft.; hollow tile and plaster; H. Rex Stackhouse, Archt., 129 S. 5th St., Philadelphia.

### Government and State.

Ky., Dawson Springs.—Treasury Dept., Jas. A. Wetmore, Acting Supr. Archt., Washington, D. C.; opened bids for construction, exclusive of mechanical equipment, of 19 buildings for U. S. Public Health Service Sanatorium; Dawson Springs Constr. Co., lowest bidder at \$1,121,479. (Previously noted.)

Md., Bell Station.—Cottages, etc.—Board of Awards, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; receives bids until Feb. 20 for erecting 1 headhouse, 4 greenhouses, 3 cottages and 1 implement-house in connection with Plant Detention Station; blueprints and specifications obtainable from B. T. Galloway, Plant Inspection Laboratories, 1204 B St. N. W., Washington.

### Hospitals, Sanitariums, Etc.

Md., Crisfield.—Mrs. C. P. McCready, 231 N. Euclid Ave., Oak Park, Ill.; erect hospital building; 1 story; brick; Jas. L. Fyfe and A. J. Brown, Archts., 704 N. Dearborn St., Chicago; contemplated.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Mo., Sedalia. — City, N. L. Nelson, Clk.; erect \$15,000 negro hospital; brick; stone trim; T. Bast, Archt., Citizens' Bank Bldg. (Lately noted voted bonds.)

Okla., Altus. — City, Miss Ruth Welch, Clk.; erect \$40,000 hospital; 2 stories and basement; 38x56 ft.; fireproof; brick and stone; composition asphalt roof; concrete and terrazzo floors; steam heat; ready for bids in about 10 days; Hawk & Parr, Archts., 501 Security Bldg., Oklahoma City. Address owner. (Lately noted.)

S. C., Charleston. — Building Committee, Dr. R. S. Catheart, Chrmn. Comm.; receives bids until Feb. 24 to erect 3-story brick annex for nurses' home; plans and specifications at office Todd, Simons & Todd, Archts., 633 Broad St.

Va., Roanoke. — Burrell Memorial Hospital Assn., colored; remodel Alleghany Institute for hospital.

### Hotels.

Ark., Blytheville. — G. A. Edelsvar, Pine Bluff; reported preparing plans for \$325,000 hotel; 140 rooms; fireproof.

Ark., Leachville. — G. A. Edelsvar, Pine Bluff, Archt. for \$30,000 hotel building.

Miss., Pass Christian. — Gulf Coast Hotel Co.; establish resort; erect 400-room hotel; \$1,000,000; hollow fireproof tile; ornamental terra-cotta; tin roof; tile roof; hardwood and tile floors; interior tile; metal doors; ventilators; steel sash and trim; 3 passenger and 1 freight elevators; Rathbone de Buys, Archt., Hibernia Bank Bldg., New Orleans. Address owner.

Mo., Kansas City. — S. A. Merchant, Republic Bldg.; erect 5-story and basement store, office and apartment hotel; 180x308 ft.; brick, terra-cotta and reinforced concrete; stone trim; composition roof. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Asheville. — Kenilworth Inn; remodel 5th floor for hotel purposes; B. J. Dyer & Co., Archts.

N. C., Gastonia. — Armington Hotel Co.; erect \$90,000 addition; 96x40 ft.; 4 stories; brick; tin roof; wood and tile floors; steam heat; C. C. Wilson, Archt., Columbia, S. C. Address C. C. Armstrong, Treas. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Nashville. — Nash Hotel Corp.; erect \$60,000 hotel; brick; slate roof; hardwood floors; heating, \$60,000; John C. Stout, Archt., Rocky Mount, N. C.; Weldon Construction Co., Contr., Weldon, N. C. Address C. L. Benson.

Tex., Lufkin. — Dr. T. S. Falley, Conroe, Tex.; erect brick and concrete hotel; 125 rooms; contemplated.

Tex., Marshall. — Glinocchio Hotel, A. Demitrack, Mgr.; erect 4th-story addition; 30 rooms.

Tex., Marshall. — Marshall Hotel; erect 4th-story addition; 40 rooms.

Tex., Memphis. — Young Men's Business League organized; C. D. Denny, Prest.; promoting erection hotel.

### Miscellaneous.

Ala., Gadsden. — Studio. — Chas. R. Griffin; erect photographic studio.

Md., Baltimore. — Dancing Pavilion. — Jno. J. Carlin; construct 1-story addition to dancing pavilion, Carlin's Park, Liberty Heights Ave.; \$10,000.

Md., Glenarm. — Assembly-room. — F. H. Hooper Co.; erect \$10,000 assembly-room addition; brick; contemplated.

Miss., Greenwood. — Clubhouse. — Greenwood Business Women's Club; plans erection \$75,000 clubhouse; 40 bedrooms with private bath; cafeteria on first floor.

Miss., Meridian. — Fair. — Mississippi-Alabama Fair Assn.; will not erect buildings as lately reported.

Okla., Tulsa. — Clubhouse. — City Club, Remington Rogers, Secy.; erect clubhouse; 2 stories; 40x70 ft.; dining-room for 250.

Tenn., Columbia. — Dormitory. — Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.; erect girls' dormitory; accommodate 190; 3 stories; brick; limestone trim; \$200,000.

Tenn., Memphis. — Auditorium. — Tri-State Fair Assn., Frank D. Fuller, Secy.; plans erection auditorium, etc.; \$100,000.

Tenn., Memphis. — Clubhouse. — Ridgeway Country Club; erect clubhouse; 1½ stories and basement; frame; Jones & Furbinger, Archts. Address Chas. Hasse, Madison Ave. (Lately noted.)

### Schools.

Ala., Decatur. — Board of Education, D. D. McGehee, Chrmn.; erect high school, Oak and Lafayette Sts. (Lately noted considering erection of several schools at cost of \$200,000.)

Ala., Lineville. — Clay County Board of Education; contemplates erecting dormitory; also additional equipment at Northeast Alabama Agricultural and Industrial Institute; \$50,000.

Ala., Ragland. — Watt T. Brown, Chrmn. Board of Trustees; organize and establish Alabama School of Trades & Industries; erect administration building and dormitory; other structures to be erected later; \$60,000.

Ala., Tuscaloosa. — St. John's Catholic Church; erect first unit of school building; 2 stories; hollow wall reinforced concrete; 70x30 ft. Address The Pastor.

Ala., University. — Phi Delta Theta Fraternity, University of Alabama; erect fraternity-house on campus.

Fla., Ona. — County Board of Education, P. G. Shaver, Supt., Arcadia; erect \$10,000 building.

Fla., Wauchula. — County Board of Education, P. G. Shaver, Supt., Arcadia; erect \$15,000 school.

Ga., Valdosta. — South Georgia State Normal College, W. E. Thomas, Chrmn. Trustees; erect \$75,000 dormitory; 56x250 ft.; 2 stories; hollow tile and stucco; steam heat; bids until March 2; separate bids for heating; drawings and specifications at office Dr. R. H. Powell, Prest., Valdosta, and Builders' Exchange, Atlanta; obtainable at office Edwards & Sayward, Archts., Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Atlanta.

La., De Ridder. — City voted \$90,000 bonds to erect high school. Address School Board. (Lately noted.)

Md., Rockville. — Montgomery County Board of Education petitioned Legislature for authority to issue \$140,000 school bonds to erect building at Dickerson, replace Rockville colored school recently destroyed by fire, complete buildings at Poolesville and Fairland, enlarge buildings at Gaithersburg, Glen Echo, Oakley, etc.; Edwin W. Broome, Supt.

Md., Trappe. — Talbot County School Board; plans erect \$40,000 school; considering election on bonds.

Md., Williamsport. — Washington County School Commrs.; erect \$75,000 high school; 2 stories; 144x66 ft.; A. J. Klinkhart, Archt., 54 W. Washington St., Hagerstown, takes bids about Feb. 10.

Miss., Edwards. — Board of Education; erect \$40,000 building.

Miss., Jackson. — Board of Education, E. L. Bailey, Secy.; bids until Mch. 1 to erect Poindexter School, Junior High School and administration building on Poindexter School

site; brick and frame; hollow fireproof tile; metal ceilings and doors; semi-fireproof; flat composition roofs; wood floors; steel sash and trim; low-pressure steam heat; plans and specifications on file at office Mr. Bailey and obtainable from office Emmett J. Hull, Archt., Daniel Bldg. (Lately noted.)

Miss., Tunica. — School Board; erect \$60,000 building; F. A. Montgomery, Chrmn. Com.

Mo., Kansas City. — Board of Education, W. B. Jackson, Jr., Secy., Library Bldg.; remodel Karnes School; frame; day labor; W. C. Root, Archt. Scarritt Bldg.

N. C., Glen Alpine. — School Board; considering election on bonds to erect \$25,000 school; brick.

N. C., Mooresville. — Board of Education; erect \$50,000 to \$60,000 school; 14 classrooms; ordinary construction; composition roof; hardwood floors; steam heat; electric lights; bids opened about Apr. 1; Chas. C. Hook, Archt., Charlotte. Address A. M. Colson, Secy. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Bolling Springs. — School Board; erect high school; \$40,000; J. M. McMichael, Archt., Charlotte.

Okla., Healdton. — Board of Education; erect \$125,000 high school; 28 rooms; brick and stone; rubber roof; electric lights; bids until Mch. 14; Tonini & Bramblet, Archts., Terminal Bldg., Oklahoma City. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Putnam. — Putnam School Dist. considering election on bonds to erect high school. Address Board of Education.

Okla., Tulsa. — Board of Education, Cy. Avery, Chrmn. Bldg. Comm.; plans improvements as follows: Celia Clinton, rooms and auditorium, \$110,000; high school addition, \$445,000; Irving School, additional site and buildings, \$45,000; Jefferson auditorium, \$30,000; Mark Twain buildings, \$15,000; Washington Junior High School addition, \$60,000; equipment, \$105,000; new sites, \$30,000; vote Feb. 17 on \$850,000 bonds. (Lately noted.)

Okla., Marlow. — Board of Education; erect \$75,000 high school; 2 stories; brick, concrete and steel; concrete foundation; hollow fireproof tile; metal roof and ceilings; concrete and hardwood floors; steam heat; bids until Mch. 25; Tonini & Bramblet, Archts., Terminal Bldg., Oklahoma City. (Lately noted.)

S. C., Landrum. — School Board; plans erection school; considering bond election.

S. C., Bennettsville. — Marlboro County Board of Education; erect \$75,000 memorial high school at Pine Grove.

Tenn., Memphis. — Board of Education; expend \$250,000 for repairs to 4 schools; Jones & Furbinger, Archts., Porter Bldg.

Tenn., Morrison. — School Board; erect \$25,000 building; fireproof.

Tex., El Paso. — City School Board; erect building for Concordia Dist.

Tex., Kenedy. — Kenedy Independent School Dist.; erect \$42,000 building; 112x59 ft.; 2 stories and basement; wood floors; Barrett specification roof; gravity steam heat; \$4000; contract let about Mch. 15. Address Ralph R. Cameron, Archt., 606 Frost Bldg., San Antonio. (Lately noted.)

Va., Harrisonburg. — City Board of Education; erect high school to replace burned structure noted damaged by fire at loss \$20,000.

W. Va., Fairmont. — Grant Dist. Board of Education, T. G. Price, Secy.; erect 4-room addition to school at Monongah; bids until Feb. 27; plans and specifications Mr. Price and office H. F. Giffin, Engr. Dept., Consolidation Coal Co.

### Stores.

Ala., Huntsville. — C. F. Bost, 317 E. Clinton St.; erect 2 stores; construction by own-



er; J. D. Rice and W. T. Hutchens, one each; all buildings 28x140 ft.; 2 stories and basement; brick; tin roof; \$25,000 to \$30,000; lately noted. (See Machinery Wanted—Building Material.)

Ark., Blytheville.—Arkansas Grocer Co., Will Pyles, Pres.; erect building; 120x140 ft.; 2 stories and basement; reinforced concrete and steel; fireproof roof; concrete floors; bids opened in March. Address Raymond B. Spencer, Archt., Goodwyn Institute, Memphis, Tenn. (Lately noted.)

Ark., Little Rock.—Hollenberg Music Co.; erect 2 additional stories.

Ark., Little Rock.—O. D. Tucker; erect 3-story building to replace lately noted burned structure; brick; terra-cotta front; hardwood floors; mezzanine floor.

Ark., Little Rock.—Doyle-Kidd Dry Goods Co., R. P. Kidd, Secy.; erect \$250,000 annex; 6 stories; concrete and steel.

Ark., Paragould.—Hurt Grocery Co., J. C. Hurt, Pres.; erect steel and concrete building; 21,000 ft. floor space.

Fla., Tampa.—Maas Bros.; erect four 5-story business block; also remodel 4-story building.

Fla., Miami.—D. A. Dorsey; erect \$30,000 store and apartment building.

Ga., Atlanta.—Kokomo Rubber Co.; erect 2-story and basement building.

Ga., Atlanta.—C. W. McClure; remodel old Anthony Murphy Bldg. for store building.

Ky., Ashland.—Field Furniture Co., M. F. Field, Pres.; erect \$100,000 building; 7 stories; 50x142 ft.; brick and terra-cotta; reinforced concrete beams and girders; solid slab or composition tile floors; new bids until Feb. 20; Frank L. Packard, Archt., Hayden Bldg. (Previously noted.)

La., Lafayette.—J. H. Town; erect building.

La., Monroe.—Albert and Joe E. Marx and Joe E. Marx, Jr.; erect 3-story business block; \$300,000.

Miss., Lexington.—U. C. Logue, Jackson; erect grocery store; brick; 26x50 ft.; plate-glass front.

Miss., Yazoo City.—Andrew Allas; erect 2-story brick store.

Mo., Carthage.—Ramsay Bros. Dry Goods Co.; erect \$25,000 addition; 2 stories; 50x52 ft.; brick and stone.

N. C., Asheville.—F. M. Weaver; erect \$15,000 building; 2 stories.

N. C., Asheville.—Gilmer Bros., Winston-Salem; remodel and consolidate 3 buildings for department store; provide arcade.

N. C., Wilmington.—J. A. Smith, 914 N. 4th St.; erect store and residence of 12 rooms; frame; probably tin and composition shingle roof; hardwood or wood block floors; metal ceilings; plasterboard; rolling partitions; steel sash and trim; pipeless furnace; electric lights; safes; construction by owner.

Okla., Pershing.—Joe Safady; erect store (lately noted); 25x60 ft.; stone and brick; asbestos roof; wood floors; gas heater; electric lights. (See Machinery Wanted—Building Material; Steel Beams; Steel Ceiling; Roofing.)

S. C., Anderson.—Dr. C. S. Breedlin; erect several stores.

S. C., Ware Shoals.—Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.; erect store, restaurant, lodging-house and church; J. E. Sirrine, Archt., Greenville.

Tenn., Knoxville.—Sterling-Crumbliss Hardware Co.; improve building; install plate-glass front; remodel first floor, etc.

Tenn., Memphis.—North Memphis Investment Co. organized; \$40,000 capital; C. M. Renert, Henry Caro and others; erect several buildings.

Tenn., Knoxville.—J. F. Walker & Co., 31 Market Sq.; erect \$50,000 building; 20x130 ft.; steel and brick; concrete and brick foundation; C. Brackney, Archt. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Amarillo.—J. E. Neff; erect 5 buildings; \$4500 each.

Tex., Flomot.—G. R. Tibbet & Son; erect mercantile building to replace structure lately noted damaged by fire; 42x76 ft.; cement; metal roof; cement floors.

Tex., Port Arthur.—Heisig & Norvell Grocery Co.; erect 100x140-ft. building; fireproof; concrete floors.

## Theaters.

Ala., Gadsden.—Queen City Amusement Co., Sam V. Bacon, V.-P. and Gen. Mgr.; erect \$25,000 vaudeville theater.

Ark., Blytheville.—G. A. Edelsvar, Pine Bluff, Archt. for \$65,000 theater building.

Mo., Mexico.—Kennerly & Steigmeyer, Benoit Bldg., St. Louis, preparing plans for \$40,000 moving-picture and vaudeville theater; 2 stories; 70x106 ft.

N. C., Goldsboro.—W. V. Williams and others; erect brick theater.

N. C., Weldon.—Batchelor Bros.; erect brick moving-picture theater.

S. C., Anderson.—Dexter Brown; erect \$25,000 theater; steam heat; seating capacity 800.

Tex., Denison.—L. M. Ridout; erect theater.

## Warehouses.

Ala., Anniston.—Nixon Transfer & Coal Co., C. W. Nixon, Gen. Mgr.; erect \$25,000 fireproof storage building; 3 stories; brick or concrete.

Ga., Lyerly.—Charles A. Lyerly, Chattanooga, Tenn.; considering erecting bonded warehouse.

Ga., Nashville.—A. W. Gilkins; erect tobacco warehouse.

Ga., Savannah.—Fireproof Storage Co. ineptd.; \$53,000 capital; N. J. Brewer, Robt. B. Sullivan; erect warehouse.

Ky., Hopkinsville.—Tom Cannon and Marvin Broadbent; contemplate erecting tobacco sales house.

Ky., Louisville.—Chas. H. Conner & Co.; erect \$18,000 warehouse.

La., Shreveport.—Shreveport Mill & Elevator Co.; erect steel and iron-clad warehouse; 100x300 ft. (See Machinery Wanted—Steel.)

Md., Baltimore.—Johns Hopkins Hospital; erect 7-story warehouse, 536-42 W. Pratt St.; \$75,000; Archer & Allens, Archts., Central Savings Bank.

Md., Hagerstown.—City Storage Co., Prospect and Church Sts., ineptd.; \$500,000 capital; erect fireproof storage building.

N. C., Charlotte.—Crabtree Transfer & Storage Co.; erect \$100,000 to \$150,000 warehouse; 5 stories; concrete.

N. C., Lumberton.—K. M. Biggs, Chrmn. committee; erect tobacco warehouse; 100x200 ft.; corrugated metal siding and roof; wood floors; electric lighting; wire glass. (Lately noted.)

S. C., Clover.—Clover Trust Co., V. Q. Hambright, Secy.-Treas.; erect cotton warehouse; minimum capacity 1200 bales; metal or composition roof; cement floors; probably install sprinkler system; \$10,000; contract let about May 1. Address owner. (Lately noted.)

S. C., Liberty.—W. T. O'Dell; promoting erection cotton warehouse; \$20,000.

Tex., Big Lake.—Big Lake Wool & Mohair Assn. organized; \$50,000 capital; erect \$12,000 warehouse; brick and concrete; 60x120 ft.

Tex., Houston.—S. J. Westheimer; erect 4-story reinforced concrete warehouse; \$40,000.

# BUILDING CONTRACTS AWARDED

## Apartment-Houses.

Ga., Athens.—Southern Manufacturing Co.; erect 4 apartment buildings; 2 stories; \$15,000 W. T. Broxton, Contr.

Va., Newport News.—Max Seoonson; erect \$18,000 apartment building; 2 stories; 100x60 ft.; H. C. Ball Construction Co., Contr., Coleman Bldg.

## Association and Fraternal.

Tex., Plainview.—Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; erect \$200,000 building for lodge and business purposes; brick and tile; Barrett specification roof; tile floors; steam heat; electric lights; J. C. Berry & Co., Archts., Amarillo, Tex.; J. B. Maxey, Contr., Plainview.

## Bank and Office.

La., Alexandria.—Citizens' Loan & Investment Corp.; erect \$75,000 building; 76x69.6 ft.; 2 stories; brick; tar and paper roof; tile floors; G. E. Vance, Archt.; Hudson-Vance Construction Co., Contr.

La., New Orleans.—United Fruit Co.; erect \$750,000 office building lately noted; 60x100 ft.; 11 stories; steel, brick and concrete; Barrett roofing; low-pressure steam heat; city lighting; 3-way prism glass vault lights; Otis gearless elevators; Dibold & Owens, Archts.; Geo. A. Fuller Co., Contr., Liberty Bank Bldg. (See Machinery Wanted—Building Materials; Contractors' Equipment; Boilers; Engines; Pumps.)

Mo., Kansas City.—Mutual Bank; erect \$25,000 building; Sunderland & Resecke, Archts., 213 Interstate Bldg.; Whitcomb Cabinet Co., Contr., 14th and Chestnut Sts.

Mo., Kansas City.—Gate City National Bank; erect 6 to 10-story building; fireproof; reinforced concrete; Keene & Simpson, Archts.; Fogle Constr. Co., Contr.; both Reliance Bldg. (Previously noted.)

N. C., Charlotte.—Charlotte Realty Co.; erect \$85,000 office building; 40x90 ft.; 3 stories; ordinary construction; tar and gravel roof; tile corridors; pine floors; steam heat. Address R. L. Goode, Contr., 5 E. Third St. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Beaumont.—First National Bank; expend \$20,000 to remodel building; Houston Show Case & Manufacturing Co., Houston, Contr. for fixtures; Thomas Gibbon Co., Gen. Contr.

## Churches.

Fla., Jacksonville.—F. W. Long & Co., Contr.; enlarge church on Stockton St.; \$90,000.

Ga., Savannah.—B'n'oth Hased Shel Emeth Congregation; erect mortuary chapel in Bonaventure Cemetery; 50x42 ft.; rough texture brick; cement tile floors; slate-surfaced shingle roof; Woollard & Cunningham, Contrs.

N. C., Roxboro.—Methodist Church; erect \$75,000 building; J. M. McMichael, Archt., Charlotte; J. P. Little, Contr.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

### City and County.

Ga., Atlanta—Armory.—City; expend \$40,000 to repair auditorium-armory; R. M. Walker & Co., Contrs.

Va., Portsmouth—Jail.—Norfolk County Board of Supervisors; erect \$30,240 jail; brick and concrete; Pauly Jail Construction Co., 2215 DeKalb St., St. Louis, Mo., Contr. for equipment; Jones-Spear Co., Portsmouth, Contr. for construction.

### Courthouses.

N. C., Nashville.—Nash County Commrs.; erect \$140,000 courthouse; brick; slate and tin roof; hardwood floors; heating, \$10,000; Jno. C. Stout, Archt., Rocky Mount; Weldon Constr. Co., Contr., Weldon. (Previously noted.)

### Dwellings.

Ga., Atlanta.—H. W. Nicholes and J. E. Kerr; erect 15 residences, Ponce de Leon Ave.; \$12,000 each; 6 and 7 rooms; brick veneer; slate and tile roof; steam heat; H. W. Nicholes & Son, Contrs. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Commerce.—Commerce Overall Co., H. D. Harris, V.-P.; erect number of dwellings; 4 rooms; 14x14 ft.; frame; shingle roof; wood floors; grate heat; electric light; Commerce Brick & Lumber Co., Contrs. (Lately noted.)

Ga., Newnan.—H. A. Arnall; erect residence; contract for tile terraces and bath, Southern Mosaic Tile Co., Atlanta; R. D. Cole Mfg. Co., Contr., Newnan.

Ga., Newnan.—H. H. Murray; erect residence; contract for tile terraces and bath, Southern Mosaic Tile Co., Atlanta; R. D. Cole Mfg. Co., Contr., Newnan.

Md., Annapolis.—Howard E. Atterbury; erect residence; Goodwin, Bullard & Woolsey, Archts., 4 E. 39th St., New York; Chas. M. Carlson, Contr., Bay Ridge Ave., Eastport, Pa.

Md., Baltimore.—Lesley Ashburner; erect \$19,000 residence, Fenchurch St.; 4x36 ft.; hollow tile and brick; slate roof; wood floors; hot-water heat \$1350; Edw. L. Palmer, Jr., Archt., 513 N. Charles St.; Edw. G. Turner, Contr., 15 E. Fayette St.

Md., Baltimore.—D. Blondell Taylor, Denmore Park; erect \$10,000 residence and garage, Woodside Drive; 2½ stories; brick; J. H. Smith, Contr., 1426 Light St.

Miss., Boyle.—V. W. Thomas; erect \$20,000 residence; 2 stories; 11 rooms; brick veneer; oak trim; composition roof; wood floors; Mr. Abbatts, Archt., Clarksdale; N. Z. Bozeman, Contr., Cleveland. (Lately noted at Cleveland.)

Md., Baltimore.—Charles W. Johnson; erect \$12,000 residence, Forest Park; Colonial design; slate-shingle roof; L. Sterling Wagner, Archt., Munsey Bldg. Address Phoenix Engineering Co., Inc., Contrs., 1007-9 Munsey Bldg.

Md., Baltimore.—Northern Development Co., Fidelity Bldg.; erect 76 daylight dwellings, N. Pulaski St.; Elgin, Parkland and Windsor Ave.; 22x34 ft.; brick and stone; slag roof; steam heat; gas and electric lights; \$5000 each; Stanislaus Russell, Archt., 11 E. Lexington St.; Morris Silberstein, Contr., 1318 Fidelity Bldg. (Lately noted.)

Miss., Clarksdale.—Hicks Ellis; erect one-story brick-veneer residence; T. A. McDowell, Contr.

Mo., St. Louis.—Mrs. Fern Ibinger; erect \$10,000 residence; Heckenlively & Mark, Archts., 502 Landes Bldg.; H. W. Mann, Contr.

N. C., Charlotte.—Queens Home Constr. Co., 504 N. Tryon St.; erect 7 dwellings; 8 to 12 rooms; stucco, brick and frame; tile, slate

shingle and asphalt shingle roofs; oak and pine floors; steam and hot-air heat; electric lights; L. L. Hunter, Archt.; R. N. Hunter, Contr. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Winston-Salem.—N. Mitchell; erect \$15,000 residence; 42x36 ft.; hollow fireproof tile and frame; asbestos shingle roof; hardwood floors; hot-water heat; interior tile; Geo. C. Hendricks, Archt.; Campbell & Baynes, Contrs. Address owner. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Winston-Salem.—Home Real Estate Loan & Insurance Co.; erect dwelling; reinforced concrete walls and partitions; 6 rooms; J. G. Gilbert, Contr.

S. C., Chester.—C. P. Gladden; erect residence; contract let.

Tenn., Memphis.—B. E. Berry, 1405 Central Bank Bldg., contract to erect 5 bungalows; 7 rooms; stucco on hollow tile; shingle roof; American Radiator system of heat, with Ideal boiler. (Previously noted.)

### Government and State.

Md., Aberdeen—Storage.—Construction Division, War Dept., Washington, D. C.; erect field exhibition storage warehouse at Aberdeen Proving Ground; 1 story; 340x195 ft.; steel and glass; North Eastern Construction steel and glass and concrete; earthen floor; composition or cement tile roof; metal doors; wire glass; steel and sash trim; approximate cost, \$100,000; North Eastern Construction Co., Contr., 101 Park Ave., New York.

### Hospitals, Sanitariums, Etc.

Ky., Dawson Springs.—Treasury Dept., Jas. A. Wetmore, Act. Supvr. Archt., Washington, D. C.; erect infirmary, administration building and nurses' quarters for United States Public Health Sanitarium; Dawson Springs Constr. Co., Contr., at \$680,666. (Lately noted.)

### Hotels.

Ga., Eatonton.—Eatonton Hotel; erect \$60,000 building; 3 stories; brick; electric lights; steam heat; 30 rooms with private bath; W. Z. Williams Co., Contr., Macon. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Winston-Salem.—Travelers' Hotel Co., A. H. Galloway, Prest.; erect rooming-house; 50x120 ft.; brick; metal roof; wood floors; \$115,000; steam heat \$10,000; elevators \$4000; Gilbert C. Humphreys, Archt., Winston-Salem; J. L. Crouse, Contr., Greensboro.

Tex., Fort Worth.—Citizens' Hotel Co.; erect 15-story basement and sub-basement hotel; reinforced concrete foundation; structural steel frame; brick walls faced with vitreous brown brick; terra-cotta and granite trim; marble and tile lobby, 52x165 ft.; marble, tile and hardwood floors; glazed tile baths; interior partitions, hollow-clay tile; 3 passenger elevators, servant's elevator, freight elevator and dumbwaiter; \$2,450,000; Sanguinet & Staats, Archts., First Natl. Bank Bldg., Fort Worth, and Mauran, Russell & Crowell, Asso. Archts., Chemical Bldg., St. Louis; Westlake Constr. Co., Contr., St. Louis. (Previously noted.)

### Miscellaneous.

Mo., St. Louis.—Restaurant.—Lindell Real Estate Co.; expend \$100,000 to remodel building for Childs Co.; mill construction; tile roof; J. C. Westervelt, Archt., 36 W. 34th St., New York; Murch Bros. Construction Co., Contr., Railway Exchange Bldg., St. Louis. (Lately noted under Stores.)

N. C., Gastonia.—Dormitories.—Loray Mills; erect 2 dormitories, 45x120 ft. each; cafeteria, 36x85 ft.; brick veneer; slate roof; pine floors;

\$75,000; Robert & Co., Archts., Atlanta, Ga.; E. H. Clement & Co., Charlotte, N. C.

N. C., Lumberton.—Fair.—Robeson Fair Assn., Inc.; erect building; 45x150 ft.; 2 buildings; 45x100 ft.; frame; metal roof; concrete and wood floors; metal ceiling; plaster board; contract let. (Lately noted.)

### Schools.

Ark., Arkadelphia.—Ouachita College, C. E. Dicken, Prest.; erect women's dormitory, conservatory, dining hall, kitchen and power plant; also remodel administration building and 2 dormitories; \$300,000; J. D. Brock, Contr. (Previously noted.)

N. C., Asheville.—City Board of Education; erect \$24,000 school on Livingston St.; L. L. Merchant, Contr.

N. C., Farmville.—School Board; erect \$125,000 high school; 216x76 ft.; ordinary construction; tar and gravel roof; wood floors; hot-air heat; electric lights; 24 classrooms; C. Gadsden Sayre, Archt., Anderson, S. C. Address Joe W. Stout & Co., Contrs., Sanford, N. C. (Lately noted.)

Va., Williamsburg.—School Board; erect \$59,000 building; brick and stone; slate roof; wood and cement floors; steam heat; electric lights; Carneal & Johnson, Archts., Chamber of Commerce, Richmond; R. V. Richardson Constr. Co., Contr., Hampton. (Lately noted.)

### Stores.

Ala., Albany.—F. P. Pettay and S. M. Thompson; erect mercantile and office building; 50x110 ft.; brick; composition roof; wood floors; steam heat; electric lights; \$25,000; H. D. Breeding, Archt., Watts Bldg., Birmingham; O. W. Baxter, Contr., Albany. (Lately noted.)

Ark., Varner.—Robt. R. Rice; erect \$13,000 building; pressed brick.

D. C., Washington.—W. S. Plager, 2115 Kearney St. N. E., and D. E. Clark; erect stores, 2024-26 Rhode Island Ave. N. E.; \$12,500; plans by Mr. Plager; Blakney & Co., Contrs.

Ga., Atlanta.—Asa G. Candler, Jr.; erect \$45,000 store building; 1 story; brick; H. J. Carr & Co., Contrs.

Ga., Atlanta.—Elliott-Walker Shoe Co.; erect 2-story brick store building; \$21,800; H. J. Carr & Co., Contrs.

Ga., Griffin.—Kell Grocery Co.; erect \$75,000 building; W. Z. Williams Co., Contr., Macon.

Tenn., Knoxville.—C. B. Atkin; erect 22x140-ft. store; 1 story; semi-fireproof; Albert E. Gredlg, Archt.; John Murphy, Contr.

Ky., Louisville.—Demling Bros.' Pharmacy; erect \$10,000 building; 44x37 ft.; brick veneer; asphalt shingle roof; yellow pine floors; hot-air heat, \$500; Ossian P. Ward, Archt., Lincoln Bldg., Louisville; Herbert & Judath, Contrs., Shively, Ky.

Md., Baltimore.—The Hecht Co., Moses S. Hecht, Mgr., Charles and Baltimore Sts.; construct front, lower floor, etc., in building 11-13 N. Charles St. for The Hub; wood floors; \$35,000; Smith & May, Archts., Calvert Bldg.; Price Constr. Co., Contr., Maryland Trust Bldg. (Lately noted.)

Mo., St. Louis.—T. P. Saum; erect \$12,000 store; 1 story; 60x110 ft.; B. J. Charleville, Contr., 810 Chestnut St. (Previously noted.)

Okl., Oklahoma City.—Rinehart & Donovan, Contrs., to erect 1-story concrete building, 33 S. Western Ave.; \$18,000.

Tenn., Knoxville.—Herman A. Aurin; erect 2 stores, 26x100 and 50x75 ft.; ordinary construction; W. H. Gildard, Archt., Henson Bldg.; J. L. Hudson, Contr. (Lately noted.)

Tenn., Knoxville.—C. B. Atkin; remodel building for stores, office and loft; 75x137.6 ft.; 3 stories, semi-fireproof; tar and gravel

roof; tile, concrete and wood floors; steam heat; A. E. Gredig, Archt. Address A. J. Stair, Contr. (Lately noted.)

Okl., Oklahoma City.—Gross Constr. Co., Contr., to erect \$70,000 2-story concrete building, North Broadway; also \$100,000 2-story concrete building, W. Main St.

Va., Orange.—Learner Bros.; erect \$23,000 store; 3 stories; 30x55 ft.; N. T. Wingfield, Archt.; King Lumber Co., Contr.; both Charlottesville. (Lately noted.)

Va., Portsmouth.—M. L. Kaplan; erect 2-story store and dwelling; E. C. Heise, Contr.

W. Va., Huntington.—Huntington Drug Co.; erect \$100,000 building; 5 stories; reinforced concrete; Arnold Co., Contr.; R. L. Day & Son, Archts., First Natl. Bank Bldg., will supervise construction.

## Theaters.

Ala., Gadsden.—Miss Ita Stocks; erect theater and store building; brick; 62½x100 ft.; Christopher Brick Co., Contr.

## Warehouses.

Md., Baltimore.—Jno. A. Hoos; alter and erect addition to 4-story warehouse, 396 Hanover St.; \$16,000; Hicks, Tase & Norris, Contrs., 106 W. Madison St.

Md., Hagerstown.—D. A. Stickel & Son; erect \$50,000 to \$60,000 warehouse; 4 stories; about 50x60 ft.; reinforced concrete; gravel roof; concrete floors; steel sash; fireproof; A. E. Baxter Engineering & Appraisal Co., Archt.-Engr., Ellicott Square Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.; Deverell, Spencer & Co., Contrs., Garrett Bldg., Baltimore. (Lately noted.)

N. C., Charlotte.—Interstate Milling Co.; erect 165x70-ft. warehouse; Allis-Chalmers Co., Archt.; J. A. Jones Constr. Co., Contr. (Lately noted.)

S. C., Greenville.—Manufacturers Warehouse Co.; erect \$250,000 warehouse; 30x200 ft., with wing 30x100 ft.; 5 stories; reinforced concrete; tar and gravel roof; wood block and granolithic floors; electric wiring in conduits; electric elevator; hollow fireproof tile; interior tile; metal doors; Beacham & La Grand, Archts.; E. A. Fonda, Contr. (Lately noted.)

Tex., Sherman.—Hardwick Etter Co.; erect \$20,000 addition; 50x150 ft.; 2 stories; brick and concrete; Johns-Manville roof; concrete and wood floors; electric lights; concrete sidewalks; J. A. Simmons, Contr., 1403 Chaffin St. Address Jno. Tullock, Archt. (Lately noted.)

# MACHINERY, PROPOSALS AND SUPPLIES WANTED

Artists' Supplies.—J. S. Wilson, Bailey, N. C.—Names and addresses mfrs. artists' supplies; also needs sample drawings, landscapes, industrial photographs, etc.

Asphalt, etc.—Panama Canal. A. L. Flint, Gen. Purchasing Officer, Washington, D. C.—Bids until Feb. 13 to furnish asphalt, steel butts and Southern yellow pine lumber. Blank forms and information (Circular 1341) on application to offices of: Panama Canal; Asst. Purchasing Agents at 24 State St., New York; 606 Common St., New Orleans; United States Engr. offices throughout country.

Bag Cloth.—Brown & West, Belton, S. C.—Names and addresses mfrs. sugar bag cloth.

Bank Fixtures.—Farmers' Bank, R. S. Gibbs, Prest., Mars Hill, N. C.—Prices on safe, vault and bank fixtures.

Bank Fixtures.—Round Hill National Bank, H. C. Thompson, Prest.—Prices on bank fixtures, vault, safe, etc.

Barrel Stave Machine.—John G. Duncan Co., Jackson and Central Sts., Knoxville, Tenn.—Dealers' prices on second-hand oil barrel stave machine; Whitney preferred.

Battery Machinery.—Battery Parts Mfg. Co., D. R. Thomas, Mgr., 460 N. 2d St., Memphis, Tenn.—Names and addresses mfrs. nest-battery separator mch.

Blower.—Hill-Burnett Lumber Co., Clayton, Okla.—35-in double blower.

Boiler.—Hill-Burnett Lumber Co., Clayton, Okla.—60x14 boiler for 25,000 to 40,000-ft. daily capacity mill.

Boiler.—Lock Box 57, Easton, Pa.—150 H. P. locomotive type boiler.

Boiler.—Arctic Ice Cream Co., Greensboro, N. C.—10 to 15 H. P. upright boiler; good condition; for use Wilmington, N. C.

Boiler.—Ocala Manufacturing Co., W. D. Taylor, Ocala, Fla.—Second-hand Babcock & Wilcox or Heine water-tube boiler, 50 to 300 H. P., 4-in. tubes, 150 lbs. pressure.

Boilers.—See Contractors' Equipment.

Bottling Machinery.—See Dairy Equipment.

Braiding Machines, etc.—McCallum & Robinson, Memphis, Tenn.—Good used braiding machines, winder and sizing machine for sash cords 5-16 to ¾ in.

Bridge Construction.—North Carolina State Highway Comsn., Div. Office, Raleigh, N. C.—Bids until Feb. 16; changed date from Jan. 19; 2 bridges in Northampton County; 198.81 cu. yds. concrete; 810 lin. ft. timber pile; 16,701 lbs. reinforcing steel; plans, etc., on file at State Highway Comsn., W. S. Fallis, Engr.

Building Material.—Pickett Cotton Mills,

F. M. Pickett, Prest.-Treas, High Point, N. C.—Lumber, brick, steel, castings, etc., for 15,000-spindle mill building.

Building Material.—George A. Fuller Co., Liberty Bank Bldg., New Orleans, La.—Prices on building material, rift pine, oak and maple flooring for 11-story building 60x100 ft.

Building Material.—C. F. Bost, 317 E. Clinton St., Huntsville, Ala.—Prices on brick, also long-leaf pine timbers 28x30 ft.; for 4 stores.

Canning Machinery.—Badin Motor Co., W. T. Surratt, Sales Mgr., Badin, N. C.—Prices on syrup-canning mch.

Cars.—A. C. Truxbury Lumber Co., Charleston, S. C.—6 standard-gauge 60,000-lb. capacity steel truck wood body flat cars; location and price.

Cars.—Wm. B. Grimshaw Co., Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.—Dump cars; up to 50 Koppel or other good make; 36 cu. ft. capacity; 24-in. gauge; all steel; "V" shape.

Cement.—Colleton Products Assn., E. T. H. Shaffer, Prest., Walterboro, S. C.—Cement.

Columns.—C. S. Donaldson, Avon Park, Fla.—All sizes colonial columns from stock, preferably built up.

Construction Equipment.—Moore, Shotts & Wilson, 1504 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.—To represent mfrs. construction material and equipment.

Contractors' Equipment.—George A. Fuller Co., Liberty Bank Bldg., New Orleans, La.—Prices on contractors' equipment, boilers, engines, pumps, etc.

Cotton Cordage Machinery.—Ben. H. Smith, Haleyville, Ala.—Names and addresses dealers in machinery to mfr. cord, twine, rope, etc.

Crates.—Dixie Lumber Co., J. P. Smith, Secy.-Treas., Mebane, N. C.—Data and prices on mch. to mfr. egg crates.

Creamery Machinery.—Behrens Dairy Products Co., F. A. Behrens, Prest., 934 Poydras St., New Orleans, La.—Bids until Mch. 1 on ice-cream mch., daily capacity 500 gals. and butter-making mch.

Crusher.—Lock Box 57, Easton, Pa.—6 or 7½ second-hand gyratory crusher.

Crusher.—R. G. Wilcott, Secy. Harlan Coal & Coke Co., Lexington, Ky.—Prices on rock crusher.

Dairy Equipment.—Behrens Dairy Products Co., F. A. Behrens, Prest., 934 Poydras St., New Orleans, La.—Bids until Mch. 1 on milk mch., hourly capacity 6000 lbs.; milk-bottling and pasteurizing outfits.

Derrick.—McKinney Marble & Granite Works, McKinney, Tex.—Hand-operated stiff-leg derrick, 5 to 10-ton capacity.

Dye Machinery, etc.—I. A. Hutchison, Chipley, Fla.—Names and addresses mfrs. dye-stuffs and dye-stuffs mch.

Dynamo.—Pugh Milling Co., Volney, Va.—D. C. dynamo for 75 to 150 lights; second-hand preferred.

Dryers.—See Mining Machinery.

Electrical Equipment.—See Mining Machinery.

Electrical Equipment.—Southern Phosphate Co., O. J. Ridenour, Prest.-Gen. Mgr., 25 Broad St., New York.—Bids until Nov. 1 on motors, turbines, etc., for phosphate mining plant. (See Mining Machinery.)

Electric-light Plant.—City of Alma, Ga., A. B. Mercer, Mayor.—Bids until Feb. 20; construct electric-lighting system; enlarge water pumping station; install 50 H. P. oil engine, belted to 37½ K. V. A. generator, switchboard, etc., pole line and accessories; plans, etc., from J. B. McCrary Co., Engr., Atlanta, Ga.

Elevators, etc.—Panama Canal, A. L. Flint, Gen. Purchasing Officer, Washington, D. C.—Bids until Feb. 27 to furnish: Electric freight elevator; pig-iron; monotype metal; range boilers; water coolers; rubber tires; pipe covering; lighting fixtures; switches; cable terminals; twine; etc. Blank forms and information (Circular 1342) on application to offices of: Panama Canal; Asst. Purchasing Agents at 24 State St., New York; 606 Common St., New Orleans; Fort Mason; San Francisco; United States Engr. offices throughout country.

Engine.—L. A. Toler, Cedar Keys, Fla.—Data and prices on 25 K. W. or 25 H. P. oil engine; second-hand considered.

Engine.—Lock Box 57, Easton, Pa.—100 H. P. horizontal slide valve engine.

Engine.—Hill-Burnett Lumber Co., Clayton, Okla.—10x16 engine for 25,000 to 40,000-ft. daily capacity mill.

Engines.—See Contractors' Equipment.

Engine.—Oxford Gin & Warehouse Co., Lee Baggett, Propr., Oxford, Miss.—Second-hand 50 H. P. gasoline engine.

Engines (Gasoline).—P. O. Box 625, Louisville, Ky.—Correspondence with mfrs. of small gasoline engines ¼ to ½ H. P.

Engine (Oil).—Little Rock Granite Co., Contr., Little Rock, Ark.—30 H. P. oil engine, skid or portable.

Engine.—Wm. B. Grimshaw Co., Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.—700 H. P. simple Corliss type engine; modern and good.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.



**Engine and Boiler.**—John G. Duncan Co., Jackson and Central Sts., Knoxville, Tenn.—Dealers' prices on 25 to 30 H. P. portable boiler and engine on wheels.

**Filling Machines.**—American Products Co., R. B. Stone, Prest., Reidsville, N. C.—Data and prices on filling machines.

**Fire Alarms.**—City of Sarasota, Fla., Paul Thompson, Clerk.—Data and prices on fire alarms.

**Fire Equipment.**—Mebane Hose Co., W. T. Dillard, Chief Fire Dept., Mebane, N. C.—Chemical fire equipment, ladders, etc.

**Gas Machinery.**—Canton Electric Light & Water-works, John T. Sharp, Jr., Supt., Canton, Miss.—Names and addresses makers mchys. to mfrs. illuminating gas from soft coal.

**Ginnery Machinery.**—Rutherford Gin & Oil Co., M. L. Justice, Prest., Rutherfordton, N. C.—Bids until Feb. 8 on cotton mchy.

**Handles.**—Service Caster & Truck Co., E. B. Hastings, Asst. Mgr., 2533-37 Southwest Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.—Names and addresses mfrs. steam bent wooden truck handles, used on 2-wheel warehouse trucks.

**Heating Plant.**—H. E. Adams, Tampa, Fla. Prices on heating system for residence at Lake Junaluska, N. C.

**Ice Plant.**—Kingstree Ice Co., M. A. Ross, Mgr., Kingstree, S. C.—New or second-hand 10-ton refrigerating tank with 300-lb. cans.

**Ice Plant.**—Horace Williams, St. Petersburg, Fla.—35 to 50-ton capacity raw-water ice plant.

**Ice Plant.**—M. G. Godwin, 108 S. Forest St., Blytheville, Ark.—Prices on 50-ton ice plant; second-hand; good condition.

**Ice Plant.**—Brothers & Bro., Whaleyville, Va.—5-ton daily capacity plant.

**Ice Tanks.**—Behrens Dairy Products Co., F. A. Behrens, Prest., 934 Poydras St., New Orleans, La.—Bids until Mch. 1 on 5, 15 and 20-ton ice tanks.

**Iron.**—Colleton Products Assn., E. T. H. Shaffer, Prest., Walterboro, S. C.—1½-in. corrugated galvanized iron.

**Lathes.**—Guyan Machine Shops, B. Shell, Mgr., Logan, W. Va.—16 and 18-in. by 8 and 10-ft. lathes; geared head, taper attachment, driven with 220-volt 3-phase 60-cycle motor.

**Letters.**—J. S. Wilson, Bailey, N. C.—Alphabet and numerals for sign purposes.

**Locomotive.**—Lock Box 57, Easton, Pa.—6 or 7x10 saddle-tank locomotive, 36-in. gauge.

**Locomotives.**—Wm. B. Grimshaw Co., Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.—3 to 5-ton 24-in. gauge gasoline locomotives; Plymouth or other make.

**Log Loader.**—Loodruss Lumber Co., Jackson, Miss.—Clyde rapid quarter swing boom log loaders for loading short logs on narrow-gauge cars, 8-ft. bunks; new or first-class second-hand.

**Log Loader.**—Wood-Russ Lumber Co., Red Lick, Miss.—Clyde rapid quarter swing boom log loader for loading short logs on narrow-gauge cars, 8-ft. bunks; new or first-class second-hand. (Supersedes recent item.)

**Lumber.**—Hayworth Furniture Co., W. B. Cook, Secy.-Mgr., High Point, N. C.—Prices on drykilled oak and gum lumber.

**Machine Tools.**—Fairmont Motor Car Co., R. M. Morgan, Prest.-Mgr., Fairmont, W. Va.—Prices on lathes, planer, drill, emery grinders and presses.

**Machine Tools.**—Box 665, Jacksonville, Fla.—Machine tools; lathe, shaper, drill press, planer, bolt machine, power hack-saw, etc.

**Metal Sash.**—S. C. Creech Co., Bay City,

Tex.—Metal sash for 1-story 50x140-ft. building.

**Mining Machinery.**—R. G. Wilmott, Secy. Harlan Coal & Coke Co., Lexington, Ky.—Prices on mining mchy., electrical equipment, screens, etc.

**Mixers.**—American Products Co., R. B. Stone, Prest., Reidsville, N. C.—Data and prices on mixers.

**Mining Machinery.**—Southern Phosphate Corp., O. J. Ridenour, Prest.-Gen. Mgr., 25 Broad St., New York.—Bids until Nov. 1 on 6 dryers, turbines, washers, pumps, motors, etc., for phosphate mining plant in Florida; daily output 1000 tons.

**Motors.**—See Mining Machinery.

**Motors.**—Hayworth Furniture Co., W. B. Cook, Secy.-Mgr., High Point, N. C.—Prices on phonograph motors and supplies.

**Motors.**—H. J. Moore, Sweetwater, Tenn.—D. C. 7 to 12 H. P. 110-volt motor.

**Motor.**—See Lathes.

**Motor.**—Guyan Machine Shops, B. Shell, V.-P.-Mgr., Logan, W. Va.—75 H. P. motor; 2200 volts, 3-phase, 60-cycle, 1150 R. P. M. with starter, no base or pulley.

**Motors.**—Wm. B. Grimshaw Co., Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.—Two 75 to 100 H. P. slip-ring 220-volt 60-cycle 3-phase motors with starting boxes; suitable pulleys for operating stone crushers running at 225 R. P. M.

**Motors (Hoist).**—Guyan Machine Shops, B. Shell, V.-P.-Mgr., Logan, W. Va.—10 H. P. hoist motors; 220 and 440 volts, 3-phase, 60-cycle, with starter, base and pulley.

**Oil Machinery.**—Rutherford Gin & Oil Co., M. L. Justice, Prest., Rutherfordton, N. C.—Bids until Feb. 8 on cottonseed-oil machinery.

**Paper Cone Machinery.**—John R. Adams, 501 Traders' Bank Bldg., Scranton, Pa.—Names and addresses mfrs. paper cone and tube mchy.

**Pasteurizing Machinery.**—See Dairy Equipment.

**Paving.**—City, J. A. Redding, Clerk, Florida, Ala.—Bids until Feb. 24; 31,000 sq. yds. pavement; 22,800 sq. yds. sidewalks; brick; sheet asphalt; bituminous concrete or concrete with curb, gutters, storm drainage, etc.; plans, etc., on file; J. B. McCrary Co., Engr., Atlanta, Ga.

**Paving.**—Town, L. Gilbert, Clerk, Benson, N. C.—Bids until Feb. 16; 25,000 sq. yds. sheet asphalt or bituminous pavement on 5-in. concrete base; 15,000 lin. ft. concrete curb and gutter; 10,000 sq. yds. sidewalk; plans, etc., with Gilbert C. White, Engr., Durham, N. C.

**Paving.**—City of Daytona, Fla.—Bids about April 1; 10 mi. street paving; widths 15, 20, 24 and 30 ft.; \$450,000; J. B. McCrary Engineering Corp., Engr., Atlanta, Ga.

**Paving.**—Union Township Highway Commission, E. W. Stone, Secy., Union, S. C.—Bids until Feb. 12; 2202 sq. yds. 4-ft. concrete sidewalks at Monarch and Ottarway mills; plans, etc., with W. B. Deneen, Engr.

**Paving.**—Upshur County, Ernest Phillips, Clerk, Buckhannon, W. Va.—Bids until Mch. 1, 9.36 mi. 16-ft. cement-concrete pavement on streets and roads leading from city; 74,000 sq. yds. grading; plans, etc., on file with Claude Burr, County Road Engr., Buckhannon; Div. Engr., Morgantown, W. Va., and at State Road and Comsn. office, Charleston, W. Va.

**Paving.**—City of Florida, Fla.—Bids until Feb. 24; 17,000 sq. yds. hard-surfaced street paving; \$80,000; J. B. McCrary Engineering Corp., Engr., Atlanta, Ga.

**Paving.**—City, J. W. Harton, Mayor, Tul-

lahoma, Tenn.—Bids about Mch. 10; pave streets; \$50,000 bonds.

**Paving.**—City of Humboldt, Tenn.—Bids until Mch. 15; changed date from Feb. 1; asphalt and penetration streets; \$150,000; J. H. Weatherford, Engr., 64 Porter Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.

**Phonograph Supplies.**—See Motors.

**Piping.**—Hill-Burnett Lumber Co., Clayton, Okla.—Piping for 25,000 to 40,000-ft. daily capacity mill.

**Piling.**—H. A. Paine, Houston Land & Trust Bldg., Houston, Tex.—1000 pieces steel sheet piling 30 ft. long.

**Planer.**—Hill-Burnett Lumber Co., Clayton, Okla.—2½ or 34 Mississippi planing machine or something similar for 25,000 to 40,000-ft. daily capacity mill.

**Planer and Jointer.**—John G. Duncan Co., Jackson and Central Sts., Knoxville, Tenn.—Price on 12 and 16-in. second-hand planer and jointer.

**Piping.**—Lufkin Oil Co., 415 Beatty Bldg., Houston, Tex.—4, 6 and 8-in. piping.

**Piping.**—City of Frederick, Okla., Z. Z. Rogers, Mayor.—Bids for 4½ mi. 12-in. main from pumping station to city; relay 4½ mi. additional pipe in city.

**Pipe-cutting Machine.**—Easton Machinery Co., Drake Bldg., Easton, Pa.—2 to 8-in. and 1 to 4-in. pipe-cutting machine; state condition; second-hand.

**Pulleys.**—See Motors.

**Pumps.**—See Contractors' Equipment.

**Rails.**—S. P. McConnell, Carthage, N. C.—To lease 10 mi. 70 or 75-lb. rails.

**Pumps.**—See Mining Machinery.

**Rails.**—Dorchester Lumber Co., Badham, S. C.—220 tons 35-lb. relaying rails.

**Rails.**—Dorchester Lumber Co., Badham, S. C.—220 tons 35-lb. relaying rails.

**Refrigerators, etc.**—Office & Store Supply Co., Tampa, Fla.—To represent mfrs. of refrigerators, meat boxes, showcases, counters, etc.

**Refuse Burner.**—McEwen Lumber Co., Norfolk, Va.—Data and prices on shavings burner for planing mill.

**Reservoir.**—Comms. of Public Works, James Howe, Chrmn., Estill, S. C.—Bids until Feb. 12; construct 20x30-ft. concrete reservoir; specifications on file.

**Road Construction.**—Highway Comsn. Dist. No. 5, E. B. Crawford, Chrmn., care of R. R. Norquist, Yazoo City, Miss.—Bids until March 1; improve 10 mi. Lake George-Patost road; 41,250 cu. yds. grading; 185 cu. yds. reinforced concrete culverts; M. H. James, Engr., Sumner, Miss.

**Road Construction.**—Commr. Highways, Henry Wood, Commr., Bartlesville, Okla.—7 mi. hard surface road; bids opened Feb. 11; plans, etc., with County Clerk, Bartlesville, and State Engr., Capitol Bldg., Oklahoma City.

**Road Construction.**—Fayette County Commissioners, C. E. Mahan, Clerk, Fayetteville, W. Va.—Bids until Mch. 8; 11.2 mi. earth road in four sections of Kanawha Dist.; information from Philip Konrad, Engr., Kanawha Falls, W. Va.

**Road Construction.**—Hopkins County Commrs., W. W. Crick, Judge, Madisonville, Ky.—Bids in March; changed date from February; 78½ mi. Federal and State-aid roads; hard-surfaced; \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 available; J. V. Poole, County Road Engr.

**Road Construction.**—Fayette County Commissioners, C. E. Mahan, Clerk, Fayetteville, W. Va.—Bids until Mch. 8; 13 mi. road in

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Mt. Cove and Quinnimont Dists.; information with J. K. McGrath, Road Engr.

**Road Construction.**—Kanawha County Commrs., L. C. Massey, Clerk, Charleston, W. Va.—Bids until Feb. 2; 2.6 mi. Elk River road; plans, etc., with County Engr. and State Road Comsn.

**Road Construction.**—Highway Comsn., Union Township, E. W. Stone, Secy., Union, S. C.—Bids until Feb. 12; 4.77 mi. Sardis road; 11,665 cu. yds. topsoil; 26,194 cu. yds. excavation; 2.29 mi. Santuc road; 5601 cu. yds. topsoil; 7105 cu. yds. excavation; 2.01 mi. Jonesville road; 4907 cu. yds. topsoil; 2676 cu. yds. excavation; plans, etc., with W. B. Deneen, Engr.

**Road Construction.**—Marion County Commissioners, A. G. Martin, Clerk, Fairmont, W. Va.—Bids until Feb. 4; 20.5 mi. roads in Paw Paw, Lincoln and Grant Dists.; brick; concrete; bituminous macadam; plans, etc., on file.

**Road Engineers.**—City, Eugene S. Blease, Mayor, Newberry, S. C.—Names and addresses road engineers.

**Road Machinery.**—City, Eugene S. Blease, Mayor, Newberry, S. C.—Cement mixer; tractor; road scraper; scarifier; motor sprinkler.

**Road Roller.**—Good Roads Comsn. of Lauderdale County, John C. Watts, Engr., Meridian, Miss.—10-ton 3-wheel steam road roller; bids until Feb. 23.

**Roofing.**—Colleton Products Assn., E. T. H. Shaffer, Prest., Walterboro, S. C.—Roofing.

**Roofing.**—See Building Material.

**Roofing.**—Goldston Brick Co., Gulf, N. C.—Prices on galvanized roofing.

**Safes.**—Mutual Bank & Trust Co., Marshville, N. C.—Prices on burglar-proof and fireproof record safe for bank building.

**Safe.**—See Bank Fixtures.

**Safe, etc.**—See Bank Fixtures.

**Sawmill.**—John G. Duncan Co., Jackson and Central Sts., Knoxville, Tenn.—Dealers' prices on sawmill.

**Sewers.**—City Commrs., Ada, Okla.—Bids until Feb. 17; extend sewer system; construct sanitary lateral sewer in Dists. Nos. 8, 9 and 10; construct sewer-disposal tanks and contact beds, sludge beds, storm sewers; plans, etc., from Johnson & Benham, Const. Engrs., Firestone Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

**Sewers, etc.**—City of Bryan, Tex., John M. Lawrence, Mayor.—Bids until Feb. 24; construct sewer system and 100,000-gal. daily capacity disposal plant; 19,100 ft. 6 to 12-in. pipe; plans, etc., from J. C. Nagle, Const. Engr., College Station, Tex. (Supersedes recent item.)

**Sewers.**—City of Cleveland, Okla., O. P. Mauck, Mayor.—Bids until Feb. 26; extend sewer system.

**Screw Machines.**—Wheeling Machine Products Co., 20th S. Main St., Wheeling, W. Va. Automatic screw machines.

**Shoe Machinery.**—Tynes Shoe Co., Edgar M. Craft, 220 Provident Bldg., Waco, Tex.—Prices on shoe mchy. for 1000 pairs daily capacity plant.

**Screens.**—See Mining Machinery.

**Shafting.**—Hill-Burnett Lumber Co., Clayton, Okla.—Shafting for 25,000 to 40,000-ft. daily capacity mill.

**Sheet Brass, Copper, etc.**—Panama Canal, A. L. Flint, Gen. Purchasing Officer, Washington, D. C.—Bids until Feb. 13 to furnish bronze, copper, monel metal, steel bolts, nuts, rivets, nails, tacks, lead, pipe, etc.; bids until Feb. 26 for snatch blocks, electroplating supplies, filing boxes, plate glass, wall clocks, sandpaper, potato baskets, food

choppers, glass pitchers, etc.; bids until Feb. 3 for sheet brass, drill rods, strap iron, steel, solder, chain, copper tubing, washers, bolts, nuts, fire extinguishers, rubber rings, etc. Blank forms and information (Circulars 1343, 1345, 1344) on application to offices of Panama Canal; Asst. Purchasing Agents at 24 State St., New York; 606 Common St., New Orleans; United States Engr. offices throughout country.

**Shovel.**—Goldston Brick Co., Gulf, N. C.—Prices on used ½-yd. steam shovel.

**Shovel.**—Lock Box 57, Easton, Pa.—½ or ¾-yd. traction shovel.

**Sifters.**—American Products Co., R. B. Stone, Prest., Reidsville, N. C.—Data and prices on sifters.

**Sour Kraut Machinery.**—Sub-Tropical Fruit Products Co., T. W. Hewlett, Mgr., Box 1166, Tampa, Fla.—Names and addresses mfrs. sour kraut mchy.

**Steam Shovels.**—Wm. B. Grimshaw Co., Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.—Steam shovels; Erie, Osgood or Thew, ¾ yd.; full revolving; on traction wheels.

**Stills.**—American Products Co., R. B. Stone, Prest., Reidsville, N. C.—Data and prices on water stills.

**Steel Beams.**—See Building Material.

**Steel Ceiling.**—See Building Material.

**Street Grading.**—Cobb-Noble Co., Wachovia Bank Bldg., Winston-Salem, N. C.—Bids until Feb. 10; street grading in subdivision; 7000 cu. yds.; Spink & Edwards, Engrs.

**Steel.**—Shreveport Mill & Elevator Co., Shreveport, La.—Prices on steel to erect 100x300-ft. warehouse.

**Surfacer.**—Box 1, Spindale, N. C.—Prices on second-hand machine to surface one side or more of timbers up to 14x16; description and location.

**Sweeper.**—Southern Oil Tar Constr. Co., Sam Roberson, Prest.-Mgr., 226 S. 2d St., Louisville, Ky.—Horse-drawn sweeper.

**Tanks.**—Johnson Paint Co., Candler Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.—Two 5000-gal. tanks.

**Tanks.**—Southern Oil Tar Constr. Co., Sam Roberson, Prest.-Mgr., 226 S. 2d St., Louisville, Ky.—2 horse-drawn oiling tanks.

**Tubing.**—C. E. Burchfield, Supt. Southern Railway Co., Big Stone Gap, Va.—Names and addresses mfrs. tin tubing, ½ in. diam., without soldered seam, which can be cut into 3-in. lengths and used as sleeve or socket.

**Textile Machinery.**—See Braiding Machines, etc.

**Turbines.**—See Mining Machinery.

**Vault.**—See Bank Fixtures.

**Vault.**—See Bank Fixtures.

**Washers.**—See Mining Machinery.

**Water-works.**—City of Cleveland, Okla., O. P. Mauck, Mayor.—Bids until Feb. 26; extend water-works.

**Water-wheel.**—Pinetops Power & Light Co., Pinetops, N. C.—Small turbine wheels.

**Water-works Equipment.**—City Commrs., Ada, Okla.—Bids until Feb. 17; extend water-works; construct 2,000,000-gal. reinforced concrete reservoir, pumping station, cover Byrds Mill Springs, levee and protection work, complete system distributing mains in city, supply and force lines; plans, etc., from Johnson & Benham, Const. Engrs., Firestone Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

## Railroad Construction

### Railways.

Mo., Kansas City.—City & Leeds Electric Railway Co. has applied to the Missouri Public Service Commission for authority to build an electric railway from the intersection of 31st St. and the Raytown road to Leeds, Mo., about 10 mi. W. E. Winner is interested.

N. C., Elkin.—Elkin & Alleghany R. R. Co., capital stock \$1,000,000, is chartered and takes over the line from Elkin to Veneer, N. C., 16 mi., and may complete it to Sparta, about 15 more. H. G. Chatham of Winston-Salem, J. Clinton Smoot of North Wilkesboro, R. A. Doughton of Sparta, J. F. Hendren and G. T. Roth of Elkin, N. C., and others are interested.

N. C., Lansing.—Hassinger Lumber Co. of Konnarock, Va., has let contract to build its proposed railroad extension in Ashe County, N. C., this connecting with line into Konnarock. Contract covers grade and bridging.

N. C., Mt. Airy.—Virginia & Mt. Airy Railway Co. is chartered in Virginia for a line between Kibler, Va., and Mt. Airy (probably the old line of the Mt. Airy & Eastern Railway), 20 mi.; Estes Warren, Prest.; Wm. L. Browning, Secy.; M. T. Endicott, J. W. Childress and others, all of Washington, D. C.

Tex., Cleburne.—A. J. Wright of Cleburne, it is reported, proposes the construction of an interurban railway from Cleburne to Glen Rose, Tex., about 25 mi.

Tex., De Leon.—Large grading forces have begun construction of the Gulf & Desdemona Northern R. R., to be 50 mi. long, from Comanche via De Leon and Desdemona to Eastland, Tex. A. E. Firmin is Ch. Engr. at De Leon, and L. B. Williams, Comanche, Tex., is Prest. and Gen. Mgr.

Tex., Wichita Falls.—J. A. Kemp of Wichita Falls and others are reported planning construction of a light railway from Wichita Falls to the Kemp-Munger-Allen oil district southwest of Iowa Park in Wichita and Archer counties.

## INDUSTRIAL NEWS OF INTEREST

Items of news about industrial, railroad or financial interests, building operations, construction work, municipal improvements, or the sale of machinery or the letting of contracts in the South or Southwest, are invited from our readers whether they are advertisers or subscribers or not. We invite information of this character from readers in the North and West about their Southern business operations, as well as from Southern readers. News of value will be published just as readily when from non-advertisers as from advertisers.

### Now With Allen Spindle Corporation.

A. R. Petterson, formerly with the engineering department of the Osgood-Bradley Car Co. of Worcester, Mass., is now acting as chief engineer and director of production for the Allen Spindle Corporation, Boston, Mass. Previous to his connection with the Bradley Car Co., Mr. Petterson was president and general manager of the Petterson Engineering & Manufacturing Co., designers and builders of special machinery, tools and jigs.

### A Unique Almanac.

"The Colonial Soldier, 1920" is an almanac issued by the Colonial Supply Co., 217 Water St., Pittsburgh, Pa. It contains, in addition to ordinary data, facts relating to the lunations, eclipses, judgment of the weather, morning and evening stars, lunar flowers, birthstones, horoscopes and other useful and interesting information. It is also valuable as a guide for purchasers of supplies for mills, mines, contractors, railroads, etc., and for electrical purposes. The general style of the almanac is unique and attractive.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department, it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

**Again With Independent Pneumatic Tool Co.**

William R. Gummere, who for a number of years represented the Independent Pneumatic Tool Co. in Cleveland, O., has again become affiliated with that company, and he will be connected with the Pittsburgh branch, which is under the management of Harry F. Finney.

**Important Contract.**

The Irving Iron Works Co., Long Island City, N. Y., has the contract to supply all flooring-grating, walkways and ladder steps for the two new super-dreadnaughts California and Tennessee. The product furnished will be standard Irving "Subway" grating and "Safesteps," such as are already in use on over 500 vessels, including ships for the United States forces and the Emergency Fleet Corporation, as well as for private owners. The contract requires that the grating shall be galvanized throughout.

**Building a New Plant.**

The Greenville Iron Works, Greenville, S. C., organized six years ago and occupying leased buildings and machinery, has bought property immediately adjoining the present site and has begun construction of its new foundry and machine shop, which will give the company 15,000 square feet of moulding floors and about 10,000 square feet of machine shop floor. Much new machinery will be installed in the latter, including lathes, drill presses, moulding machines and a boring mill. The entire foundry equipment will be new throughout. This company, which is incorporated, is under the management of W. Lindsay Wilson, who is also controlling factor in the Wilson Company, a mill supply concern. The volume of business at the iron works during the past year has been very great, and its output is winning friends in sections where it has not hitherto enjoyed custom. It manufactures all kinds of cotton mill, building, sewer and municipal castings, sash weights and grates, besides doing extensively repair work on engines, boilers, oil mill machinery, sawmills and cotton gins. Products of these works are widely used in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. In addition to considerable quantities shipped to New York and several points in New England. The new improvements will cost about \$125,000 actual cash outlay.

**To Build and Repair Vessels.**

A new company—the Norfolk Construction & Marine Repair Corp.—has been incorporated under the laws of Virginia to repair ships, concrete barges and scows in the city of Norfolk. Its property is located on the Eastern Branch, just above the Norfolk Navy-yard, between Portsmouth and Gilmer-ton, and opposite the U. S. Magazine. The new company will succeed the National Concrete Boat Co., Inc., by taking over the old company and all facilities now in operation at the plant. They expect to put in a three-

track marine railway and have a complete establishment, one where they can build from three to five concrete barges or scows at the same time. The capitalization of the company is \$500,000, with Col. M. A. Butler, president; Robert D. Davis, vice-president, and Murray Priest, Secretary and treasurer.

**Notable Transfer of Employees.**

Seventy-five engineers from the machine works of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa., and their families were moved on January 14 to Lester, Pa., which is within 10 minutes' walk of the South Philadelphia works of the Westinghouse Co., where the machine works engineering department has been transferred. The company built a large number of houses to be rented to employees. Photographs were taken of the houses and sent to East Pittsburgh, along with blue-prints showing their construction and location; the families were permitted to select from them their choice of a home. Then each engineer was given a blue-print of his house, showing the size and number of rooms. He then made out a tag designating where each piece of furniture should be placed. Packing, crating and shipping of furniture was done without any physical work by anyone of the families, for the Westinghouse Company engaged five transfer and storage companies at Pittsburgh to pack, crate and deliver the furniture to the cars. This work was done in only eight days for the 75 families. When the furniture reached Philadelphia carpets were laid and the furniture placed in rooms in accordance with the plans. It required 40 cars to complete the shipment of furniture and automobiles. Meanwhile the employees continued to work at East Pittsburgh, living with friends or in hotels. On Wednesday evening, January 14, they left with their families on a special train of nine Pullmans, and arrived in Philadelphia at 7.10 o'clock Thursday morning. They were given breakfast at Broad Street Station, and then special street cars carried them to the South Philadelphia works to inspect the plant, after which they went to their new homes.

**Trade Literature.****Paper Trade Directory.**

Lockwood's Directory of the Paper and Stationery Trades has been issued for 1920. It is a volume of 850 pages, thoroughly revised and brought up to date each year, and contains a list of all the paper, wood pulp and chemical fiber mills in the United States, Canada, Mexico and South America, geographically arranged, with names of officers, a complete statement of mill equipment, kind of power used, product of mills, and total daily production per 24 hours. Mills are classified according to their products. There are also given the names of makers of paper specialties, paper dealers, pulp, rag and paper stock dealers, converters of paper, leading stationers and others handling stationery and office supplies in the United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. All leading water-marks and brands in the American paper trade are included, also an alphabetical list of prominent mill officials, together with their connections. Trade associations and statistical information are likewise presented. The book is finely printed on substantial paper, is bound in cloth and lettered in gold. It is published by the Lockwood Trade Journal Co., 10 E. 39th St., New York City.

**New Calendars.**

Among the calendars for 1920 is one issued by F. E. Myers & Bro., Ashland, O., manufacturers of pumps, hay-unloading tools, door hangers, etc., which bears a large picture of their works and a group photograph of the Myers salesmen. Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Co., Akron, O., manufacturers of twist drills, wrenches, reamers, drop forgings, etc., have a large and practical calendar with an illustration showing several products. Ball Engine Co., Erie, Pa., issue a wall calendar with each page illustrated with different pictures of the Erie shovels at work. Rogers, Brown & Co., Cincinnati, O., pig-iron, coke, etc., have a fine hanger calendar presenting a view of the Susquehanna mine. Chattanooga Armature Works, Chattanooga, Tenn., are represented by a large wall calendar bearing a reproduction of a fine landscape in water colors and entitled "Shadows." Long & Allstatter Co., Hamilton, O., manufacturers of power punching and shearing machinery, issue a practical and handsome hanger calendar with green and gold border, each page having a fine illustration of one of the company's machines. J. Livingston & Co., Inc., construction engineers, 104 East 41st St., New York City, have an unusually fine calendar of the same general type, with reproduction in colors of a picture of Prometheus by Maxfield Parrish.

**Financial News****New Financial Corporations.**

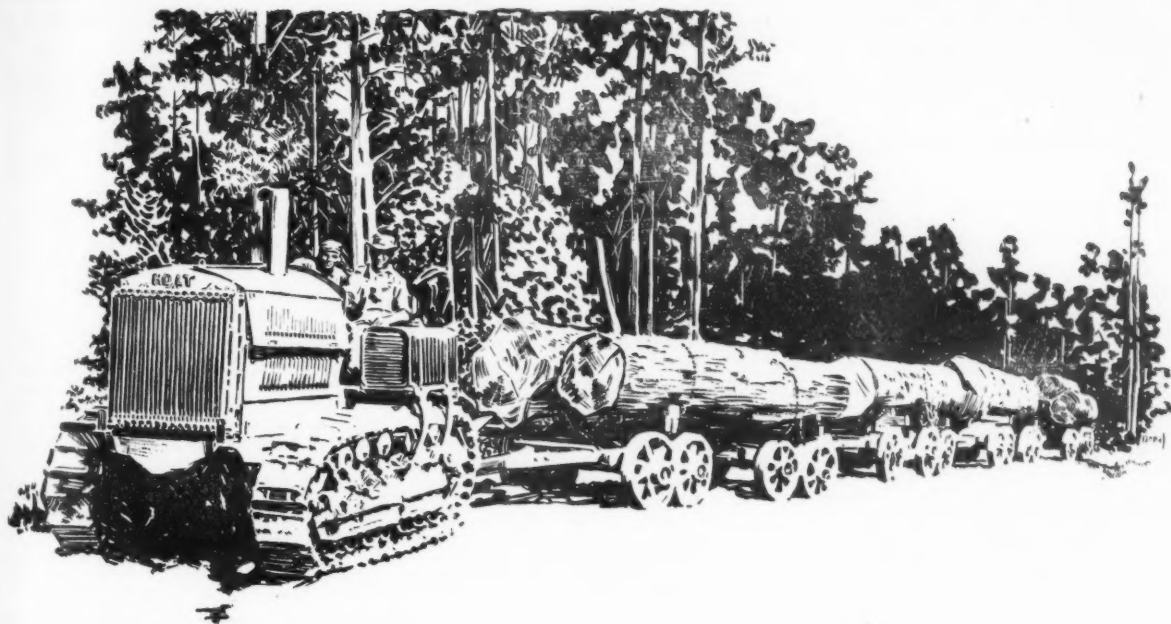
Ala., Loxley.—Loxley State Bank is chartered; capital stock \$15,000, of which \$10,000 is paid in. J. W. Randall, Prest.; O. F. E. Winburg, V.-P.

Ala., Opelika.—National Bank of Opelika has applied for charter; capital \$125,000; surplus \$25,000. Incprts.: John Allen Jones, M. M. McCall, L. M. Trawick and R. M. Greene, all of Opelika, Ala., and I. Well of Montgomery, Ala. It is proposed to purchase the bank of Opelika and take over its buildings and other assets.

Ark., Lockesburg.—Planters' Bank, a new concern, has been organized to begin business about March 1. Dr. A. J. Clingan, Prest.; L. D. McCown, V.-P.; R. W. Grady, Secy.; Fay Parker, Cash.

(Continued on Page 152.)





## To Make Tractor Operation Profitable— You need these 11 Supremacy Qualities of the "Caterpillar"

**Quality**—The raw materials alone that go into a "Caterpillar" cost more than most other tractors sell for. Unsurpassed standards of skill build "Caterpillar" reputation and performance.

**Goability**—Goes anywhere and keeps on going. That's why the Tank embodied Holt's prime invention—the "Caterpillar." That's why the "Caterpillar" climbed Pikes Peak.

**Performance**—The war-tested "Caterpillar" delivers un-failing performance. It has power to meet the emergency. When horses, mules and motor cars stall, the "Caterpillar" carries on.

**Compactness**—The most compact and powerful tractor ever produced in the history of the industry. Why did Uncle Sam officially and exclusively adopt the "Caterpillar?"

**Accessibility**—Built to simplify service. War requirements called for immediate accessibility of all parts. The "Caterpillar" met the test of war.

**Ease of Control**—The "Caterpillar" controls more easily over rough ground than a motor truck does on a good road. Turns in twice its own width. Automatic gas control makes hills and hollows look alike.

**Power and Traction**—Holt's prime invention, the "Caterpillar," solved the traction problem for war and peace. Ground bearing pressure per square inch less than that of your foot. Holt's war-tested motor delivers un-failing power to tracks that cannot slip.

**User's Service**—Built on war experience, Holt's world-wide service assures continuous tractor performance to satisfied users.

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**War and Peace Record**—"Caterpillar" tractors were adopted exclusively for the hardest war service of America, England and France. The same unswerving dependability has for more than 12 years been applied by the "Caterpillar" on the farm or plantation, in the logger camp, at the mine, oil field, road construction and to over-land transportation.

**Unlimited Uses**—A flexible railroad system that goes anywhere plus a universal power plant—both operated by one man—that's the "Caterpillar." Earns dividends wherever transportation and reliable power are needed.

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Dallas, Tex.  
Wichita Falls, Tex.  
Shreveport, La.

Okmulgee, Okla.  
Kansas City, Mo.  
Atlanta, Ga.  
Denver, Col.  
London, E. C.

Fargo, N. D.  
Charleston, W. Va.  
New Orleans, La.  
Richmond, Va.

PEORIA, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.

For further particulars, address Dept. 39

Ark., Paris.—First National Bank of Paris is chartered; capital \$80,000. Prest., L. B. Crenshaw; Cash., Lewis C. Sadler.

D. C., Washington.—A new commercial and savings bank is being organized by R. Golden Donaldson and C. C. Tucker, Attys., to have offices at 9th and K Sts.; capital stock \$100,000.

Fla., Fort Myers.—Lee County Bank, Title & Trust Co., capital \$100,000, and surplus \$50,000, has begun business. A. L. White, Prest.; Amos Bolick, 1st V.-P.; G. A. Arndt, 2d V.-P.; J. W. Blanding, Cash.

Fla., Miami.—Bankers' Mortgage Loan Co. of Miami gives notice that it will apply for charter Feb. 26; capital stock \$150,000. Prest., Chas. S. Baxter; V.-P., Edward B. Douglas; Secy. and Treas., Manning S. Burbank; Jas. H. Gilman and Crate D. Bowen also directors.

Fla., Sebring.—First National Bank of Sebring (conversion of Bank of Sebring) has applied for charter; capital, \$25,000; surplus, \$10,000. H. O. Sebring, Prest.; E. O. Douglas, E. J. Etheredge and J. A. Taylor, V.-Ps.; P. J. Rippberger, Cashier; will begin business as national bank about April 1.

Ga., Cordele.—Cordele Loan Co., capital stock \$100,000, is inceptd. Will begin business in about 40 days. Incepts.: D. A. R. Crum, S. M. Smith, J. W. Bivins, W. J. Musselwhite, Churchwell Bros. and others.

Ga., Forsyth.—Citizens' Bank of Forsyth has applied for charter; capital, \$80,000; surplus paid in, \$20,000. Hugh H. Hardin, Prest.; B. O. Chapman, H. E. Newton, all of Forsyth, V.-Ps.; B. H. Maury of Goggansville, Ga., V.-P. Others interested as directors: O. W. Ingram of Barnesville, Ga.; E. D. Rudisill, Horace Freeman and C. M. Taylor of Forsyth; E. C. Rumble of Smarrs, Ga.; Homer Hardin of Dyas, Ga.; B. H. Mitchell of Forsyth, Ga.

La., Monroe.—Louisiana Savings Bank & Trust Co. is being organized. Proposed capital \$400,000. A. Collman, Prest.; H. N. Thompson, V.-P.; C. H. Godwin and others interested. Begins business by April 1.

La., Monroe.—Louisiana Loan & Investment Co., capital stock \$100,000, is reported planned in connection with the projected new State bank. A. Collman or H. N. Thompson may be able to give information.

Md., Baltimore.—North Baltimore Bank, capital stock \$200,000, surplus \$50,000, which is being organized by James H. Preston, 805 N. Charles St., and others, will be situated at Charles St. and North ve.

Md., Curtis Bay.—Curtis Bay Industrial Bldg. Assn., Inc., has organized; capital \$1,000,000. Has begun business; A. E. Marshall, Prest.; Carl Haner, Jr., V.-P.; W. H. B. Elliott, Secy.; E. Elsel, Treas.

Md., Upper Marlboro.—A branch of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Seat Pleasant, Md., has been established in Upper Marlboro with M. Carey McNab, Prest., and Wm. Brooke, Jr., Cash.

Miss., Clarksdale.—A new bank with \$300,000 capital stock is reported being organized by J. O. Lampkin and associates, including S. A. Corley, J. H. Sherard, A. M. Crump and others.

Miss., Heidelberg.—Citizens' State Bank, capital \$10,000, is chartered to begin business Feb. 2. C. Blankenship is Prest.; M. G. Travis, V.-P.; J. H. Jones, Cash.

Mo., Wilcox.—Farmers' State Bank of Wilcox, capital \$15,000, surplus \$750, is inceptd.; P. V. Miller, Highland, Kans., Cash.; A. J. Holt, S. H. Shell, J. T. Ware and others, directors.

N. C., Durham.—First Natl. Trust Co. of Durham is inceptd., and takes over the business of Cobb-Glass Co. of Winston-Salem and Durham; capital \$400,000; began business Feb. 2; Jas. O. Cobb, Prest.; Gen. T. S. Carr, W. J. Holloway, Jno. A. Buchanan and J. O. Young, V.-Ps.; T. F. Glass, Treas.; L. P. McLendon, Secy. and Trust Officer; W. T. Brogden, Counsel; C. M. Carr, Chrmn. Board of Directors.

N. C., Goldsboro.—Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., capital stock \$150,000, is chartered. Incorporators: Robert H. Edwards, J. B. Hooks, G. E. Grantham, F. B. Jordan and D. N. Newcome.

N. C., Mars Hill.—Farmers' Bank of Mars Hill is inceptd.; capital \$50,000 authorized, \$10,000 subscribed. R. S. Gibbs, Prest.; W. F. Robinson, V.-P.; L. D. Edwards, Cash. Will begin business in a month or so.

N. C., Marshville.—Mutual Bank & Trust Co. of Marshville is chartered; capital \$50,000 authorized, \$10,000 paid in. Will begin business Mch. 15. Incepts.: R. C. Newsom, E. H. Moore and T. L. Austin of Marshville and W. M. Gordon of Monroe, N. C.

N. C., Shelby.—A loan and trust company, capital stock \$100,000, is reported being organized by Wm. Lineberger, J. J. Lattimore and others.

N. C., Turkey.—Bank of Turkey inceptd.; capital \$10,000, will begin business about Mch. 1. Directors: A. F. Pelree, Prest.; W. H. Carroll, V.-P.; A. T. Britt, J. T. Judson, J. M. Hunter, C. J. Carroll and J. A. Grady. James R. Stone is Cash.

N. C., Wilson.—Farmers' Banking & Trust Co. of Wilson is chartered. Capital authorized, \$100,000; subscribed, \$62,750. Directors: N. L. Finch, Geo. W. Connor, B. T. Smith, E. H. Anderson and others.

N. C., Wilson.—Farmers' Bank and Trust Co. of Wilson, capital stock authorized \$100,000, \$62,000 subscribed, is chartered. Incepts.: J. J. Lane, Raleigh; H. A. Young, Wilson, and H. F. Robins, Asheville, N. C.

Okla., Asher.—First National Bank of Asher, capital \$25,000, has applied for charter. G. W. Watson and others.

Okla., Custer.—People's State Bank is chartered. Capital \$30,000. Begins business immediately. Incepts.: Jack H. Oberecht and Ed Evans of Custer, Okla.; F. Y. Delaney and C. L. Mobley of Fort Worth, Tex., and J. W. Thompson of Waterville, Kans.

Okla., Hugo.—A building and loan association is being organized with capital stock of \$100,000 by business men of Hugo. Address The Mayor for information.

Okla., Lawton.—Security National Bank of Lawton, capital stock \$100,000, has applied for charter. C. W. Crabtree and others.

Okla., Pershing.—Pershing State Bank is organized. Capital \$25,000. B. F. Mason of Pawhuska, Okla., Prest.; F. D. Williamson and F. N. Marrs of Pershing, V.-Ps.; Fred Rock, formerly of Pawhuska, Cash.

S. C., Allendale.—Home Building and Loan Assn., capital \$250,000, is incorporated; W. I. Johns, Prest.; J. Sims Spigener, V.-P.; W. T. Googe, Secy. and Treas.; J. H. Johnson, Solicitor. Will begin business at once.

S. C., Carlisle.—Farmers and Merchants' Bank, capital stock \$25,000, is being organized; incorporators, J. D. Smith, M. C. Deaver, W. H. Jeter, L. B. Woodward.

S. C., Charleston.—Universal Protection & Investment Co. of Charleston is chartered;

capital stock \$15,000; L. A. Lee, Prest. and Treas.; J. C. Dean, V.-P.; C. T. Lee, Secy.

S. C., Centenary.—Bank of Centenary, capital stock \$25,000, is chartered. S. W. Norwood, Prest., and F. G. White, Cash.

S. C., Coronaca.—Bank of Coronaca is organized, capital stock \$25,000. E. W. Gregory, Prest.; O. D. Duckett, V.-P.; T. S. Blake, Cash.

S. C., Inman.—Citizens' Bank of Inman; capital \$25,000; began business Feb. 2. Howard E. Chapman is Prest., and Jno. B. Parker, Cash.

Tenn., Chattanooga.—Hamilton National Bank proposes to increase capital \$500,000 and use \$250,000 to acquire the Hamilton Trust & Savings Bank, then to organize the Hamilton Securities Co. with \$300,000 capital stock. Stockholders meet Mch. 9 to act. The Hamilton Trust & Savings Bank is a subsidiary of the Hamilton Bank, of which T. R. Preston is Prest.

Tex., Edinburg.—First National Bank of Edinburg, capital \$25,000, has applied for charter. W. H. Gossage and others.

Tex., Perryton.—Perryton National Bank is chartered; capital \$25,000. Prest., Geo. M. Perry; Cashr., H. S. Wilbur.

Tex., Rio Grande.—First National Bank of Rio Grande is chartered; capital \$25,000. Prest., Lawrence R. Brooks; Cashr., C. Tijerina.

Tex., Rock Springs.—First National Bank; capital \$35,000; will begin business soon. B. D. Sherrill, Prest.; T. B. Phillips, V.-P.; Walker Ragsdale, Cash.

Tex., Thornton.—Guaranty State Bank of Thornton, capital stock \$40,000, is chartered. T. M. Wilson is Prest. and J. M. Wayland, Cash.

Va., Cradock.—The Burwood Finance Co. of Norfolk, Va., proposes to organize a bank in Cradock.

Va., Grundy.—First National Bank of Grundy, capital \$50,000, has applied for charter. G. R. Hurley and others.

Va., East Radford.—Farmers & Merchants' National Bank, a conversion of the Farmers & Merchants' Bank, has applied for charter. Capital \$60,000.

Va., Flint Hill.—First National Bank of Flint Hill, capital \$25,000, has applied for charter. J. B. Williams and others.

Va., Portsmouth.—Community Savings Bank, capital stock \$50,000, has been organized by negro citizens to begin business Feb. 5 at 506-508 County St. J. F. Proctor is Prest.; Dr. J. A. Brown, Dr. W. B. Anderson, Rev. R. G. Adams, Theodore Nash and J. J. Copeland, V.-Ps.; R. J. Kyles, Cash.

Va., Round Hill.—Round Hill National Bank, an entirely new concern, is chartered; capital \$40,000; surplus \$4000; H. C. Thompson, Prest.; J. R. Cochran and N. B. Hawthorne, V.-Ps.; T. F. Bowersett, Cash.

W. Va., Elm Grove.—First Saving & Trust Co. is chartered; capital stock \$100,000. Incorporators: G. H. Grodhaus, C. G. Woods, W. E. Eckard of Elm Grove; J. B. Chambers of Alexander, Pa., and Joseph Hanlan of Wheeling.

W. Va., Wheeling.—Quarter Savings Bank & Trust Co. is the new name of the Quarter Savings Bank, which has increased capital from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

(Continued on Page 153.)

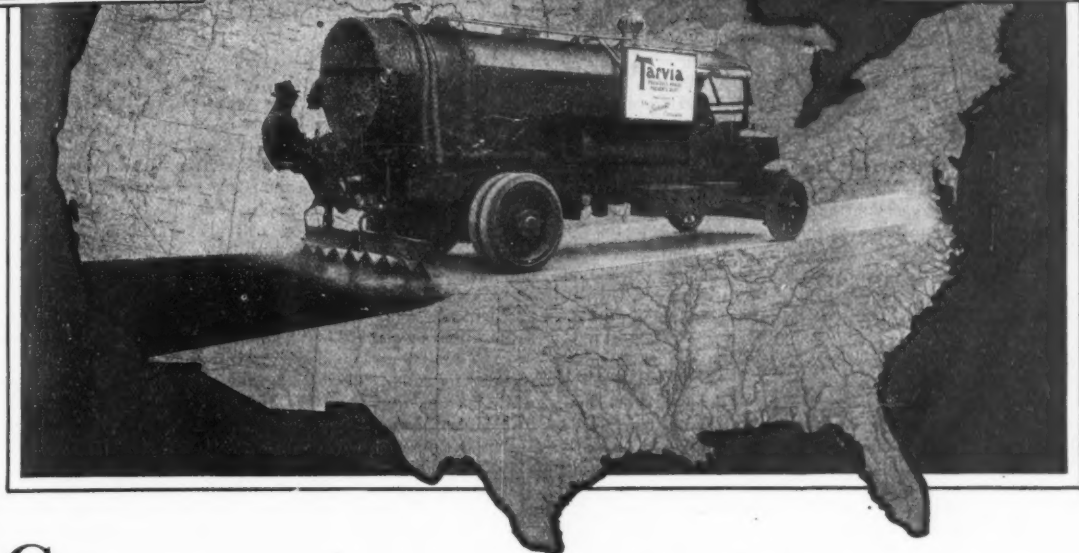
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COME to think of it, is there anything so expensive to a community as *bad roads*?

Bad roads slow up business, lower land values, make markets inaccessible, isolate neighbors, cost a lot of money and waste much more.

People tolerate bad roads year after year because they *think* good roads cost too much.

But good roads *are not*

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### Looks for Continued Improvement in Racial Conditions Through Observance of Economic Laws.

Jackson, Miss., February 3.—[Special.]—That the apparent racial differences existing in this country, with its consequent unrest, is not racial, but purely economic, was the declaration of Prof. W. H. Holtzclaw, the leading negro educator of Mississippi, in a recent address and interview at Utica, Miss. Utica is the home of the Utica Normal and Industrial Institute, of which Professor Holtzclaw is principal, and is not only the leading negro school in this State, but one of the best in the whole South in point of results.

Principal Holtzclaw is recognized as a deep thinker, and he stands high in the regard of the white citizens of Mississippi, because of his constant efforts to avoid any antagonism between the whites and the blacks. He is a Southern-born negro, and thoroughly understands the racial situation in the South.

At a recent session of the Mississippi Negro Farmers' Congress at Utica, Holtzclaw succeeded in having many white men attend with the view of aiding in bringing the two races together for the best interests of the State and of the South. He pointed out that the people of the South are but exercising the commonest of good judgment in their efforts to find a basis upon which to adjust their differences in a manner that will be both agreeable and profitable to both races.

Declaring that the racial differences are purely economic, Holtzclaw said he did not believe that a just solution of the problem would be reached until both sides recognized this new condition resulting from the changes of the past 50 years and abide by it. The old and inadequate economic system is being crushed to death by the new, he added, and there are certain to be reactions, some of them amounting to serious disturbances. "Negroes," he said, "must cease to expect favors from their white fellow-citizens simply because their father or grandfather was owned by a white man, and, by the same token, the white man must realize that he is dealing with the present-day negro; he is dealing with a new man and not with the antebellum negro. I realize that human nature is such that it will not be easy for the white man to forget the color distinction, but the world today is not asking who my parents

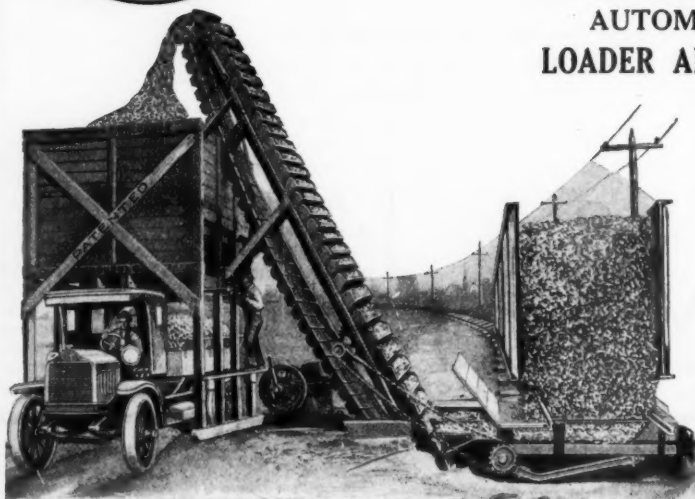
were or what kind of hair I have, but is demanding that I measure up to the standard of manhood."

Grateful appreciation of the efforts of white citizens to aid the negro through uplift and welfare work was expressed by Holtzclaw, and he urged upon members of his race the grasping of such opportunity. Speaking to the negro parents, he said: "Teach your children to love the soil and stick to it, for Nature in her generosity has never been known to draw the color line. She has always yielded wealth to the touch of the trained hand, the cultivated thoughts and developed brain. 'Verily, God raineth on the just and on the unjust.'"

Holtzclaw admonishes the negroes to prove themselves worthy of the esteem of the white man by making themselves upright and respectable and by playing the part of good citizens; the white people he asks to bestir themselves in the interest of the South and all that is dear to it, to protect life and property and provide for the negroes better school facilities as a means of combating crime. Pointing out as an example the negro community at Utica, where, he said, there had not been an arrest in 15 years, and where there is not even a peace officer or prison of any kind, Holtzclaw declared that record could be multiplied over and over again by the building of schools and blotting out illiteracy.

"The negro is looking ahead," the principal continued, "and that is a hopeful sign. He is not asleep. The negro owns more land in the State now than ever before in history. Perhaps there is no class of individuals making more progress and obtaining a more suitable foothold. There is a growing desire on the part of the white man to treat the negro justly and to aid him and his family to a higher plane of living. Have faith in the American people and be not discouraged. The American people have never yet met a problem they did not solve.

"There is a great future in store for our race in this country. It is up to us to meet the future halfway. Negroes must organize for uplift work among themselves, invite the co-operation of white men and their organizations that believe in the advancement of the negro; they must buy land and build schools, show a greater degree of interest in home and community life, with especial emphasis on sanitation and personal hygiene." Holtzclaw offered as the motto of the race, "Righteousness and Progress."



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The efficiency of the SUNBURY Automatic Car Unloader and the operating economy, as compared with any other means of handling loose bulk materials, is its best recommendation.

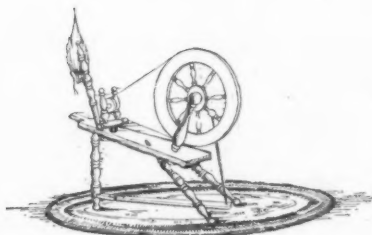
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Selling cotton yarn through D'Olier creates something more than sales—it creates profitable business connections.

An experience of 50 years, sound financial structure and an intimate knowledge of the entire field of cotton production and manufacture make such a service possible.

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Equipped with a lifting magnet they handle pig iron, scrap, etc., with speed and wonderful economy.

Provided with a grab bucket they handle more limestone, coal, sand or similar material in

one pass than several men could in an hour.

With a hook and chain they lift big boilers, castings, girders, etc., and set them accurately in place. And they move from job to job under their own power wherever there are rails.

No matter where you are, an "AMERICAN" representative can reach you in twenty-four hours.

"Give me where I may stand and I will move the world."

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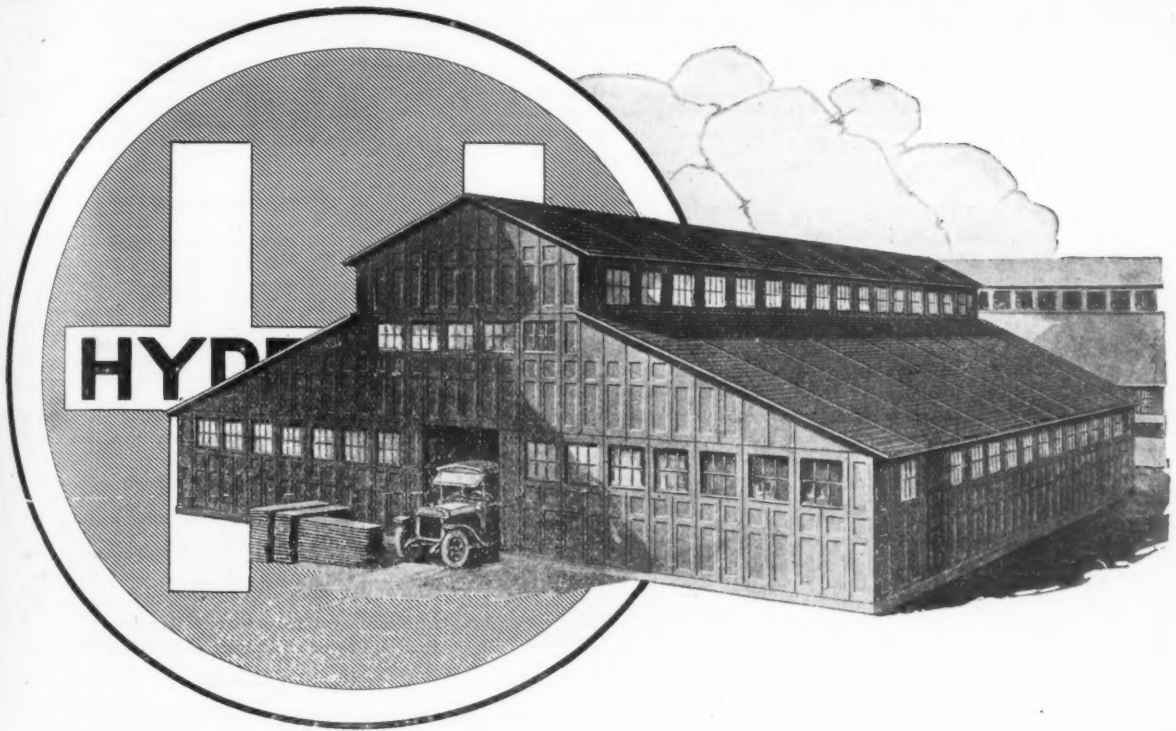


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# Hydraulic Steel Buildings

## Standardized—Pressed Steel—Portable

### New Securities.

Ala., Decatur—(School).—Proposed to issue bonds for high school. Address D. D. McGehee, Chrmn. Board of Education.

Ala., Huntsville—(Abattoir).—Bids will be opened at noon Feb. 20 for \$20,000 of 5 per cent 10-year bonds. Address T. L. Patton, City Treas. For particulars see Proposals Department.

Ark., DeWitt—(Road).—\$1,879,000 of 5 per cent 20-year serial \$1000 denomination bonds of Arkansas County, dated Aug. 1, 1919, are being offered by the Mortgage Trust Co. of St. Louis.

Fla., Arcadia—(School).—DeSoto County School Board offers for sale on Feb. 1 bonds of special tax school districts as follows: Wauchula, \$15,000; Ona, \$10,000. P. G. Shaver is County School Supt. and Secy.

Fla., Clermont—(Water-works, City Bldg.).—Proposed to issue about \$35,000 of bonds. Address City Council.

Fla., Daytona — (Paving, Drainage). — All bids were rejected for the \$450,000 of 5 per cent \$1000 denomination serial bonds offered Feb. 3, which were voted Aug. 19 and dated Nov. 19, 1919. George F. Crouch is Clerk.

Fla., Jacksonville—(Bridge).—Sold at par to the Florida, the Barnett and the Atlantic national banks of Jacksonville on a joint bid, \$700,000 of 5 per cent \$1000 denomination 30-year bonds of Duval County, dated Jan. 1, 1918, and offered on Feb. 3, 1920. Frank Brown is County Clerk.

Fla., Perry—(Water, Sewer).—\$20,000 of 5 per cent bonds, offered Nov. 25, are reported not sold. Address The Mayor.

Fla., Plant City—(Street).—Sold Feb. 2 to A. T. Bell & Co. of Toledo, Ohio, \$50,000 of 6 per cent 20-year \$1000 denomination bonds, dated Dec. 1, 1919, at par, plus \$1286 premium and accrued interest; purchaser to furnish blank bonds and pay attorney's fees.

Fla., Sanford—(Drainage).—Bids will be re-

(Continued on Page 160.)

#### THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.

The Board of Directors on February 3, 1920, declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent upon the Common Stock of this Company, payable March 1, 1920, at the Banking House of Winslow, Lanier & Company, 59 Cedar Street, New York City, to holders of record of such stock at the close of business on February 14, 1920. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

RANDOLPH CATLIN, Secretary.

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We serve them both satisfactorily. A Million-Dollar Corporation in a Large Metropolis and a Retail Store in a Small Town, both users of carbon papers and typewriter ribbons, obtain from us:

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ceived until 11 A. M. Mar. 2 for \$25,000 of 6 per cent \$500 denomination 24-year serial bonds of Jessup Drainage Dist., Seminole County. E. A. Douglass is Clk. County Commissioners.

Ga., Hawkinsville—(Bridge).—Bids will be received until noon March 2 for \$200,000 of 5 per cent \$500 denomination bonds of Pulaski County, dated July 1, 1919. Address Morgan Thompson, Comms. Roads and Revenues. *For particulars see Proposals Department.*

Ga., Jesup—(Road).—Contemplated to issue \$500,000 of Wayne County bonds; B. G. Middleton is Chrmn. County Comms.

Ga., Moultrie—(Paving, School, Sewer).—Voted Jan. 26 \$105,000 of 5 per cent 30-year serial bonds, \$1000 denomination, as follows: Paving, \$60,000; school, \$35,000; sewer, \$10,000; all dated Apr. 1, 1920. Date for bids not set. Address J. S. Johnson, Mayor.

Ky., Smithland—(Road).—\$500,000 of Livingston County bonds reported voted Jan. 31. Address County Comms.

La., De Ridder—(School).—Bids will be opened Mch. 9 by L. D. McCollister for \$90,000 of 5 per cent \$1000 denomination 10-year bonds voted Jan. 13 and dated March 1, 1920.

La., Crowley—(Road).—Reported sold to the First National Bank of Crowley at par and interest \$400,000 of 5 per cent bonds of Arcadia Parish, offered on Dec. 30.

La., DeRidder—(Road).—Special dispatch to the Manufacturers Record says that the \$500,000 of 5 per cent \$500 and \$1000 denomination 20 and 30-year bonds of Road Dists. 2, 3, 4 and 6, Beauregard Parish, reoffered Jan. 31, were awarded to Caldwell & Co. of Nashville, Tenn., at 89 and accrued interest to Jan. 1, with 2 per cent allowed on daily balances. D. W. McFlater is Secy. and Treas. Police Jury.

La., Kaplan—(Water, Light).—Sold Feb. 4 at par and \$2400 expenses to the Bank of Kaplan \$40,000 of 5 per cent \$500 denomination serial bonds voted Oct. 21 and dated Dec. 1, 1919. C. H. Brookshire is Clerk.

La., Minden—(Road).—The \$1,000,000 of Webster Parish bonds will not be voted on until May. J. F. McInnis is Clerk. (It was reported that election would be held Feb. 16.)

La., St. Francisville—(Road).—Bids will be received until noon Feb. 26, it is reported, for \$125,000 of 5 per cent bonds of West Feliciana Parish. J. R. Matthews is Sec. Police Jury.

La., Shreveport—(Water-works).—Bids will be received until 10 A. M. Feb. 24 for \$400,000 of 5 per cent \$1000 denomination bonds, dated Feb. 1, 1920. Geo. O. Lilley is Commr. of Accounts and Finance. (All bids received Jan. 27 were rejected.)

Md., Baltimore—(Water, General Development).—City will ask the Legislature for authority to issue about \$40,000,000 of city stock, of which \$22,000,000 would be for water-works and \$18,000,000 for general development, or this latter may be increased to \$30,000,000. Wm. F. Broening is Mayor.

Md., Easton—(School).—County Comms. of Talbot County will ask the Legislature for authority to issue \$40,000 worth of bonds for a new school at Trappe.

Md., Rockville—(School).—Legislature will be asked to authorize Montgomery County to issue \$140,000 of bonds. Edwin W. Broome is County Supt. of Education.

Miss., Brookhaven—(Sewer).—Bids will be received until Feb. 10, it is reported, for \$125,000 of 5½ per cent 16½-year average city bonds. Chester Byrne is City Clk.

Miss., Brooksville—(Town).—Bids will be received until March 2 for \$10,000 of 6 per cent \$500 denomination 20-year bonds. J. N. McMorris is Town Clerk. *For particulars see Proposals Department.*

Miss., Clarksdale—(Street, Water, Light).—Special election is to be called to vote on \$500,000 of city bonds. Address City Comms.

Miss., Greenwood—(School).—Concerning recent report that election would be held Feb. 10 on \$45,000 bonds, Mayor E. V. Hughston says it is not contemplated to sell any bonds at present; no issue has been authorized.

Miss., Jackson—(Road).—Reported sold at 102 to local bank \$75,000 of 5½ per cent 18-year average bonds of Hinds County.

Miss., Monticello—(Road).—Bonds of Road Dist. No. 4, Lawrence County, were voted Jan. 30. Address County Comms.

Miss., Mendenhall—(Road).—\$35,000 of Simpson County bonds offered Dec. 3 are reported sold at par and \$175 premium to the Bank of Commerce & Trust Co. of Memphis, Tenn.

Miss., Meridian—(School).—Sold to J. E. Blanks of Increase, Miss., at par and a premium of \$26.50, plus accrued interest to date of delivery, \$1800 of 6 per cent \$500 denomination 16-19-year bonds for school equipment.

Miss., Meridian—(Road).—Sold at par and accrued interest to date of delivery to the First National Bank of Meridian \$75,000 of 6 per cent \$500 denomination serial bonds of Road Dist. No. 3, Lauderdale County, maturing \$5000 annually from Mch. 1, 1931, to Mch. 1, 1944, both inclusive. Bonds were voted Dec. 23 and offered Feb. 3. Geo. F. Hand is Chancery Clerk.

Miss., Moss Point—(Street).—\$25,000 of bonds were defeated at the election on Feb. 3 by 3 votes. Geo. W. O'Neill is Mayor.

Miss., Quitman—(School).—Bids reported asked until Feb. 2 on \$5000 bonds of Shady Grove School Dist., Clarke County. Address Clk. County Supvrs.

Miss., Quitman—(Road).—\$130,000 of 6 per cent Clarke County bonds are to be sold Mch. 2, viz.: \$65,000 Road Dist. No. 1 and \$65,000 Shubuta Road Dist. W. B. Raley is Chancery Clerk.

Miss., Rolling Fork—(Water, Electric).—Sold to the Peoples' Savings Bank and Loan Co. of Vicksburg, Miss., \$60,000 of 5 per cent \$500 denomination 20-year bonds voted Nov. 5 and dated Dec. 1, 1919. J. B. Sinai is Mayor and W. A. Jolley, Clk.

Miss., Water Valley—(Road).—\$60,000 of 5 per cent bonds of Road Dist. No. 3, Yalobusha County, offered Jan. 20, are reported not sold. Address County Supvrs.

Mo., Jefferson City—(Water and Light Debt).—Contemplated to issue \$65,000 of 5 per cent city bonds. Address The Mayor.

Mo., Lebanon—(Road).—\$15,000 bonds of Phillipsburg Road Dist., Laclede County, are reported voted. Address County Comms.

Mo., St. Louis—(Municipal Improvements).—Special election to be held May 11 on \$24,000,000 of city bonds. Address Mayor Kiel.

Mo., Sweet Springs—(Light Plant).—\$20,000 of 5 per cent 5-20-year optional bonds (probably \$500 denomination) voted Feb. 3 will be offered for sale soon. J. J. Smith is Mayor.

Mo., Waynesville—(Road).—\$250,000 of 5 per cent \$1000 denomination serial 5-15-year bonds of Pulaski County, offered Jan. 12, are reported sold at par to the Bank of Waynesville.

N. C., Asheville—(Water).—Reported sold to Keane, Higbie & Co. of Detroit, Mich., at a premium of \$3500, \$350,000 of 5½ per cent city bonds.

N. C., Asheville—(School).—Bids will be received until noon Mar. 8 for \$12,000 of either 5, 5½ or 6 per cent \$1000 denomination 20-year bonds of Turkey Creek Dist., Bucombe County. Ethel Terrell is Supt. of Public Instruction.

N. C., Benson—(Light, Water, Sewer).—Bids will be received, it is reported, until noon Feb. 12 for \$155,000 of 5½ per cent bonds as follows: \$50,000 electric-light 16½-year average; \$70,000 water-works 16½-year average; \$35,000 sewer 16½-year average. Address Town Treas.

N. C., Bessemer City—(Sewer).—Sold to Stacy & Braun, Toledo, O., at par and accrued interest to date of delivery plus \$176, purchaser to furnish blank bonds and legal opinion, \$45,000 of 6 per cent \$500 and \$1000 denomination serial 1923-1950 city bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1920, which were voted Dec. 29 and offered Feb. 2. C. E. Whitney is Atty. and Financial Officer.

N. C., Burlington—(Water, Sewer).—Bids will be received until 2 P. M. Feb. 16 for \$135,000 of not over 6 per cent. serial 1-30-year city bonds. Address Board of Aldermen, care of M. W. McPherson, City Clerk. *For particulars see Proposals Department.*

N. C., Edenton—(Street).—Sold on Feb. 5 at par and accrued interest to the Citizens' Bank and the Bank of Edenton \$77,000 of 6 per cent bonds, of which \$27,000 mature in 1 to 18 years and \$50,000 in 1 to 20 years. J. R. McMullan is Clerk.

N. C., Jackson—(School).—Bids will be received until noon March 2 for \$10,000 of 6 per cent 10-19-year bonds of Potecasi special school district, Northampton County. Address P. J. Long, Secy. Board of Education.

N. C., Jacksonville—(Water-works, Sewer).—Bids will be received until noon Feb. 5 for \$60,000 of either 5, 5½ or 6 per cent \$1000 denomination or less bonds of not less than 30 years nor more than 40 years. R. P. Hinton is financial officer.

N. C., Lillington—(Road).—Bids will be received, it is reported, until Feb. 14 for \$50,000 of 6 per cent 20-year bonds. Address B. O. Townsend, Chrmn. Avershoro Township, Dunn, N. C.

N. C., Marshall—(Road).—Reported sold to C. N. Malone & Co. of Asheville, N. C., at par, \$95,000 of Madison County 6 per cent 30-year bonds.

N. C., Morganton—(School).—Burke County School Board has asked for election on \$25,000 bonds for new school in Glen Alpine. Address County Comms.

N. C., Rockingham—(School).—Bids will be received until 3 P. M. Mar. 2 for \$75,000 of 6 per cent town bonds. W. L. Scales is Town Treas. *For particulars see Proposals Department.*

N. C., Snow Hill—(Water-works, Sewers).—Sold Feb. 2 to the First National Bank of Snow Hill at par and accrued interest, \$60,000 of 6 per cent \$1000 denomination 30-year city bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1920. E. L. Lynch is Town Clerk.

N. C., Vanceboro—(Street).—Bids will be opened Feb. 27 for \$17,000 of 5 per cent town bonds, 20-year maximum, \$1000 denomination maximum. Address H. E. Barrow, Town Treasurer.

Okla., Frederick—(Water, Improvement).—\$150,000 of 6 per cent 20 or 25-year city bonds are being offered for sale. Address Z. Z. Rogers, Mayor.

Okla., Grandfield—(Water, Sewer).—Bids were asked until 8 P. M. Feb. 2 for \$85,000 water and \$10,000 sewer bonds. A. B. Carley is Town Clk.

Okla., Henryetta—(Water).—Sold at par and accrued interest to the Merkel Machinery Co. of Kansas City, Mo., \$200,000 of 5 per cent \$1000 denomination 20-year city bonds, dated Nov. 15, 1919, voted Oct. 28, 1919, and offered Feb. 2, 1920. Ira Martin is Mayor.

Okla., Holdenville—(Water).—An election

will soon be held on \$20,000 bonds. Address The Mayor.

Okla. Hugo — (Road). — An election on \$500,000 of Choctaw County bonds is contemplated. Address County Comms.

Okla. Norman — (Light). — \$125,000 of 5½ per cent 25-year \$1000 denomination bonds, offered Dec. 2, are reported sold to R. J. Edwards of Oklahoma City at 101.0108.

Okla. Oilton — (Water). — The \$40,000 of bonds recently voted have been approved by the Atty.-Genl. Address The Mayor.

Okla. Oklahoma City — (School). — Proposed to hold an election for bonds in Putnam School Dist. of Oklahoma County. Address County School Board.

Okla. Oklahoma City — (School). — It appears that the recent report saying that \$494,000 of bonds were sold Jan. 16 was in error, as J. G. Stearley, Clerk School Board, says that the \$320,000 of bonds voted Dec. 9 will not be sold for several months.

Okla. Sallisaw — (School). — \$50,000 of 5 per cent 25-year school bonds were offered for sale Jan. 29. Address School Board.

S. C. Chester — (School). — Contemplated to issue from \$30,000 to \$50,000 bonds. Address T. H. White.

S. C. Cross Hill — (Electric-light Plant). — Contemplated to issue bonds for electric-light plant. Address The Town Council.

S. C. Rock Hill — (Street and Sidewalk). — City will issue \$100,000 of 5 per cent \$1000 denomination serial 10-year bonds, voted Oct. 28 last. Address V. B. Blankenship, Mayor.

S. C. Spartanburg — (School). — Legislature has been asked for authority to vote on bonds for a new school at Landrum. Address County School Board.

Tenn. Celina — (School). — Reported that bids will be received until Feb. 18 for \$30,000 of 5 per cent 25-year \$1000 denomination bonds of Clay County. Address H. B. Plumlee, County Judge.

Tenn. Chattanooga — (Sidewalk). — Bids at or above par are asked until 11 A. M. Feb. 16 for \$499,56 bonds of sidewalk paving Dist. No. 6, dated Jan. 1, 6 per cents. A. W. Chambliss is Mayor.

Tenn. Tullahoma — (Street Paving). — Bids will be opened about Mch. 10 for \$50,000 of 5½ per cent \$1000 denomination 1-20-year city bonds voted Jan. 22, to be dated Apr. 1, 1920. Jno. W. Harton is Mayor.

Tex. Amarillo — (Sewer, Incinerator). — It is proposed to issue \$50,000 or \$75,000 of bonds for storm sewers, \$30,000 or \$40,000 for sanitary sewers and \$25,000 for incinerator. Address Lon D. Marra, Atty.

Tex. Angleton — (Road). — Reported that the \$100,000 of Brazoria County bonds voted on Jan. 24 were defeated.

Tex. Austin — Bonds have been approved by the Atty.-Gen., as follows: \$185,000 Hopkins County Levee Dist. No. 8, serial, 6's; \$10,000 Lakeview Independent School Dist., 20-40-year, 5's; \$653,500 Wharton County road, serials, 6's.

Tex. Austin — (Road). — Bonds recently registered with the State Comptroller as follows: \$94,000 3-40-year; \$108,700 40-year, and \$180,000 40-year 5 per cent Bell County; \$25,000 of 5½ per cent 20-30-year Cass County; \$175,000 of 5 per cent 10-30-year Comal County; \$100,000 of 5½ per cent 10-30-year Guadalupe County; \$1,250,000 of 5 per cent 10-40-year Kaufman County; \$135,000 and \$25,000 of 5½ per cent serial, San Augustine County.

Tex. Austin — (Levee). — Bonds recently registered with the State Comptroller as follows: \$120,000 of 6 per cent Delta County; \$60,000 of 6 per cent serial, Kaufman County.

Tex., Bay City — (Road). — Bids will be received until 2 P. M. Feb. 9 for \$15,000 of

bonds of Road Dist. No. 4, Matagorda County. Address John F. Perry, County Judge.

Tex., Haskell — (Water, Sewer). — Election called for Feb. 9 on \$15,000 water and \$10,000 sewer bonds. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Edinburg — (Funding Warrants). — Purchased by J. L. Arlitt, Austin, Tex., \$11,000 road and bridge, and \$5500 general fund funding warrants of Hidalgo County, 6 per cents, dated Jan. 14, 1920.

Tex., Fort Worth — (Road). — Sold to First National Bank of St. Louis, Mo., at premium of \$1347 and accrued interest, \$1,000,000 (part of \$3,450,000 issue voted last July) bonds of Tarrant County.

Tex., Gatesville — (Road). — Reported that the \$1,000,000 of Coryell County bonds, voted on Jan. 10, were defeated.

Tex., Rockport — (Courthouse, Jail). — Sold to J. L. Arlitt, Austin, Tex., \$9000 of 6 per cent serial 1921-1929, inclusive, Aransas County bonds.

Tex., Orange — (Drainage). — \$500,000 Orange County bonds reported defeated at election Jan. 31. Address County Comms.

Tex., Terrell — (Water). — \$200,000 of 5 per cent improvement bonds offered Jan. 13 are reported sold to purchaser in Dallas, Tex.

Tex., Waxahachie — (Levee). — Reported sold to Wm. R. Compton Co. of St. Louis \$484,000 of 6 per cent \$1000 denomination bonds of Ellis County Levee Improvement Dist. No. 2.

Tex., Wharton — (Road). — Bids asked until 2 P. M. Feb. 11 on \$643,000 of 5 per cent bonds of Wharton County. W. G. Davis is County Judge.

Va., Newport News — (Street, Sewer). — \$350,000 of 5 per cent 30-year bonds, offered Dec. 3, are reported not sold. Address The Mayor.

Va., Richmond — (Light). — An ordinance has been introduced in the Common Council to provide for an issue of \$2,000,000 of 5 per cent bonds. Address The Mayor.

Va., Richmond — (Schools, Improvements). — Contemplated to issue \$3,000,000 of city bonds this year. Address The Mayor.

W. Va., Grafton — (Road). — Election is called for Mar. 23 on \$1,000,000 of not over 5 per cent 30-year serial bonds of Taylor County. Address C. T. Bartlett, County Clk.

W. Va., Union — (Road). — An election on bonds is to be held soon in Wolf Creek Dist. of Monroe County. Address County Comms.

W. Va., Welch — (Road). — Contemplated to issue \$600,000 of bonds in McDowell county. Address County Comms.

W. Va., Wheeling — (Street, Sewer, Water). — \$1,000,000 city bonds voted Nov. 6, have been approved by Atty.-Gen. They are 5 per cent serial maturity beginning 1929. Address The Mayor.

## Financial Notes.

Bank of Monroe, Monroe, Ga., will increase capital from \$100,000 to \$300,000.

Farmers' State Bank, Merkel, Tex., will increase capital from \$35,000 to \$50,000.

The Kansas City Terminal Trust Co. increased capital from \$65,000 to \$75,000.

Bank of Grantsville, Grantsville, W. Va., will increase capital from \$25,000 to \$40,000.

Bank of Winterville, Winterville, N. C., will increase capital from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

Bank of Parkton, Parkton, N. C., has increased capital from \$10,000 to \$20,000.

Moran State Bank, Moran, Tex., will increase capital stock from \$20,000 to \$30,000.

First State Bank of Handley, Tex., has increased capital stock from \$10,000 to \$30,000.

Bank of Dallas, Tex., will increase capital stock from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

People's Bank of Athens, Ga., will increase capital stock from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Exchange National Bank of Shreveport, La., increased capital from \$100,000 to \$300,000.

People's State Bank of Floyd, Tex., has increased capital stock from \$10,000 to \$15,000.

Palmetto National Bank, Columbia, S. C., will increase capital from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.

Farmers & Merchants' Bank, East Radford, Va., increased capital from \$50,000 to \$60,000.

Old Town National Bank, Baltimore, Md., will increase capital from \$250,000 to \$350,000.

Bank of Tifton, Tifton, Ga., will increase capital from \$150,000 to \$250,000.

First National Bank of Cartersville, Ga., increased capital from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

People's National Bank, Abingdon, Va., increased capital from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

City National Bank, Johnson City, Tenn., increased capital from \$50,000 to \$200,000.

First National Bank, El Paso, Tex., increased capital from \$800,000 to \$1,600,000.

LaGrange National Bank, LaGrange, Ga., increased capital from \$150,000 to \$300,000.

Exchange National Bank, Muskogee, Okla., increased capital from \$150,000 to \$300,000.

First National Bank, Hamilton, Mo., increased capital from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

Walters' National Bank, Walters, Okla., increased capital from \$30,000 to \$50,000.

American National Bank, Knoxville, Tenn., increased capital from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

Farmers & Merchants' National Bank, Winchester, Va., increased capital from \$100,000 to \$300,000.

Farmers & Merchants' State Bank of Rusk, Tex., has increased capital from \$25,000 to \$50,000.

Eagle Lake State Bank, Eagle Lake, Tex., has increased capital stock from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

Citizens' Realty & Loan Co., Henderson, N. C., has amended charter increasing capital stock to \$50,000.

South Side Savings and Loan Association, Kansas City, Mo., has increased capital stock from \$100,000 to \$500,000.

Solvent Savings Bank & Trust Co., Memphis, Tenn., will increase capital from \$25,000 to \$100,000.

Bank of Lafayette & Trust Co., Lafayette, La., will increase capital from \$200,000 to \$250,000.

Citizens' Bank, South Hill, Va., increased minimum capital from \$10,000 to \$25,000 and maximum from \$25,000 to \$100,000.

Bank of Sanford, Sanford, N. C., will increase capital stock from \$50,000 to \$100,000 immediately, and will authorize a total of \$250,000.

State of Louisiana has called \$50,000 of its bonds for redemption at par plus 4 per cent. They are dated Jan. 1, 1914, and would have matured Aug. 1, 1914.

Texas State banks at the end of 1919, according to figures just issued, had total resources of \$405,130,849, in increase of \$145,249,490 during the year. Deposits amounted to \$336,078,130, an increase of \$144,517,459.

A statement of the condition of the State banks in Maryland on Dec. 31 shows total resources of \$266,985,617, an increase since the call of Nov. 17 of \$16,036,026. During the last six weeks of the year deposits increased \$14,203,582.

# PROPOSALS

BOND ISSUES

BUILDINGS

PAVING

GOOD ROADS

Bids close March 29, 1920.

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Supervising Architect's Office, Washington, D. C., January 31, 1920.** Sealed proposals will be opened in this office at 3 P. M. March 29, 1920, for the construction of the United States Postoffice and Custom-house at Apalachicola, Florida. Drawings and specifications may be obtained after February 16, 1920, from the Custodian of the site at Apalachicola, Florida, or at this office, in the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAS. A. WETMORE, Acting Supervising Architect.

Bids close March 27, 1920.

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Supervising Architect's Office, Washington, D. C., January 30, 1920.** Sealed proposals will be opened in this office at 3 P. M. March 27, 1920, for the extension of the postoffice screen and miscellaneous changes in the United States postoffice and courthouse at Tulsa, Oklahoma. Drawings and specifications may be obtained from the custodian at Tulsa, Oklahoma, or at this office, in the discretion of the Supervising Architect. JAS. A. WETMORE, Acting Supervising Architect.

Bids close February 20, 1920.

**PROPOSALS FOR PORTLAND CEMENT.** U. S. Engineer Office, Florence, Alabama. Sealed proposals will be received here until February 20, 1920, and then opened, for furnishing 400,000 barrels of Portland cement. Further information on application.

**PROPOSALS FOR ELECTRIC FREIGHT Elevator, Pig-Iron, Monotype Metal, Range Boilers, Machine Bolts, Rivets, Pipe Fittings, Water-closet Bowls, Water Coolers, Cocks, Basin Plugs, Unions, Valves, Carpenter's Braces, Twist Drills, Files, Handcuffs, Door Locks, Stocks and Dies, Asbestos Lumber, Outlet Boxes, Service Boxes, "Green-field" Cable, Lighting Fixtures, Watthour Meters, Receptacles, Studs, Switches, Cable Terminals, Conduit Tubes, Life Preservers, Rubber Tires, Varnish Brushes, Twine, Pipe Covering, Roller Lagging, Leather Belting, Belt Lacing, Rubber Hose, Oakum, Manila Rope, Rubber Packing, Manifold Books, Cabinet Perforators, Paper Fasteners, Paper Clips, Linen Tags, Adding Machine Paper, Bristol Board, Marble Paper, and Carbolite Acid.** Sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 o'clock A. M. February 27, 1920, at which time they will be opened in public, for furnishing the above-mentioned articles. Blanks and information relating to this circular (1342) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the Assistant Purchasing Agent, 24 State Street, New York City; 606 Common Street, New Orleans, La., and Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal.; also from the United States Engineer Offices in the principal cities throughout the United States. A. L. FLINT, General Purchasing Officer. Bids close March 1, 1920.

**PROPOSALS FOR ADMINISTRATION Buildings, Quarters, etc., Air Seacost Defense Station, New Dorp, Staten Island, N. Y.** Office of Constructing Quartermaster, Room 304, 29 Whitehall Street, New York City. Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 noon March 1, 1920, and then opened, for furnishing labor and material to construct barracks and quarters, mess hall, post exchange, administration buildings, etc., a total of 32 buildings and utilities. Information on application.

Bids close February 23, 1920.

**PROPOSALS FOR BRONZE, COPPER, Monel Metal, Steel, Bolts, Nuts, Rivets, Nails, Tacks, Horseshoes, Cocks, Expansion-bolt Shells, Washers, Steel Rope, Bronze, Rope, Lead Pipe, Copper Tubing, Steel Wool, Magnesium and Varnish.** Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 o'clock A. M. February 23, 1920, at which time they will be opened in public, for furnishing the above-mentioned articles. Blanks and information relating to this circular (1343) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the Assistant Purchasing Agents, 24 State Street, New York City; 606 Common Street,

New Orleans, La., and Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal.; also from the United States Engineer offices in the principal cities throughout the United States. A. L. FLINT, General Purchasing Officer.

Bids close March 3, 1920.

**PROPOSALS FOR SHEET BRASS, DRILL RODS, Strap Iron, Steel, Spelter, Solder, Chain, Wrought Iron or Steel Pipe, Steel Boiler Tubes, Steel Rope, Iron Rope, Bronze Rope, Copper Wire, Steel Wire, Copper Tubing, Bolts, Nuts, Rivets, Screws, Washers, Switches, Ladders, Rubber Boots, Emery Cloth, Sandpaper, Rubber Hose, Floor Brushes, Scrub Brushes, Rattan Brooms, Tackle Blocks, Fire Extinguishers, Plate Glass, Window Glass, Book Racks, Chairs, Chiffoniers, Dressers, Tables, Rubber Seals, Rubber Rings, Rubber Gloves, Chinaware, Dinner Knives, Aluminum-Ware, Agateware, Thread, Canvas, Duck, Railway Flags, Sheet-iron, Towing, Soap, Soap Polish, Calcium Carbide, Barium Sulphate, License Tags and Blank Books.** Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 o'clock A. M. March 3, 1920, at which time they will be opened in public, for furnishing the above-named articles. Blanks and information relating to this Circular (1344) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the Assistant Purchasing Agent, 24 State Street, New York City; 606 Common Street, New Orleans, La., and Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal.; also from the United States Engineer Offices in the principal cities throughout the United States. A. L. FLINT, General Purchasing Officer.

**PROPOSALS FOR SNATCH BLOCKS, Electro-plating Supplies, Filing Boxes, Plate Glass, Maze Glass, Wall Clocks, Sandpaper, Scrub Brushes, Marline, Harness Buckles, Curtain Fasteners, Horse-clipping Machine Parts, Cork Board, Grinding Compound, Canvas, Hair, Potato Baskets, Vinegar Bottles, Cleavers, Collanders, Food Choppers, Roasting Pans, Saneopans, Glass Pitchers, Ice Tongs, Enamelled Pitchers, Coffee Pots and Ice Saws.** Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, The Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 o'clock A. M. February 26, 1920, at which time they will be opened in public, for furnishing the above-mentioned articles. Blanks and information relative to this circular (1345) may be obtained from this office or the offices of the Assistant Purchasing Agents, 24 State Street, New York City; 606 Common Street, New Orleans, La., and Fort Mason, San Francisco, Cal.; also from the United States Engineer offices in the principal cities throughout the United States. A. L. FLINT, General Purchasing Officer.

Bids close March 1, 1920.

## \$250,000 5% Road Bonds

Dade City, Fla.  
The Board of County Commissioners of Pasco County, Fla., will receive sealed bids up to 12 o'clock noon March 1, 1920, for \$250,000 bonds of Highlands Special Road and Bridge District of said county, being part of the issue of \$750,000 bonds of said district. Said bonds bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent., payable semi-annually on January 1 and July 1 of each year, and the principal thereof is payable on January 1, 1920, with option of prior payment on or after January 1, 1935, both principal and interest payable at any bank in Dade City, Fla., or at the National Park Bank, New York. Any outstanding road warrant or bond of either Special Road and Bridge Districts Nos. 2, 3 or 4 will be accepted as part payment. Bidders shall state in what they propose to make payment and will deposit certified check for \$50 as evidence of good faith, check to be made payable to County Depository of Pasco County, Fla. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Given under my hand at Dade City, Florida, this 5th day of January, A. D. 1920.

J. M. MITCHELL,  
Chairman Board County Commissioners.  
Attest:  
A. J. BURNSIDE,  
Clerk.  
(Seal.)

Bids close March 2, 1920.

## \$10,000 6% Bonds

Brooksville, Miss.  
Will receive bids until March 2, 1920, for Ten Thousand Dollars of Bonds, 6 per cent., interest, payable semi-annually January 20, 1920, and July 20. Bonds in denominations of five hundred dollars, maturing January 20, 1921. Five Hundred dollars, and same amount each year on same date until 1940. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

TOWN OF BROOKSVILLE, MISS.  
J. N. McMORRIS,  
Town Clerk.

Bids close March 2, 1920.

## \$200,000 5% Bridge Bonds

Hawkinsville, Ga.  
Georgia, Pulaski County.  
Pulaski County offers for sale on the first Tuesday in March, being the second day, an issue of \$200,000 (Two Hundred Thousand Dollars) County Bridge Bonds. Said bonds numbering from one to four hundred, inclusive, and of Five Hundred Dollars (\$500) each, and to bear date of July 1, 1919, drawing interest from date at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. Sealed bids will be received by Morgan Thompson, Commissioner of Roads and Revenues for Pulaski County, up to 12 o'clock on March 2, 1920. All bids must be accompanied by certified check for 5 per cent. of amount of bid. County reserves right to reject any and all bids.

This February 2, 1920.  
MORGAN THOMPSON,  
Commissioner of Roads and Revenue  
for Pulaski County.  
Also at the above time bids will be received for the construction of three concrete bridges in Pulaski County.

Bids close March 16, 1920.

## \$75,000 School Bonds

Rockingham, N. C.  
Pursuant to an Act of the General Assembly of North Carolina at its session of 1919, and to an election duly held and carried under said Act, the Town of Rockingham, N. C., will receive sealed bids until 3 o'clock P. M. on March 16, 1920, in the Municipal Building in said town for the purchase of \$75,000 coupon bonds for school purposes. Said bonds will bear interest at a rate not to exceed 6 per cent. per annum, interest payable semi-annually, principal and interest payable at Hanover National Bank, New York City. All bids will be publicly opened on the above date. Certified check in the sum of \$2000 must accompany each bid as evidence of good faith. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved by the Board. This January 31, 1920.

W. L. SCALES, Treasurer,  
Rockingham, N. C.  
FRED. W. BYNUM,  
Town Attorney.

Bids close February 16, 1920.

## \$195,000 Water and Sewer Bonds

Burlington, N. C.  
The city of Burlington, N. C., will, on February 16, 1920, open bids for the purchase of \$195,000 Water and Sewer Bonds. Interest rate to be bid on not exceeding 6 per cent. For full particulars call on United States Mortgage & Trust Company, 55 Cedar Street, New York, or the undersigned.

M. W. McPHERSON,  
City Clerk,  
Burlington, N. C.

Bids close February 20, 1920.

## \$20,000 5% Abattoir Bonds

Huntsville, Ala.  
February 20, 1920, at noon, sealed bids will be opened on the purchase of \$20,000 5 per cent. 10-year Abattoir Bonds. Council reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Address  
T. L. PATTON,  
Treasurer.



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